LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1919

According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 83 lynchings in 1919, of which 78 were in the South and 5 were in the North and West. This is 19 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 76 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff,1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape,3; shooting officers of the law,3; rape,1; murder,1; incendiary talk,1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder,14; attempted rape,10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law,4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law,4;alleged incendiary talk,2; writing improper letter,2; charge not reported,6; shooting a woman,1; robbery,1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment,1; shooting night watchman,1; shooting and wounding a man,1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law,1; killing man in self defense,1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement,1; no charge made,1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law,1; remarks about the Chicago race riot,1; for keeping company with a white woman,1; for being found under bed,1; for making boastful remarks,1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another,1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another,1; for discussing a lynching,1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama,7; Arkansas,12; Colorado,2; Florida,5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana,7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri,2; Nebraska,1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Compiled by Monroe N. Work, Director
Department of Records and Research
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

[redacted] 1929 LYNCHING RECORD. [redacted] compiled by Monroe N. Work, Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

[redacted]

13 - Grant Hayes, Lynchburg, Henry Thomas, colored, charged with murder.

20 - Hillsboro, Texas, Irvan Williams, colored, charged with murder, burned at stake.

22 - Gainsville, Louisiana, Lawyer Felix, colored, convicted that day of murder, with qualification that capital punishment should not be inflicted.

23 - Dover, Arkansas, John Raffery white, 16 years old, murder. Report was that he attempted your old girl who had rejected his marriage proposal. He then killed himself. and burned his body. 1 — 3 — 4

[redacted]

6 - Summerville, South Carolina, John Smiths and Daniel Pettaway, colored, charged with murder.

[redacted] 0 — 3 — 3

2 - Wilcox, Alabama, Rogers Simons, colored, shooting officer of the law.

12 - Summerville, Florida, Joseph Palmer, colored, shooting night watchman.

Tuscaloosa County

19 - Vance, Alabama, Wiggs Bugg, colored, charged with attempted rape.

26 - Troy, Florida, Joe Johnson, colored, charged with rape. burned at stake.

[redacted] 0 — 4 — 4

28 - Jasper County, Geo, Willie Williams, colored, for alleged participation in a clash between Negroes and officers of the law, at which time two officers and three Negroes were killed.

29 - Forest City, Arkansas, Conrad McIntyre, colored, charged with murder of another Negro.

April (continued).

29 - Monroe, Louisiana, George Holden, colored, charged with writing insulting letter to white woman. 0-3-3

MAY.

2 - Warrenton, Georgia, Denny Brown, colored, killing wife and wounding four white men of posse attempting to arrest him in a swamp. After being badly wounded was captured. "It was seen that he could not possible recover and he was shot to death." His body was then brought to Warrenton and burned on the outskirts of the town.

3 - Pickens, Mississippi, — unnamed man, discharged soldier, colored, and unnamed woman, colored; report was man hired woman to write an improper note to a young white woman. 2

14 - Vicksburg, Mississippi, Lloyd Clay, colored, charged with attempted rape. Hanged and body burned. 1

16 - Dublin, Georgia, (near), James Walters, colored, charged with attempted rape, Chicago Defender version, confirmed by a resident of Dublin, is that Walters, had for a long time worked for father of girl and when he informed his employer that he was quitting, the charges were trumped up, and mob formed. Another version was that Walters had been intimate with girl. Her mother caught them in act, but he was advised by girl to remain, that she loved him and would prevent his being harmed.

21 - McHenry, Mississippi, William Moore, colored, killing man who had arrested him for illicit sale of liquor. 1

21 - Eldorado, Arkansas, Frank Livingston, colored, charged with murder. Burned at stake.

26 - Milan, Georgia, Barry Washington, colored, 72 years old, for killing white man who had shot at him (Washington). On night of May 24, two white men went down into the Negro section of the town and broke into the house of a widow woman who had two daughters. The girls ran to a neighbor's house.

May (continued).

The man followed and broke into this house. Berry Washington, who lived near by, heard the screaming and came into the street with a shot gun. One of the white men fired at him. Washington returned the fire and killed the white man. Washington then gave himself up to the officers of the law and was placed in jail. On night of 25th he was taken out and lynched.

28 - Mineral Wells, Mississippi, — unnamed man, colored, charged with attempted rape. —1

29 - Lamar, Missouri, Jay Lynch, white, murder. 1—8—9

JUNE.

13 - Star City, Arkansas, Clyde Ellison, colored, charged with attempted assault. Another version was that, rape charge was trumped up and that the purpose was to force him to work at 85¢ per day. Reported that a sign fastened to him read "This is How We Treat Lazy Niggers."

17 - Longview, Texas, Lemuel Walters, colored, no charge. Report was that he had been brought from Kilgore and put in jail because a white woman had to her personal friends declared a personal affection for him.

17 - Green Pond, Bibb County, Alabama, James McMillan, colored, charged with attempted rape.

21 - Abbeville, South Carolina, Mark Smith, colored, Had been acquitted at the term of court preceding his killing for shooting a deputy sheriff.

22 - Bay Minette, Baldwin County, Alabama, Frank Foukal, white, charged with murder.

26 - Ellisville, Mississippi, John Hartfield, colored, charged with rape, hanged and body burned. —1 1—5—6

JULY.

2 - Richton, Mississippi, — unnamed man, colored, for discussing the lynching of John Hartfield. —1

15 - Louise, Mississippi, Robert Truett, colored, 15 years old, alleged that he insulted a married white woman after forcing entrance into her room. He was not a former soldier as was reported. —1

July (continued).

24 - Gilmer, Texas, Chilton Jennings, colored, charged with attempted rape.

AUGUST.

1 - Whatley, Alabama, Argo M. Robinson, colored, charged with [illegible].

1 - Wesley, Georgia, Charles Kelly, colored, discharged soldier, charge not given.

5 - Cochran, Georgia, unidentified man, colored, for making remarks about Chicago race riot. He was taken from a train passing through Cochran.

14 - Pope City, (Wilcox County), Georgia, James Grant, colored, returned soldier, for alleged shooting of two white men, father and son, who were arresting another Negro. Grant's father was whipped and ordered to leave the community.

21 - Near Louisburg, North Carolina, Walter Tyler, colored, charged with rape.

27 - Caldwell, Georgia, Eli Cooper, colored, for alleged incendiary talk. Shot and body burned in a church building destroyed by the same mob.

31 - Bogalusa, Louisiana, Lucius McCarty, colored, reported to be discharged soldier, charged with attempted rape. Hanged and body burned.

SEPTEMBER.

1 - Star City, Arkansas, Clinton Briggs, colored, charged with insulting a young white woman.

6 - Her Rouge, Louisiana, — unnamed colored man, charged with attempted rape.

6 - Jacksonville, Florida, Bowman Cook and John Marine, colored, being held for murder. Mob stormed jail to get Negro charged with attempted rape. He had been removed. When mob did not find him it lynched the Negroes charged with murder instead.

10 - Clarksdale, Mississippi, L. B. Reid, ex-soldier, colored, for keeping company with a white woman, who it is said followed him to Clarksdale from the North.

10 - Oglethorpe County, Georgia, Abe Cox, colored, murder and rape. Burned at stake.

September (continued).

2 13 - Pueblo, Colorado, two Mexicans, Jose Gonzales and Santos Ortez, charged with the murder of a policeman.

15 - Jonesville, Arkansas, — unnamed man, colored, charged with being found under bed in a white Man's house.

22 - Lily, (Bosley County), Georgia, Ernest Glenwood, colored, charged with circulating incendiary propaganda.

26 - Omaha, Nebraska, William Brown, colored, charged with attempted rape. Shot hanged, and body burned.

29 - Montgomery, Alabama, Miles Phifer and Robert Cronkey, colored, charged with rape.

30 - Montgomery, Alabama, John Temple, colored, shot to death on hospital. Had killed a policeman.

OCTOBER.

4 - 2 - Near Elaine, Arkansas, Dr. Elihu, Dr. Louie H., Gibson, and Leroy Johnson, four brothers, charged with abetting riot then in progress near Elaine.

5 - Washington, Georgia, Moses Martin, colored, for making boastful remarks about another Negro shooting an officer of the law.

5 - Washington, Georgia, Moses Freeman, colored, for alleged misleading of members of mob searching for Jack Gordon.

6 - Washington, Georgia, Jack Gordon and William Brown, colored, for shooting officers of the law. Hanged, shot, and bodies burned.

7 - Jasper County, Georgia, Eugene Hamilton, colored, had been sentenced for ten years for attempt on life of Charles Tingle, white farmer. An appeal had been taken and Hamilton was being removed to Macon, Georgia jail for safe keeping.

16 - Near Buena Vista, Georgia, two unnamed men, colored, charge not reported.

20 - Marianna, Arkansas, Alexander Wilson, colored, charged with shooting a white woman.

October (continued).

25 - Near Shreveport, Louisiana, Gus Jackson, colored, charge not reported.

26 - Humboldt, Tennessee, Henry Booth, colored, charged with attempted rape. Shot through window of jail.

27 - Crosby, Texas, —— unnamed colored boy, charge not given, gasoline poured on; put in calaboose, and then set on fire.

NOVEMBER.

3 - Macon, Georgia, Paul Jones, colored, charged with rape, shot, then burned to death.

6 - Stafford, Kansas, unnamed, white member Non-Partisan League.

11 - Magnolia, Arkansas, Jordan Samuson, colored, for killing sheriff, burned at stake.

11 - Centralia, Washington, Wesley Everetts, white, an I. W. W., for firing on and killing members of Local American Legion.

17 - Moberly, Missouri, James Anderson, colored, charged with assisting in holding up and beating a farmer.

17 - Lambert, Mississippi, Robert Motley, colored, for killing planter in dispute over crop settlement.

19 - Madison, Georgia, Wallace Daynes, colored, for killing man assisting in attempt to arrest him.

28 - Columbia County, Florida, Samuel Mosely, colored, for alleged insult to a young white woman.

28 - Foxworth, Mississippi, Nowville Foxworth, colored, charged with attempted rape.

30 - Wilkinson County, Georgia, Jack Rudicer, colored, charged with shooting and wounding a man.

Vs.

[redacted]

15 - Chapmanville, West Virginia, E. D. Whitfield and Earl Whitney, colored, charged with killing construction foreman in a quarrel.

21 - Smithville, Georgia, Charles West, colored, discharged soldier, charged with killing plantation owner.

27 - Franklinton, North Carolina, Powell Green, colored, charged with murder.

0-4-4

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Cordele, Ga., May 26,1919.

Gentlemen: I wish to inform you all of an outrage lynching which occurred at Milan, Georgia, May 24, 1919, Telfair, County, Mr. John Williams sheriff. On May 24th at one o'clock at night, Mr. John Dandy and Lewis Evans white went down into the colored people's section of the town and went to the home of a widow, by the name of Emma McCollers, who had two daughters. They knocked; but the occupants refused to open the door and Dandy shot through the door. The ball went through the organ and the machine. That frightened the girls and they ran out to another old lady's home. Her name was Emma Tisber; and is a widow with two litthe children. The white men w went after those colored girls; the girls ran under the porch and hid. These white men broke down the door and tore up the floor. The old widow lady got frightened, ran, and jumped in the well; and the children screamed for help. Brother Berry Washington, colored seventy-two years old ran out with his shot gun in his hand. When he got near the hall he met both of the white men. John Dandy, twenty-five years old, with a wife and two children, asked the old man what he came out for. He said: "to see what was the matter with the women and children;" then John Dandy fired at him and siad: "I will kill you old man". The old man fired and killed him (John Dandy) first. He fell with his pistol in his right hand and a cigarette in the ohter, and a flask of----------Liquor fell out of his pocket. The other white fellow ran, (Levi Evans). A. Stricklin heard it, Another colored man came out and advised brother Washington to go up town and wake the chief of police and give up. The policeman's name is Mr. Stuckey. He sent brother Washington to McCrae jail at 2 O'clock on the night of the 24th. He staid in jailuntil Saturday night the 25th at twelve o'clock. A mob of seventy-five or one hundredxxxxttook brother Washington out of jail and brought him back to Milan. They carried him to the same spot where he shot Dandy and lynched him. He was hanged to a post, his body shot into pieces and left hanging th until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, May 25th. He was lynched because he protected his . White boys came down there late hours of the nigh

mule.

They ordered every colored person to leave town Saturday night. Poor old men, women and children left their homes before dark. Not a colored person spent the night in their homes Saturday night nor Sunday night. Up to the 27th of May, this had not been published in any of the Georgia papers, it was so disgraceful. Please publish that a white Baptist minister directed the mob.

Yours for justice and the race.

This is the truth, the whole truth, so help me God.

His name is Berry Washington, seventy-two years of age, and a faithful member of the A. M. E. Church. He was also a steward. He had been living here for fifteen years as a good quiet citizen.

Yours truly.

(signed) Rev. Judson Dinkins.

A 406 Cordele, Georgia.

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LYNCHING: A NATIONAL MENACE

THE WHITE SOUTH'S PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHING

Southern work men

July 1919

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, the well-known school for Negroes and Indians, was founded by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong in 1868, on the shore of Hampton Roads, near Fort Monroe, Virginia.

It is an undenominational school, controlled by a board of seventeen trustees. The school property includes about 1100 acres of land and 140 buildings, among which are a church, academic hall, library, dormitories, and buildings for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanical trades.

The number of students (1918-1919) is 1450, including Normal, Practice, and Summer Schools. The boarding pupils provide their own board and clothing, partly in cash and partly in labor at the school. But the great majority of students cannot pay their tuition, which is one hundred dollars per pupil. A scholarship may be endowed for $2500.

Many Sunday schools, associations, and friends of the two races are interested to give these scholarships, and larger or smaller sums year by year, according to their ability, and thus assist Hampton in raising the $135,000 necessary each year for current expenses in addition to its regular income. Sunday-school classes are also often interested in sending Christmas boxes to graduates teaching in the South or West.

Nearly 10,000 young people have had the benefit of Hampton's ideals and training. They have for the most part gone back to the Western plains or to the Southern states, and there have become centers of influence—teachers, farmers, skilled mechanics, thrifty homemakers—leading their people more by deeds than by words to a higher plane of citizenship.

LYNCHING: A NATIONAL MENACE *

BY JAMES E. GREGG

Principal of Hampton Institute

IN any discussion of a subject which, as we commonly see it, is strongly colored by our instincts, our feelings, our prejudices, and our habitual motives, we shall gain much if we can begin, at least, by viewing it in the clear white light of truth. Let us try so to consider the matter of lynching. Let us be as dispassionate as we can. Let us be sure that our indignation, when it rises, comes as a result of the facts, and not in defiance of them.

The first important circumstance to be noted and remembered is that lynching is not a Southern, but an American habit. A philosophical friend of mine once remarked to me, after a year spent in France, England, Germany, and Russia, that every nation has its own kind of violence, of which it thinks little or nothing, while it shudders at the violence of other nations. In our orderly United States, we express amazement over the turbulence of British public meetings; we still are horrified when we read of the bloody guillotines of the French Revolution; we do not forget the general outburst of righteous wrath against King Leopold of Belgium for his abominable cruelties in the Congo; our detestation of the cold-blooded Russian bureaucrats who sent thousands of martyr-exiles to Siberia was quite as deep as our present angry contempt of the Bolsheviki; and our blood has boiled many times because of Turkish brutality and fiendishness. All this time, every one of these peoples has been shocked, and has not hesitated to say so, by our national fondness for putting supposed criminals to death without trial or other process of law. Our attitude toward German atrocities in Belgium and Northern France and the German retorts are simply the latest instance of this curious symptom. If anyone is disposed to deny that lynching is national rather than regional, the riots in East St. Louis, Illinois, in 1917, resulting in the death of over two hundred Negroes, and the horrible lynching at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, in 1911, should be sufficient to show that the burden of guilt does not rest on the South alone.

A second significant and usually unnoticed fact is that comparatively few of the persons lynched are even charged with

* Reprinted from *The Southern Workman*, published by Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

assault or attempted assault—in 1918, 16 out of 62. This disposes of the idea that the motive of the mob is a chivalrous determination to protect the honor of white women.

A third fact to be observed is that lynchings commonly occur in neighborhoods where education is backward and community standards are low. If Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern states have won a bad eminence in their record of lynchings, the reason may largely be found in the unenlightened conditions under which too many of their people, white and black, have been allowed to live.

A fourth fact is that the best men and women of the South are more and more realizing the shame of this evil. No Northerner has denounced it more fiercely than has ex-Governor Emmet O'Neal of Alabama. At the meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress in May at Knoxville, Professor Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University spoke out with fiery eloquence. "Lynching," he said, "is unjustifiable under all circumstances. It is wrong in the sight of man and God. It is a blot on our National escutcheon and is a menace to the whole country. It is an economic peril to the South. It is inexpedient, unwise, and a political mistake. Above all, it is a community and a National sin. * * *

"When one set of people sets up a crime for which a lynching is justifiable, there is nothing to prevent another group of people from setting up another crime for which it considers lynching equally justifiable. A mob in action knows no law. It knows no reason. It is governed only by its passion at white heat. * * * If the community cannot stop lynching, then the State can. If the State cannot stop lynching, then the Nation can—and WILL."

There are multitudes of Southerners who are thinking likewise—more than any of us realize. For several years past they have been worthily, bravely, and effectively represented by the University Commission on Southern Race Questions, a notable group of Southern collegiate teachers, whose utterances, restrained and reasonable, yet glowing with the fire of patriotism and conscience, are doing much to sober, enlighten, and educate the thoughtful people of the South. The Commission's "open letter" of January 5, 1916, declares that "lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives. It simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization, and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings. The wrong that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community, and to society at large. Lynching is a contagious social disease, and as such is of deep concern to every American citizen and to every lover of civilization * * * Civilization

rests on obedience to law, which means the substitution of reason and deliberation for impulse, instinct, and passion."

Fifth, and finally, we should all remind ourselves that not superciliousness, nor self-congratulation, nor any sort of Pharisaic self-righteousness, nor any wholesale condemnation of others is going to cure this public disease, this social wickedness, this horrible perversion of loyalty to the common welfare. The only remedies are a sounder and broader education, made possible for all, a purer and truer religion, a more courageous public spirit on the part of civil officers, and a wiser, juster, more humane, feeling in the hearts of all the people. Northerners and Southerners, white men and Negroes, all of us have been at fault; all of us can do better; each of us can help the rest. The only way out is the way of mutual trust and good will.

The attitude of the trustees of Hampton Institute has been recently expressed in the following resolution passed at their annual meeting on May 1, and transmitted to President Wilson:

> "Resolved: That this Board desires to represent to the President of the United States the profound sense of humiliation and shame with which their constituency, both white and black, and at the South as well as at the North, observes the continued practice of lynching, with its revolting horrors, and the resulting degradation of its perpetrators.
>
> "We venture to urge that the President, having expressed in a letter in 1918 his deep concern for this National disgrace, continue to use his great influence to check the calamity; assuring him that such action will be welcomed by great numbers of citizens who are now seriously disquieted and alarmed."

THE WHITE SOUTH'S PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHING*

A PRESS SYMPOSIUM

THE DUTY OF "STAY-AT-HOMES"

DURING the war there was a subsidence of lynching in the South, but now that peace has come to the world the industry is reviving. When will the conservatism of the South and when will the intelligence of the South assert itself in such a way as to have the punishment of all crimes meted out in a court of law? When will the Southern people stop destroying themselves by lynching Negroes when it is so easy legally to punish a Negro malefactor?

The lynching business has become such a matter of course and the mob seems to sway such an influence that right-thinking men in a community are deterred from protesting. It has even become so that the newspapers pass lightly over these occurrences.

The lynching spirit has become so dominant that it is not "good form" to protest. If anyone does denounce what has been done, there is often an answer that he is not loyal to the doctrine of race superiority and that somehow he is an advocate of Negro equality.

Now we have engaged in a great war to make the world safe for democracy. Thousands of our young men have died that men may be free. Two million American soldiers went to France to put a stop to the torture of women and children, to the burning of homes, and to the pillaging of cities.

While these young men are in France seeking to restore peace and order should not our stay-at-homes, too, desist from organized lawlessness? The South will progress only when it becomes known by practice that, in this land, crime is punished legally; that crime is not permitted to go unpunished legally; and that the law proceeds, unshackled and untrammeled, in all these activities which make human life and human society safe and which make for the refinement as against the coarsening of men.—*Commercial-Appeal*, Memphis, Tenn.

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* Reprinted from *The Southern Workman*, published by Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

A DISGRACEFUL RECORD

LYNCHINGS in the United States during the year 1918 show an increase of about 60 per cent over the number occurring in 1917. There were thirty-eight lynchings in 1917 and sixty-two in 1918, the increase being twenty-four. Fifty-eight of those put to death were Negroes and four were white persons, and among the victims were five women. These are the facts and figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Lynchings formerly were provoked by assaults by Negroes on white women, and there was a disposition to excuse the mob. Judge Lynch was thus encouraged to extend his jurisdiction. Statistics for recent years have shown that he is gradually doing that. He presumes now to usurp the functions of the courts in the punishment of all kinds and degrees of crimes; and he no longer draws the color line.

The lynchings in 1918, according to the records made up at Tuskegee, were for murder; for alleged complicity in murder; for threats to kill; for assault; for attempted assault; for alleged participation in a fight over an alleged hog-stealing; for killing an officer of the law; for assisting a man charged with murder to escape; for robbing a house and frightening women; for killing a man in a dispute about automobile repairs; for killing a landlord in a dispute over a farm contract; for assault with intent to murder; for wounding another; for robbery and resisting arrest. Only sixteen of the lynchings were for assault or attempted assault on women. Many of the crimes charged against the victims of the mobs were not punishable with death under the law, while some of them were only punishable with jail sentences or fines.

It was a disgraceful record that Judge Lynch was permitted to make in 1918, and there is no assurance that he will not be permitted to make a still more disgraceful record during the present year. Fifty-seven men, four of them white men, and five women—sixty-two people in all—were denied their day in court and put to death by mobs.

Many of these people had not committed capital crimes, while some of them were innocent of any crime. If possible, every member of every one of these mobs should have been brought to judgment in the courts they defied, but, so far as is known, no effort has been made to apprehend any of the lynchers. It may be that the Federal Government, realizing that State authorities will not uphold the law against the mob, will eventually take steps to enforce the clause of the Federal Constitution which provides that no person shall be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law.—*Courier*, Bristol, Va.

A HOPEFUL INCIDENCE

NOT in a long while has there been a more hopeful incident connected with a rather hopeless subject than the conviction in North Carolina of fifteen out of sixteen mob members, tried on the charge of having invaded the pale at Winston-Salem in the effort to take therefrom and lynch a Negro charged with the "usual crime."

In the first place there was found a judge courageous enough to grant a change of venue, which would prevent the farce of a trial in the locality in which the public mind was centered on the crime that the mob undertook to avenge and not at all on that which the mob committed in the method of riot and anarchy which it adopted.

In the second place there was found in Surry County a jury of white men who had the mental power and the moral force to withstand the appeals of the oratory with which they must have been overwhelmed, and to punish as the most grievous of offenses against the law the act of those who would have usurped its right to impose punishment.

Homilies against lynching are obviously founded and easily said. Denunciation of mobs in the abstract is almost an obligation of the state of respectability. It is a different matter, and an exceptional instance, to give the homily and the denunciation effect by verdict and sentence. We are getting nearer to the civilization of deeds instead of talks when such a thing becomes possible.

To The Chicago *Tribune* and those other members of the Western and Northern press, so fond of crying out upon Southern lynchings, let us commend for praise the Surry County jury and judge that put the law on the men who presumed to make it an agent of lawlessness.

But beyond dealing by the law's punishment with the mob that usurps the function of the law is the one more step to be taken against the principle of the mob that insidiously affects and ultimately weakens the spirit of the law to the mob's creation. We denounce the legal anarchists who raid and punish a criminal; we rejoice in the rare instances when they are punished.

But do we not incite this very spirit of the mob's lust to punish outside the law when, for the sake of expediency, prosecuting officers, judges, popular sentiment excuse lawless acts on the part of officers who are sworn to obey the law, whose obligation it is most strictly to observe it, yet who excuse its disregard on the plea that thereby the ends of justice are conserved?

Is there logical difference between the officer who makes an unwarranted arrest on the chance of catching a criminal for a crime yet undisclosed and the mob that charges a jail to hang a man because he ought to be hung?—*Daily Press*, Newport News, Va.

A CRIME OF VIOLENCE

MANY years ago Booker T. Washington undertook to keep a list of lynchings in the United States showing the color and sex of victims and the provocation of the crimes. Tuskegee Institute has continued the record. It shows that during the first six months of the year 1918 there were thirty-five lynchings, against fourteen for the corresponding period in 1917. Only one victim was white; three were women; and only eight of the thirty-five persons murdered by mobs were charged with rape.

The record is highly educative; it has shown every year that lynching is a crime of violence indulged in by mobs and that it cannot be classified as irregular punishment of assaulters, because the victims are in many cases not charged with assault. Less than one-fourth of them during the last six months were lynched upon that charge. It should be borne in mind that lynchers do not wait for proof, but oftimes they kill a victim against whom evidence to support the charge is slight.

The only lynching which occurred north of the Ohio during the first half of the year 1918 was in Illinois. The victim was a supposed German sympathizer against whom the charges made by the mob were not supported by evidence discovered by investigations after his death.

It is not always, or usually, true that all of the lynchings during a period of six months occur in the South, and it is true that there are about as many lynchings of Negroes in the North as in the South in proportion to the Negro populations of the two sections.

As proof that the common defense of lynching is fatuous, the Tuskegee record, showing how often the victim of mob violence is charged with a crime other than assault, is worth the effort its making involves. It serves admirably as unassailable "publicity," controverting the often-made statement that "lynching is due to the passionate resentment of respectable citizens when crimes against women have been committed."

—*Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL LEE'S EXAMPLE

SOMEWHERE we read that it is better to do the will than to name the name. In vain do we eulogize the name of Lee, unless we learn the lessons his life and wisdom would teach us. Some years ago John Morley, the English statesman and historian, declared the problem of the South—the Negro problem—to be the most gigantic, the most complex, and the most far-reaching problem that confronted any people.

What may we learn from Robert E. Lee about this problem? Capt. R. E. Lee in his "Recollections and Letters of General Lee," tells us that, while his father was president of Washington College, a student was shot by a Negro in a street disturbance in Lexington. It was reported that in the case of the young man's death the murderer would be summarily dealt with by his collegemates. President Lee wrote a letter to Mr. G. B. Strickler, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he said:

"I have just been informed by Captain Wagner, military commissioner of this district, that, from information received by him, he had reason to apprehend that should the wound received by Mr. ——— prove fatal, the students of Washington College contemplate taking from jail the man who shot him and inflicting upon him his summary punishment. * * *

"I feel convinced that none would countenance such outrage against law and order, but that all will cheerfully submit to the administration of justice by the legal authorities. * * * I earnestly invoke the students to abstain from any violation of the law, and to unite in preserving quiet and order on this and every occasion."

May we not learn from Robert E. Lee that the religious and the law-abiding must solve this most complex problem?

—John T. Fitzgerald, *News*, Lynchburg, Va.

CRIME AGAINST THE LAW

THE entire country was shocked at the recent lynching of four Negroes, at Shubuta, Miss., and no section has been more outspoken in its condemnation than the South. That this crime against the law should be perpetrated at this time of the year when we are taught "good-will to all" and when humanity is working harmoniously to create a universal feeling of peace and order, is deplorable. The fact that two young Negro girls were among the victims of the mob intensified the feeling of indignation. No excuse could be offered for the violation of law; there was not the slightest difficulty in arresting, trying, convicting, and punishing the Negro who was guilty of Dr. Johnson's murder.

At this time when the world is aroused against the deeds of violence, and determined and organized to enforce the reign of law, it is unfortunate that it should have to face a wholesale lynching like that at Shubuta.

As between the two elements—those who are seeking to stir up trouble by arousing racial bitterness, and those guilty of "lynching" against the law and the peace and the order of the community—there is a strong element in the South working hard and earnestly to suppress lynchings and to leave justice to the courts.

These efforts for law and order are seriously handicapped and undone by the disorderly elements. That there has been a great improvement of late is evident. Conditions promise still further great improvements.

In the light of this advance, the Shubuta lynching comes as a shock against which all friends of the South and good-will between the whites and blacks should and do protest.

—*Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, La.

AN APPALLING RECORD

SIXTY-TWO lynchings in the United States in the year 1918—twenty-four more than in 1917. An appalling record indeed! The facts were compiled by Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, who is recognized as a painstaking statistician. He has been keeping the record of lynchings for many years past and his reports are accepted everywhere as trustworthy.

Most of the lynchings in 1918 were in the cotton belt, and all but four of the victims were Negroes. Included in the number were five females. It used to be that assaults on white women were the crime for which swift punishment was meted out, but in recent years mobs have put Negroes to death for various offenses; some of them comparatively trivial. Of the Negroes lynched during the year 1918 only sixteen were charged with criminal assault.

Georgia, with eighteen lynchings, heads the list of states guilty of lawlessness. Louisiana and Texas come next with nine each. Alabama had only four; but it was four too many.

In reconstruction days, when brutish crimes against women were more frequent than they are now, public sentiment was usually on the side of the lynchers. But conditions have improved and the attitude of the people toward lynching has changed. Every man charged with any kind of felony should be tried and punished by law and without the law's delays.

Lynching reacts upon the community in which it takes place. Lawlessness unrestrained is like a corroding ulcer. It eats into our boasted civilization and every manifestation of mob action is far-reaching in its brutalizing effect on society in general. Moral standards are lowered and respect for law is reduced to a minimum.

The good people of Georgia and the good people of all the other states, where lynchings have occurred, should arise up in a determined effort to banish Judge Lynch forever.

Georgia surely needs a campaign of education and remolding of public sentiment. That state can ill afford to have a repetition of its lynching record for 1918.

—*Age-Herald*, Birmingham, Ala.

STATE SHAME AND DISCREDIT

BEFORE me I have an issue of the *Advertiser* containing an Associated Press dispatch giving the number of lynchngs during the year 1918, as annually compiled by the Tuskegee Institute.

Knowing how persistently and honestly you have striven in your paper against this monstrous crime, I take the liberty of asking you to publish this communication. * * *

Instead of diminishing, the crime of lynching is on the increase. The number of states in which lynchings occurred were sixteen, with Georgia in the lead in the list of dishonor. * * *

While lynchings occurred in many sections and cannot be called entirely sectional, yet the fact remains, nevertheless, that out of the sixteen states enumerated, twelve of them are in the Southern states and the victims comprise fifty-eight Negroes and four whites, so the venom of the lynchers was principally directed against Negroes.

As to the causes, when lynching first came into vogue, rape was the principal factor that brought on lynching; but, later on, it comprised any kind of offense, from rape to hog-stealing and resisting an officer.

There are a handful of lawless men in each community who are at any time ready to tear down the temples of justice and bring shame and discredit upon the community and state. They care little about the guilt of the accused and with them accusation is evidence of guilt.

I cite a case in point which happened in this county a few years ago, when several Negroes were accused of poisoning horses, which was a very dastardly deed. They were arrested, tried, and acquitted for want of evidence. Some time later they were taken from their homes, under cover of night, and put to death.

Will those who participate in lynchings ever realize that each person who takes an active part in such proceedings has taken a human life without sanction of law and is a murderer? And those who aid and abet them by their approval or silence cannot be classed as good citizens. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will continue to help create a public sentiment which will cause our grand and petit juries to convict these law-breakers wherever the evidence is warranted.

Let it be said in honor of the State executive and the judiciary, that they have put forth their best efforts to reduce and put down this terrible evil. —S. Zadek, *Advertiser*, Montgomery, Ala.

A MENACE TO CIVILIZATION

THE lynching record of the year just closed, carried by the Associated Press, and published in the *Constitution*, shows that Georgia leads all other states, with eighteen lynchings to its discredit, or twice as many as any other state.

The list of states in which lynchings occurred during 1918, with the number of such crimes committed in each state, is as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 2; California, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 6; North Carolina, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 9; Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 1. This list was compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, and is accepted as being authentic, as the accuracy of its statistics in this respect has never been assailed.

It is certainly approximately correct, and the showing should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every Georgian who is proud of his state and sensitive to any disparagement of its good name !

In only sixteen of the forty-eight states did any lynchings occur during the year just closed. The total number was sixty-two, or twenty-four more than during 1917. Georgia headed the list in 1917; and, as if determined not to be outdone, comes forward with eighteen lynchings to its discredit for 1918, with its nearest competitors standing neck-and-neck with nine each—the record of both combined equaling that of Georgia alone.

Of course Georgia will receive its due quota of publicity as a result of this discreditable record of outlawry. For years the *Constitution* has been engaged in an effort to arouse a sentiment in this state that would stamp out lynching and mob violence.

The time was when lynching was resorted to as punishment for only one offense; and when it was most exceptional that a lynching occurred for any other than that one cause. Whenever there was a lynching for that cause those who conducted it took the position that it would never be resorted to for any other.

"The *Constitution* then expressed a warning that, if mob law were tolerated in any instance and for any cause, it would surely spread; and that it eventually would get beyond bounds; that it was only a step from lynching for that one type of crime to mob law for less heinous offenses. Our prediction has come true, as is shown by the fact that, of the eighteen lynchings that occurred in this state last year, only a small proportion of the number bore any relation whatever to the offenses for which lynching was ever accorded any measure of justification!

Now we find lynching resorted to as punishment for even robbery and petty crime. Either the public sentiment of Georgia

must put an end to lynching, and restore universal power and authority of law, or else mob law is going to pull down the civilization of this state!

Time and time again the *Constitution* has sounded the warning that, if the state does not meet its obligations in this respect, the Federal Government will step in and do the work itself, because no State in the Union is going to be permitted thus to blacken the National escutcheon. The worst feature of the lynching record of Georgia is that every year it grows worse, and the State seems to be helpless. Again we appeal to the better people of Georgia, to waken!—*Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga.

DISRESPECT FOR LAW

LYNCHINGS are on the increase, according to statistics compiled by the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute. * * * Like the malaria handicap, lynching still persists—and that is the real question. It is, we believe, generally falling off in its totals. But this is a long way from that entire extermination of the poison, which is an absolute essential, if we are to have even approximate normal health in the body politic.

The decline in lynching is largely the result of an improved race relation, resulting in part from changed industrial conditions that have influenced, if not compelled, kindlier and more tolerant relations. There has been a marked reduction of crimes which lead to lynchings—a reduction mainly consequent upon prohibition.

The unsatisfactory feature of the decrease in criminality and lynchings is that it is so largely due to other causes, we apprehend, than respect for law. That disrespect is the ailment that calls for correction, and the lynching recurrence is a main obstruction in the pathway of reform and betterment. Legislation may offer no panacea, but it is certain that as a remedy for lynching it has not been exhausted in some states. South Carolina has a law which Georgia has not; and Georgia has for years been exceeding South Carolina in lynchings. This may be coincidence, but it would be reasonable to assume that a stringent law, with a record of its enforcement, upon officers who do not prevent lynching possesses merit. Virginia has been wholly removed from the lynching states, mainly, it is contended, through dread of a law giving the State the right of changing the venues in criminal cases. All of the apparent restraints had better be enacted than to risk the conference of jurisdiction in lynching cases on the Federal courts—a certain ultimate resort for the prevention of crime.—*Herald*, Vicksburg, Miss.

GEORGIA WOMEN'S PROTEST

RESOLUTIONS condemning lynching as a means of punishing crime of "any name or character" have been unanimously passed by the executive board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. This action was taken at a recent meeting of the board, which was held at the home of Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, State president. The State Federation now consists of 370 clubs located in every section of Georgia and the entire membership is over 25,000. The officers of these clubs have been urged to bring these resolutions on lynching to the attention of their members, and to ask each one to use her influence to "remove this curse from Georgia."

All the members of the Federation are working for the good of Georgia and their interest in the upbuilding of the Negro race is one of their most important issues. A series of cooking schools in the larger cities of Georgia has already begun. This is only one of a number of steps taken by the federation in its efforts to aid the Negro. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, lynching substitutes the violent passions of the mob for the orderly processes of the courts of justice, thus creating in the minds of our people disrespect for all law; and,

"Whereas, the fair name of our State has been grievously injured and its development retarded by the publication abroad of lynching statistics which misrepresent the overwhelming majority of our law-abiding and peace-loving citizens; and,

"Whereas, it is in the power of the enlightened women of the State to create a public sentiment in favor of law and against the continued blight of mob violence; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the executive board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs hereby records its unqualified condemnation of lynching as a means of punishing crime of any name or character; and further be it

"Resolved, that we request the officers of the clubs throughout the state to bring this matter to the attention of their members and urge them to use their influence in every proper way to remove this curse from Georgia."

—*Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga.

AN ECONOMIC DRAWBACK

THERE is a great deal said about attracting sturdy Western people to the untenanted acres of the South; but we defeat our own purposes when we sanction contempt of law and resorts to violence. The Western people have quite a different idea of what is good citizenship and they seriously doubt the wisdom of

settling in a land where the laws are flouted and no one is brought to punishment for so doing. They cannot understand that life and property as a general thing, are as safe with us as in any other part of the country. They judge by what they read in the papers and, so judging, decline the proposals to move into the South.

Thus it is that lynching does us incalculable harm on the economic side. It hurts also since it is interpreted as the evidence of a low state of civilization. The few who are lawless have the power to cast discredit upon the whole Southern people.

The way to escape is through the creation and establishment of sound public opinion. The thing is possible, as we see exemplified in Virginia. Let self-respecting people speak out against this form of crime; let grand juries indict and the courts try and convict the law-breakers, no longer making excuses, but recognizing that lynching is an unmitigated evil and must be blotted out.

—*Journal*, Montgomery, Ala.

GET RID OF COWARDICE

GEORGE W. DAYTON of the Fourth District has introduced in the Texas Senate an anti-lynching bill that is excellent. It should tend very far toward prevention of this generally destructive crime, because of the pains and penalties it would bring against the lyncher, the mobbist and the people of the county wherein they commit their murderous, anarchistic atrocities.

On its own merits, Senator Dayton's measure speedily should be enacted into law. It should meet with no opposition from any intelligent member of either house who, knowing how his State is cursed at home and defamed abroad by the barbarous horrors and public record of its many crimes of lynching, shall determine to make good his constitutional oath to perform, "faithfully," the duties of his legistative office "agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State."* *

Therein it is provided plainly that participants in a mob which commits a killing—which brings about a death—shall be chargeable with murder, and on that charge shall be tried, not in their home county, but in Travis County, and shall be prosecuted by the Attorney General and his assistants, regular or special. Even if—for a wonder!—indictments should be returned against the lynch-murderers by the grand jury of the county wherein the crime was committed, trial venue must be had in, and the case at once transferred to, Travis County.

It is also provided that "in every case prosecuted under this act in which the defendant or defendants are convicted of the offense of mob violence, resulting in death, the county in which

the mob violence was committed shall be held responsible in damages to the dependent relations of the person or persons so killed by mob violence in the amount and to the extent of $5000." And the plaintiffs in such civil suit, subsequently brought aganst the county—and this means the taxpayers!—that tolerated the murderous anarchy, may have their claim for the county's $5000 damage liability tried in the District Court of Travis County, if they so elect!

This is the sound, workable, imperatively necessary design of the bill: The lyncher, the mobbist, shall be indicted, tried, convicted, and punished as a murderer when death has resulted from his lawless violence; or shall be prosecuted for a felonious "assault by mob violence," when his lawlessness resulted merely in injury, not in death; and the county that was the scene of such crimes, respectively, shall pay $5000 to the relatives of the murdered person or $2500 to the feloniously assaulted person himself. Moreover, the Governor shall pay rewards ranging, in their aggregate on each case of mob violence, from $5000 to $10,000, according to the circumstances that obtained in the giving of information and in the direct responsibility for arrest and conviction of the lynchers.

Above all, this bill seeks to remedy either the local criminal negligence of doing nothing by law, and under the law, when a case of lynching savagery or other mob violence occurs, or those familiar investigations, wherein there is much faking, "fourflushing," grandstand-playing by local authorities, that really do nothing and get nowhere—and are meant to do nothing and get nowhere.

This bill seeks to make of the legal business and duty of punishing guilt for a frightful crime—and punishing it both criminally and civilly—a proposition of actually meaning business, and of actually doing official duty!

This bill, at last, seeks to remove personal or political cowardice, the fear of local interests and local resentment, the expediency of local official nonfeasance or misfeasance or even malfeasance with regard to lynching crimes, from their longtime place as barriers in the way of upholding the Federal and State Constitutions and of enforcing the Texas penal laws. * * *

Let us, through submissive action by this Legislature, vote to join the lyncher with the duelist and the political corruptionist as being an enemy to the Commonwealth, whom it would be utterly unsafe, unjust, demoralizing, and degrading to admit to the rights of voter and public officer—*Express*, San Antonio, Texas

Lynchings – 1919 529

Assaults Without Lynchings

NEGRO IN ATEMPT TO ASSAULT WOMAN NEAR WACO CAUGHT BY SHERIFF

WA[illegible] HERALD

Sam Smith, a negro in the employ of the finishing department of the city, was arrested this morning at 8:30 o'clock while at work downtown and brought before Justice of the Peace James R. Jenkins and charged with attempted criminal assault. The sheriff's department has the negro in custody, the arrest being made by Sheriff Bob Buchanan and City Detective Sim Sheppard.

The negro is alleged to have attacked a white woman at her home about 4 miles east of Waco on the Corsicana road, and has been identified by her. 6-25-19

This morning about 2:30 o'clock, Sam Smith, having been doing finishing work the day before at the place on the Corsicana road, is said to have entered the home and made the attempt at criminal assault. The husband of the woman, an invalid, was sleeping in the next room, and the wife had a lantern sitting on the table in her room.

She was awakened slightly by what seemed to be a hand pressed tightly over her face. A second later she felt someone's hand closing about her wrists, and before she could scream, a revolver was pressed against her forenead, the negro threatening to kill her if she made any noise.

Showing an extraordinary amount of courage under the circumstances, the woman, who is about 45 years of age, parleyed with the negro and asked him not to shoot. The negro, misled by the remark, became careless and took the butt of the revolver a short distance from her head and loosened somewhat the grip on her wrists.

With lightning rapidity, the woman knocked the revolver from the negro's hand and, getting entirely loose from her assailant, screamed and awakened the neighborhood. The negro took immediate leave.

The first news of the assault was received by Sheriff Buchanan over the telephone from Will Surratt, and the sheriff went at once to the scene.

The woman was positive in her identification of the negro, being certain that her assailant was the negro who had worked on the place. From her description of him and the fact that he worked for the city, his arrest was easily consummated by the sheriff and city officer, and charges preferred against him after he had been identified by the woman.

WOMAN TELLS A STRANGE STORY

CHARLOTTE N C DEMOCRAT

JUNE 26, 1919

Was Plotting Her Own Death When Attacked; Assailant Held Without Bond.

While standing on the bridge over Irwin's creek late Tuesday night, where she had gone, according to her own story, to write a final note of farewell to her people, and then end it all by jumping into the creek, Frances Smith, a young mulatto woman related in the recorder's court Wednesday the story of an attack made on her by Emmett Bost, recently out of the state penitentiary, the woman's cries for help and shout of 'murder' bringing the police to the scene before Bost had gotten away.

The arrest of the negro man was effected without difficulty. As the plainclothes men dropped from their car at the bridge they met the woman climbing up the side of the creek bank with Bost in pursuit. When she saw the officers the frightened woman threw herself into the arms of one of the plainclothes men, and broke down.

"I had gone to the creek to write a note," she told the court at the hearing of Bost on a charge of criminal assault. "I had had family troubles that made me want to end my life, and I was writing a note to my people when the man came up to me at the bridge."

The woman said that Bost had handled her roughly, choking her and biting er cheek, and that he had made a desperate effort to accomplish his purpose. She shrieked and cried 'murder' she declared, as loudly as she could whenever the assailant loosened his hold on her throat sufficiently to permit her to call for aid. Neighbors heard the cry of distress and telephoned police headquarters, and Bost was under arrest a few minutes later.

The woman's purpose to end her life appeared well fixed in her mind for while the plainclothes men accompanied by Chief Orr were questioning her and Bost at Irwin's Creek bridge, she made a break for the side of the bridge to leap over the side of the bridge and down the 30-foot drop to the water below. Detective Russell grabbed the desperate woman just as she reached the side of the bridge.

Bost is a deaf mute and it was difficulty that information was secured from him through the assistance of an expert brought to the court to act as interpreter. In fact his attempts to make himself understood were futile and the examination of Bost was suddenly terminated by the recorder who told the defendant, through the interpreter, that he could relate is story at criminal court.

Bost was ordered held without bond by the recorder, and will be tried at the next term of criminal court on a charge of attempted assault.

Chief Orr testified that the woman declared Tuesday night that Bost had accomplished his purpose, but on the stand Wednesday she said that she was greatly excited at the time and that her answer meant that the man had struck her and treated her roughly. She said that the assailant had not committed a criminal assault.

NEGRO ASSAULTS WHITE WOMAN

JUNE 19, 1919

Miss Meeks Assaulted While On Way Home Sunday Night

Miss [illegible] Meeks, an estimable young woman employed as day clerk at the Hotel Pinehurst in this city, is at her home in Ellisville today suffering from severe injuries inflicted by a negro who assaulted her while on her way home about 10:30 o'clock Sunday night.

The young lady left Laurel on the 10 o'clock interurban car for Ellisville, where she lives with a widowed mother. When she left the street car near the G. M. & N. railway depot in Ellisville to walk about three blocks to her home, the negro attacked her.

The black brute carried her into the woods, where he kept her until 4 o'clock this morning, when she managed to reach her home. Her appearance, almost denuded of clothing and with bruised and scratched body, was mute evidence of the terrific all-night struggle between the girl and her negro assailant. Miss Meeks says she was victorious in the battle with the brute.

A posse of several hundred citizens was formed immediately, and with county officers and city officials from both Laurel and Ellisville, was soon searching the entire vicinity for trace of the negro. Bloodhounds were procured and this afternoon it was announced they had taken a trail thru the swamps toward Ovett, in which direction Miss Meeks said the negro had disappeared.—Laurel Leader.

Mr. J. E. Johnson of Houston went down Wednesday with his dogs U[illegible] to latest reports the negro had not been apprehended.

JONES TRIAL IS SET FOR FRIDAY

TAMPA FLA TIMES

JANUARY 22 1919

Young Negro, Charged With Rape, Says He Is But Fourteen.

Nathaniel Jones, colored, charged with raping a little Italian girl north of Ybor City and near the rock road, was arraigned before Judge Robles this morning and his case set for trial Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Although he had previously admitted committing the crime to Sheriff A. J. White, Chief Deputy Sheriff A. C. Logan, Chief of Police T. N. Henderson and Chief of Detectives Fred Thomas, when asked by the court this morning if he was guilty he answered negatively.

The defendant is a young negro, and judging from his looks is from 17 to 20, but when arraigned before Judge Robles this morning wore short trousers, stating to the court he is only 14. Deputy Logan said this morning he was wearing long trousers when arrested as well as when he and Deputy William White carried the negro to Bartow for safe keeping. Jones was brought up from Bartow yesterday by Chief of Police T. N. Henderson and Chief of Detectives Fred Thomas, who also brought other prisoners from Lakeland.

Before setting the Jones trial for Friday morning Sheriff White explained to the court that he has been unable to locate several of the witnesses in the Amanda Long case, set for trial Friday, and for that reason he did not believe it can be held this week. With this information Judge Robles explained that the trial of Nathaniel Jones could be set for Friday, when the sheriff may have more definite information concerning witnesses in the Amanda Long case.

Mrs. Long is indicted for murder in the first degree. She shot and killed her husband in his restaurant about 6 o'clock one afternoon last July, claiming undue relations between he[illegible] young woman working there.

HOT ON TRAIL OF BRUTE

Detectives Running Down Clues To Woman's Assailant.

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN

OCTOBER 3, 1919

TWO [illegible] SOUGHT

Marshal Carter Believes Arrest Will Be Made—Mount Winans Is Incensed Over Outrage.

Headquarters detectives combed the city and a number of nearby villages yesterday to find the negro who attacked Sadie Sibley, 52 years old, wife of William Sibley, of Annapolis road, near Mount Winans, September 24. For several days Headquarters Detectives Freeman and Hammersla have been working with the police of the Southwestern district trying to apprehend the negro.

Yesterday Marshal Carter held a conference with the detectives and directed that Detectives Joseph Dougherty and R. T. Porter take up certain clues and aid in the effort to apprehend the negro. The detectives refuse to discuss any information that has come to them during the last 24 hours, but it was learned from an authoritative source that they are seeking two negroes, one of whom was seen to loiter about the Sibley home the day preceding the attack.

"There is no information to be given out at this time," said Marshal Carter, "but the community of Mount Winans can rest assured that we are doing everything in our power to bring Mrs. Sibley's assailant to justice. At this phase of the case there is nothing ahead of us but work of a most difficult sort. We have reasonable ground to believe, however, that an arrest will be made."

Through Captain Kalbfleisch, of the Southwestern district, Marshal Carter has learned something of the enraged feelings of the people at Mount Winans. It was not until yesterday that the facts became generally known to the residents of the suburb and, it is said, numerous threats were made against the negro if he be arrested. According to Hammersla the attack on Mrs. Sibley was most brutal. For the last eight days Mrs. Sibley has been in bed under the care of a physician and a nurse.

The mask which was torn from the brute's face by Mrs. Sibley is now in possession of the police. While every agency has been employed by the detective bureau to ascertain the negro's identity, they were frank to confess yesterday that his name is unknown to them.

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NEGRO IDENTIFIED

Miss Birdie Crady Declares James Williams Is Her Assailant.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES

JANUARY 16 1919

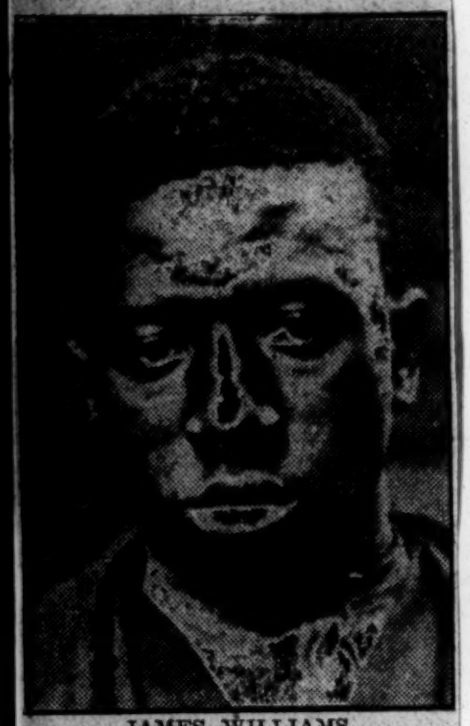
Positive identification by Miss Birdie Crady of James Williams, a negro, 19 years old, as the black who attempted to assault her Thursday night near the Southern railroad crossing at Seventh and Lee streets, led to the prisoner being held on a charge of attempted rape to-day. His case in Police Court was continued until Saturday.

When Lieut. Beckham and Patrolman William Stiefvater took the negro before Miss Crady at her home on the Seventh-street road, between

Fitz and Edwin avenues, she looked at him for about a minute, then gasped and fainted. The negro was taken away, and when she recovered ten minutes later Miss Crady said: "That's the man. Take him away. I never want to see him again."

Lieut. Beckham questioned Miss Crady further and made certain that she was positive in her identification.

Williams was arrested because of



JAMES WILLIAMS.

his suspicious actions at Seventh and Oak streets at 7:45 o'clock last night. The negro was walking west on Oak street on the side opposite Stiefvater. When he saw the officer he threw up his left arm and shielded his face. Stiefvater noticed the action and crossed the street. The negro immediately turned, threw up his other arm, hiding his face, and began to walk away rapidly. Stiefvater asked why he hid his face.

"Boss, you know us niggers is just naturally scared of a policeman," Williams said.

Williams denied the accusation and said he was employed at the Chess & Wymond Company's plant at Fifth street and Avery avenue until 6 o'clock Thursday night. The attack on Miss Crady occurred around 6 o'clock.

Williams was taken to-day before Miss Laura Holliday, a waitress at the Y. M. C. A. Cafeteria, who was assaulted by a negro at Brook street and Broadway at 5:40 o'clock Thursday morning. Miss Holliday could not identify Williams as her assailant.

NEGRO ENTERS GIRL'S ROOM, IS ARRESTED

CHAMBERSBURG PA REPOSITORY
FEBRUARY 17. 1919

Scott Barbour, a hotel bellboy, was arrested early Sunday morning, on a charge of attempted assault upon Lottie Rosenberry, a seventeen year old girl, employed at Hotel Montgomery.

According to the story told to Lieutenant Franklin and the night force of policemen, who were called to Hotel Montgomery to arrest Barbour, by Miss Lottie Rosenberry, aged 17 years, she came from her home at Upper Strasburg to work as a maid at the hotel on Thursday. She said that on Sunday morning about 1:30 o'clock she was awakened in the room at the hotel by somebody pulling at her. She turned around, she told the police, and found in her bed a negro, who afterwards proved to be the bellboy, Barbour. She further stated to the police that Barbour offered her $5 if she would not resist his advances. According to her story, after a little parleying, she left the room, on the pretext that she was going to the toilet room, and rushing down the hall she screamed. Her cries summoned Corporal L. E. Reeder of Camp Meade, who is home on leave to visit his father, the new proprietor of the hotel, and a group of Austin Co. men, who are here on the iron work for the C. V. R. R. round house. They took Barbour into custody.

Barbour told the police that he was innocent of any wrong-doing. He said he was summoned by one of the guests to take a note to Miss Rosenberry's room, that he did this, knocking at the door and entering only after the girl had bidden him to come in. He denied that he attempted to get onto the bed, asserting that he merely went into the room to deliver the note.

Miss Rosenberry says that the negro was able to enter her room because the door was unlocked. She did not think to lock it, she says, because they never lock the doors at her home, which she had only left last week. She has two sisters employed at Hotel National and one at Hotel McKinley.

The guest, who Barbour claims asked him to carry the note, denies that he requested the bellboy to do this task.

NEGRO HELD HERE IN ASSAULT CASE

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
OCTOBER 5. 1919

Mrs. J. M. Morrison Attacked In Apartment; Deputies Nab

Assailant Under Cabin.

Charlie Jackson, negro, about 18 years old, is held in the county jail on a charge of criminal assault, having been arrested about 7 o'clock Saturday evening by Deputies Burge and Smith under a negro cabin in Fifth Alley, between Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Streets.

The officers stated that the assault was made upon Mrs. J. M. Morrison, who occupies a second floor apartment in the Savoy at Twenty-Second Street and Fifth Avenue, North, about 6:30 Saturday evening. Mrs. Morrison was preparing to take a bath when the negro suddenly appeared in her room, according to the report of the officers.

She demanded a reason for his presence and he attacked her, throwing her against the wall, bruising her shoulder, spraining her thumb and tearing her shirt waist from her shoulders, it is said. She fought him off and her screams were heard by A. T. Stevenson, who was across the street at the time.

He rushed over to the Savoy and up to Mrs. Morrison's apartment, and the negro fled. About this time Deputies Burge and Smith were passing the Savoy in an automobile, and they noticed the negro running. They gave chase and located him under a negro house on Fifth Alley, North, between Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Streets.

The negro was taken to the county jail and the charge of criminal assault filed against him. The negro was not an employe of the Savoy, and it is not known how he happened into the building.

Solicitor Tate announced Saturday night that all witnesses in the case would be called before the grand jury Monday.

WARNING LETTER SENT TO WOMAN, VICTIM OF NEGRO

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
JANUARY 21 1919

Mrs. Holliday Is Extremely Nervous As She Testifies Against Tribble.

Sherman Tribble, a negro, identified by Mrs. Laura Holliday, waitress at the Y. M. C. A., as the negro who criminally assaulted her early on the morning of January 16 behind a garage at Brook street and Broadway, was held to answer to the grand jury on a statutory charge at a preliminary hearing in Police Court to-day.

An anonymous letter received yesterday by Mrs. Holliday, warning her to be careful in her testimony, was turned over to her attorney, M. D. Elston.

The letter, to which no name was signed, read:

"Miss Laura: You had better be certain of the man before you testify against him. You are well known in this neighborhood."

Mrs. Holliday was the first witness to testify at the hearing. She waited in the witness room until the calling of the case and appeared to be suffering a nervous strain from the encounter with the negro who attacked her.

Caught From Behind.

On the witness stand she said: "I am a waitress at the Y. M. C. A. Cafeteria, at Third street and Broadway, and I live at 746 South Preston street. It is my custom to go to work at the restaurant at 5:45 o'clock every morning. On the morning of January 16 I left home about 5:30 and walked north on Preston street to Broadway and down Broadway.

"When I reached a garage on the east side of Brook street I heard someone running behind me and I didn't pay much attention, as I thought it was someone on the way to work.

"A negro ran up behind me and grabbed me and threw his arms over my head. I tried to free myself enough to scream and he said: 'Don't holler or I'll kill you.'

"I said: 'What are you going to do, kill me?' He held a razor at my throat.

"I was walking sideways and he had my breath cut off, and I said: 'I'll go any place if you won't kill me.'

"He took me by the arm and forced me around behind the garage." Mrs. Holliday then gave the court other details.

Put Razor Away.

"He put the razor away," continued Mrs. Holliday, "and when he let go of me I jerked away from him and ran up the street. When I was half way to the next corner I turned around and saw a man going the other way. I went as fast as I could to the Y. M. C. A. and called up the chief of police and later I went to the City Hospital. From there I went home and to bed."

"When did you next see the negro?" Prosecuting Attorney Lucas asked.

"The next time I saw him was on the following Saturday night. While I was on my way home I stopped in at the grocery and saloon at Preston and Jacob streets and was using the telephone when I heard his voice in the saloon.

"I went to the door of the partition and I heard him say, 'Monkey with aristocratic people when you monkey with any, because others will get you in bad.'

"I knew that voice and I felt so weak I could hardly stand and I ran out of the place, and when I got out on the sidewalk I saw the two policemen and Capt. Heimerdinger, and they came into the place and arrested the negro.

Positive In Identification.

"I said to the police, 'That's the man.' The negro replied, 'I am the one, am I?'"

Mrs. Holliday was cross-examined for some time by Roscoe Searcy, who defended Tribble, concerning the description she gave the police of the negro, but Mrs. Holliday was positive in her identification.

Detectives Sweeney and Luckhart, who made the arrest, said that Tribble, in answer to a question from Sweeney, "Do you know what we arrested you for?" replied: "Nothing, only what the lady said."

"What did the lady say?" asked Sweeney.

To which Tribble is said to have replied: "I don't have to have anything to do with white women. I am a married man."

On cross-examination Mrs. Holliday said her husband was formerly in the 159th Depot Brigade at Camp Zachary Taylor, but had been discharged from the army and that she had applied for a divorce.

ACQUITTED OF CAPITAL CRIMES

BROOKVILLE S C NEWS
JANUARY 15, 1919

Negroes Accused of Attempt to Ravish and Murder Found Not Guilty Yesterday

INFANTICILE CASE TODAY

Two verdicts of not guilty in cases where the defendants were charged with capital offenses were returned by juries in the court of General Sessions yesterday. The first was that of John Henry Williams, a [illegible], who was accused o fassault and battery with intent to ravish a woman of his own color. H. P. Burbage and J. Frank Epps, appointed by the court to represent Williams, conducted a vigorous defense, and secured an acquittal, notwithstanding the fact that Solicitor Martin in his usual vigorous manner, sought to prove the negro's guilt. The case was begun Monday afternoon and was concluded yesterday shortly after the midday recess.

After all the evidence on both sides had been heard in the case of the State against Speedy Johnson, a negro charged with killing another, Solicitor Martin requested the court to direct a verdict of not guilty, which was done. Turner and Deshazo represented the accused negro.

Will Whitner, colored, was tried and convicted yesterday afternoon of burglary and larceny, and sentenced to serve seven years.

The infanticide case against Mrs. C. C. Bookout, Helen Bookout and Dr. J. T. R. Neal was not taken up yesterday, but it is understood that the trial will be entered into today.

NEGRO RAPIST CAUGHT

(Associated Press.)

EASTON, MD., April 23.—Isiah Fountain, the negro who escaped from a mob here last Monday night following the first day of his trial on the charge of assaulting a nine year old white girl was recaptured at the railroad station at Hartley, Del., today by deputy sheriffs.

Lynchings – 1919
Assaults Without Lynchings

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NEGRO FIEND PURSUED BY 1,000 POSSE

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
JULY 7. 1919

Somerset Citizens Raise $600 as Reward for Capture of Miss Saunders' Assailant—Home Defense League Aids in Man Hunt.

THIRD WOMAN TRAILED ALONG BETHESDA PIKE

Police and Sheriff's Posse Comb Suburbs — Four Suspects Arrested and Two Are Being Held for Possible Iidentification.

Inflamed over the brutal assault on Miss Mary Saunders, Odell S. Smith, acting director of the Home Defense League, with the approval of Maj. Raymond Pullman, superintendent of police, last night called upon 1,000 of the citizen auxiliary police to give at least three hours a day to the search for the fiend who not only attacked Miss Saunders, but is thought to be responsible for the criminal assault on Mrs. Bessie Gleason and an attempted assault last night on Mrs. Leona Green and her daughter, of Bethesda, Md.

Coincident with this action representatives from every one of the fifty families in Somerset and Drummond, Md., met last night and voted a $800 reward "for information leading to the arrest of the culprit."

Realizant of the serious possibilities in the apparent "assault epidemic," citizens throughout Washington yesterday journeyed to the scenes of the assaults and volunteered for duty.

From Mrs. Green's description, she was trailed last night by the same fiend who Saturday afternoon criminally assaulted Miss Mary Saunders, 22 years old, of Somerset, Md.

Upon receiving this report, Lieut. J. L. Giles, of the Sub-T station, immediately spurred the efforts of police and the posse under Sheriff Aud, which had spent the entire day and night scouring the surrounding vicinity for trace of the culprit.

Lieut. J. L. Giles, of the Sub-T station, was present at the mass meeting of Somerset and Drummond citizens and it was at his suggestion that the reward was subscribed.

J. W. Stone, mayor of Somerset, announced that a $600 reward would be raised and called on the residents of Friendship and Chevy Chase to follow suit.

Committee is Appointed.

Dr. E. F. Phillips and W. D. Shoemaker were appointed a committee of two to wait on the commissioners of the county tomorrow morning to ask that official action be taken.

Following is the call of Odell S. Smith:

"In order that everything possible may be done to assist the police in effecting the capture of the brute who has attacked women in this city and in nearby points in Maryland during the past ten days, a call is hereby issued for all members of the Home Defense League for active patrol duty for an indefinite period beginning today.

"Each member of the Home Defense League will get in immediate touch with the police station of his precinct and notify either the police captain or whoever may be acting for him the time when he is willing to appear for three hours or more for patrol work, and also whether he will be able to furnish either an automobile or a motorcycle for transportation purposes. It is not necessary, however, that a member have a motor vehicle, but those who can furnish motor transportation are requested to do so.

"In order that a citizen auxiliary police force, to be made up entirely of members of the Home Defense League and to number at least 1,000, may be organized immediately, every member of the league is urged to get in touch with the police station of his precinct, or with his Home Defense League captain, at the earliest possible moment."

Police Comb Woods.

Believing that the negro may be in hiding in the dense woods which border the scene of the crims, and which terminate the Kirkside Golf Club, police yesterday combed the place. With the aid of the posse, every nook and cranny in the vicinity was explored. Police have been stationed at points of vantage throughout this woods.

Police Inspector Grant believes further assaults will be forthcoming, and that it is only a matter of time before the negro is caught.

That the fiend is bent only on assault is shown by the fact that he refused to take jewelry which Miss Saunders was wearing. He has followed this plan through his reign of terror.

Lieut. Giles, of the sub-T station, said last night that had Miss Saunders screamed before the negro overpowered her, the assault probably would not have occurred, as there was a party of golfers only 100 yards away. They heard the young lady scream, but owing to the fact that she was in a small ravine and could not be seen, the conclusion was reached that their ears were playing pranks with them.

A man was found yesterday who said he remembers seeing a negro coming from the direction of the assault and answering the description given by Miss Saunders. He said that he did not recollect in which direction the negro went.

Four suspects were arrested yesterday, and two of them were released. The other two are still being questioned.

OMAHA WHITE WOMAN ATTACKED BY A NEGRO

Constitution

Omaha, Neb., October 1.—A white woman was attacked by a negro in the rear of her home this afternoon. The negro escaped. The home is in the heart of Omaha's "black belt," which is under control of troops, under thee command of Major General Leonard Wood.

According to the woman, the negro entered her home while she was alone with two small children. After threatening to kill the children if they made an outcry, the negro caried the woman from the house.

As soon as the attack was reported troops threw a cordon around the district and refused to permit any one to leave or enter the district.

POSSE HUNTS NEGRO

BROOKLYN N.Y. CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 18, 1919

Girl Assaulted, Sheriff Using Bloodhounds.

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 18.—The Sheriff with bloodhounds and a large posse were scouring the woods near here for an unidentified negro who late yesterday attacked a young white girl near her home in the eastern part of the city.

The girl, whose name is withheld, was seen running up the railroad, screaming. A neighbor stopped her and, after learning the facts, started in pursuit of the negro. He came within sight of him and fired several shots. So far as could be learned, neither shot took effect.

LOUISVILLE KY. COURIER JRN
APRIL 22, 1919

Woman Faints As She Faces Negro Held On Charge of Assault

Charles Scott, negro, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of attempted criminal assault, by Patrolmen Deekin and Wisehart.

Mrs. Sallie Bettinger, a nurse, was attacked on the night of March 28 at the home of James Russell, 2740 Shippen avenue, in Crescent Hill. She fainted in the Clifton substation yesterday as she said: "He looks like the man."

Scott is 36 years old. He denies the charge.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 30 1919

100 TRAIL NEGRO ACCUSED BY WOMAN

Alleged Assailant Surrounded in Swamp Hiding Place.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—More than a hundred armed farmers and shipyard workers, in motor trucks and automobiles, are searching for James Whiting, a negro farm hand, accused of attacking Mrs. Mary Lotzer, a white woman, near Merchantville, N. J., early this morning.

Mrs. Lotzer, who is the mother of five children, obtained work in a Camden factory to earn money to pay the funeral expenses of her baby. She lives two miles from the trolley line at Merchantville and was on her way to work when attacked.

A young negro drove up to her. Jumping from the wagon, he threatened the woman with a revolver and choked her into unconsciousness. When she came to Mrs. Lotzer ran a half mile to Merchantville, where she told her story to Chief of Police Linderman. Then she fainted.

With a small posse in an automobile the Chief of Police hurried after the negro, who was identified as a man employed on a farm outside the town. As the automobile containing the posse drew near the farm house the negro, who had been on the porch, ran into the house and out a rear door into a clump of woods. Shots from the posse failed to hit him and he escaped in the fog.

Reported seen in several places, the negro finally was traced to a swamp near Hainesport, and county authorities took charge of the posse, ranks of which had been swelled by more than a hundred farmers and workers from a shipyard where Mrs. Lotzer's husband is employed. Late to-night these men had surrounded the swamp where the negro is hiding.

LAWRENCE MASS EVE TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 4, 1919

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ATTACKING A WHITE WOMAN

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 31—Home Guards were called out here tonight to protect Gus Nolan, a negro, charged with attacking a white woman. Nolan seized the woman, who was in the rear of her home, and a passing policeman went to her rescue. The authorities fearing a repetition of turmoil attending previous similar incidents in this section of Kentucky immediately called upon county officials to protect the negro.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
APRIL 14, 1919

Negro Attacks Girl

After struggling with an unidentified Negro who seized her on Vallejo street, near Center avenue, Saturday midnight, Marie Kramer, aged 16, of 8 Mercer street, broke away and ran to Center avenue, where she told pedestrians. A crowd failed to find the Negro.

White Girl, Attacked, Bites Negro's Nose

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
JULY 19, 1919

Edward Bowker, aged 26, a negro of 111½ Fullerton street, last night lost a part of his nose when, it is said, he attempted to embrace Miss Arbella Hutchinson, aged 19, of Morris street, Knoxville, at Wylie avenue and Tunnel street.

Policemen Thomas Beggs and Alexander Brady, hearing the screams and seeing a white woman, and observing a Negro running, found Miss Hutchinson in a state of semi-collapse. They captured the Negro after a short pursuit. He was removed to Passavant Hospital. An exciting crowd offered threats of lynching.

Miss Hutchinson was escorted to Central police station, where she told her story, that she was suddenly attacked and defended herself. City Detective Frank Boyd was assigned to investigate the girl's story.

OMAHA NEB NEWS
SEPTEMBER 13 1919

NEGRO SAYS HE WAS IN IA. WHEN ASSAULT OCCURRED

John Williams, colored, held at county jail on a charge of attempted assault, was working at Tara, Ia., the day of the assault, according to the foreman of a railroad section gang on which Williams was employed.

Amos P. Scruggs, attorney for Williams, according to Sheriff Mike Clark, has announced his intention of having the section foreman produce his records in police court when the case is called Tuesday.

Williams, according to police reports, had been positively identified by Mrs. Anna Glassman as the negro who attacked her at her home six weeks ago.

Negro Charged With Assault Held in Jail

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
JULY 20, 1919

Date of the examining trial of Fred Stewart, 16-year-old negro boy, who attempted criminal assault on a 12-year-old white in South Austin Friday afternoon, has not been definitely set. Stewart is still held in the Travis County jail, where he was placed Saturday morning after being caught at Buda following a night-long search by county and city officials and a posse of South Austin residents.

TRENTON N J ADVERTISER
APRIL 20, 1919

NEGRO IS ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Wiliam Ealy, 48 years old, a negro, of 11 Barclay Street, is being held without bail at the County Jail, on a charge of criminally assaulting his fourteen year old step-daughter, Rebecca Gregory, a negress, also known as Rebeca Ealy, preferred by Captain James T. Culliton. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolmen Anglum and Caufield at his home.

The alleged assault occurred along the Trenton Junction Road, in Ewing Township, outside of the city, and the case was turned over to Squire David L. Kelsey, who committed Ealy to jail. Statements from both the girl and her mother were obtained by Clerk Haney.

NEGRO ARRAIGNED, DENIES ASSAULT

Accused of Attack on Girl, Says He Can Furnish Proof of Innocence.

OMAHA NEB NEWS
JULY 9, 1919

Ira Johnson, negro, arrested Tuesday on a charge of tying Bessie Kroupa, 19, to a limb of a fallen tree in the vicinity of Tenth and Canton streets, and criminally assaulting her, was arraigned before County Judge Crawford today on a statutory charge.

Johnson pleaded not guilty. He asked that his case be continued until he could obtain services of an attorney.

Judge Crawford granted the continuance until the negro was ready either to waive or ask for a hearing.

Trembles When Arraigned.

Johnson still insists that he is innocent. While being arraigned he trembled and was scarcely able to talk. He scanned the faces of the few spectators at the hearing.

Johnson said he came to Omaha two months ago from Oakland, La., and that after loafing for two weeks he obtained employment at the ice house in Gibson.

He worked nights and slept days, he said. On the day the crime was committed, he said, he was sleeping alongside of the ice house.

"I can prove where I was when this girl was attacked," said Johnson.

Hopes Struck Dead If Guilty.

"If I had a thing to do with the attack on this white girl, I hope that the good Lord will strike me dead," said Johnson.

"The first I heard of it was when a negro a little taller than I told me about it on Monday night as I was going to work," he said. "This negro who told me of the attack is the man who borrowed some of the twine police found in my pocket with which it is said the girl was tied."

The condition of Miss Kroupa, it is said, is unchanged. No member of the Kroupa family was told of the hearing held today. Police feared an attempt might be made on Johnson's life.

Police say they expect Johnson to be convicted by reason of the fact that two of his upper teeth are missing. The Kroupa girl said her assailant had one or two teeth missing and it was by this description that Johnson was arrested, it is said.

OMAHA NEB. EVE. HERAL
NOVEMBER 18, 1919

NEGRO INDENTIFIED AS WOMAN'S ASSAILANT

Identified as the negro who assaulted Mrs. Ella Grizard, the wife of Wesley Grizard, a crippled rancher who lives a mile and a half over in Sarpy county, Sunday evening, James Campbell, 30 years old, said to live in St. Louis, Mo., was arrested by Patrolman McLaughlin of the South Side police Monday evening at Twenty-seventh and Q streets.

Campbell has been identified by his victim and her husband, also by Joe Coombs, 6322 South Twenty-fifth street, and Ben Bell, 6704 South Twenty-sixth street, who said they saw the negro near the Grizard home shortly before the attack upon the woman.

Grizard said he and his wife were standing on their front porch Sunday evening when the negro came toward their house and asked them for something to eat. Before they had time to supply his needs, Grizard says, the negro took an iron pipe from his clothing and struck the rancher across the head, knocking him to the floor almost unconscious. While in the dazed condition, he says, he saw the negro make the dastardly attack on the rancher's wife.

NEGRO'S HEARING IS SET FOR FRIDAY

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
JULY 23, 1919

Preliminary hearing for Frank Dawson, negro, charged with assault to murder on Miss Bessie Hall, will have a preliminary hearing in Justice Court Friday morning. It is claimed the defendant assaulted Miss Hall last Saturday night while with an escort she was en route to her home. The negro was arrested immediately after the assault.

POSSES SEEK NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WOMAN

The Constitution

Springfield, Ohio, October 11.—Several posses, headed by Sheriff Welch, searched in vain last night for a negro who in the afternoon attacked a white woman, the mother of four children. The search was given up tonight. After attacking the woman the negro threw her unconscious into the waters of the Mad river nearby. She regained consciousness and notified the police.

SAW NEGRO NEAR SCENE

OF CRIME, 2 BOYS AVER

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
JULY 18, 1919

A wide difference of opinion between Inspector Clifford L. Grant, Chief of Detectives, and Sheriff William L. Aud, of Montgomery county, developed today as to the identity of the negro criminal who made brutal attacks on four white women in the suburbs of Washington and at Somerset, Md., recently.

While Detective Sergts. Kelly, Sweeney, and Scrivener, as well as Inspector Grant, are firm in their belief that Forrest Eaglan, former negro caddie at the Kirkside Country Club, at Chevy Chase, one of the suspects held by the police in connection with the attacks on the women, has proven a satisfactory alibi as to his movements on July 5, the day that Miss Mary Saunders, a War Department employe, was attacked, Sheriff Aud emphatically declares the Washington police are wrong in their conclusion.

Identified By Bags.

After tracing the movements of Eaglan, better known to his intimates as "Woodenhead," Sheriff Aud declares that it is his opinion that the negro is connected, if not responsible, for the attack made on Miss Saunders. Sheriff Aud bases his opinion on identifications and statements made to him by four youths, who declare they saw Eaglan at the golf links, within 300 feet of the spot where Miss Saunders was attacked, a short time before the war worker was assaulted.

In commenting on his investigations this morning, Sheriff Aud stated:

"Eaglan was seen on the golf links at 2 o'clock by Leonard Wright and William Warren, two colored caddies employed at the club, who know Eaglan personally. They spoke to him, calling him by his nickname, Woodenhead.

"Eaglan, they say, was within 300 feet of the spot where Miss Saunders was attacked shortly before 3 o'clock.

"At about 3:40 o'clock, John Mason and John Warren, two white youths, saw Eaglan, they say, running through a thicket from the direction of the scene of the assault on Miss Saunders. They did not know him, but they have since identified Eaglan as the negro they saw running, wiping perspiration with his hand from his forehead.

"Ten minutes later, Wright and Warren saw Eaglan walking near the club. They were riding on a lumber wagon, and knowing Eaglan, they again spoke to him, shouting: "Come on, Eaglan, get on the wagon!" Eaglan turned his head. He seemed excited to the boys.

Local Police Accept Alibi.

"Then, Ernest L. Dowell, a conductor on the Chevy Chase line of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, stated that a negro answering Eaglan's description, boarded his car at 3:55 o'clock. It is true Dowell has not positively identified Eaglan, but he declares Eaglan looks like the man who got on his car, gave him a $20 bill, and after told it could not be changed, turned about and took a nickel from a small woman's purse."

While Sheriff Aud feels confident that Eaglan was in the vicinity of the spot where Miss Saunders was attacked, the negro has given an alibi which is satisfactory to Detective Sergts. Kelly, Scrivener and Sweeney. Inspector Grant declared that the detectives had found that Eaglan's statements to them that he had been at Mitchell's poolroom, at Seventh street and Florida avenue, had been confirmed. They place him at the poolroom, in a barber shop and talking with several other negroes at the time that Miss Saunders was attacked in the woods near her home at Somerset, Montgomery county.

Sheriff Aud differs with the detectives. He says that it is conclusive to him that Eaglan was at the golf links and not at the pool room, declaring that it is to be expected that Eaglan would be protected by other negroes. Detectives say, however, that when they questioned those at the pool room and other places where England stated he had been on July 5, no one knew that he had been arrested as a suspect in connection with the assault cases.

NEGRO TIES GIRL TO LIMB OF TREE AND ASSAULTS HER

Bessie Kroupa Bound Hand and Foot With Fish Cord and Gagged.

FAINTS AWAY AFTER BRUTE HAS ESCAPED

Found by Pedestrian and Carried to Home of Police Sergeant Wentz

OMAHA NEB HERALD
JULY 8, 1919

Bessie Kroupa, 19 years old, living at 4113 South Ninth street, was dragged into the woods on Tenth street between Deer Park boulevard and Canton street, by an unidentified negro, Monday noon, who tied her to the limb of a tree on the ground and then assaulted her.

Miss Kroupa, who is the daughter of J. E. Kroupa, with whom she lives, was on her way to work, when the negro grabbed her and carried her into the thicket. Despite her struggles, he bound her hand and foot with fish cord, and after gagging her with a handkerchief, assaulted her. Miss Kroupa succeeded in freeing her mouth from the gag and pleaded with her assailant not to continue his assault.

"All right, I'll just leave you tied up, and you can call to somebody when they come by," said the negro. He then made his way to the street and disappeared. Shortly after this Miss Kroupe lapsed into unconsciousness, but recovered about a half hour later to call to George Kyrel, who happened to be passing. Kyrel lives at 910 Dominion street, and he carried the girl to the home of Police Sergeant Phil Wentz, who lives next door. Here the girl described her assailant as a light complected negro of medium height wearing a dark hat and a dark suit of clothing. She said his face was pockmarked and that one of his front teeth was missing.

From the home of Wentz she was taken to her own home, where Dr. Louis Swoboda and Dr. Charles Shook examined her and announced that the negro had accomplished his purpose.

At the time of her rescue the girl was unable to tell a coherent story and could not say whether she had been assaulted or not.

Immediately upon hearing of the attack, Detectives Dolan, Hagerman, Van Dusen and Tollman were dispatched from headquarters to the locality, and with relatives of the girl scoured the surrounding territory in search of her assailant. Miss Kroupa is a stenographer employed by S. H. Grace in the Peters Trust Co. building, and had just returned Monday morning from a week's visit at the home of relatives at Linwood, Neb. She recently was confined to a local hospital with a serious ailment. J. E. Kroupt, her father, has for many years been affiliated with local publications. Miss Kroupa's condition is not serious.

Lynchings – 1919

Assaults Without Lynchings

13 SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN NEGRO HUNT

Three Victims Will Endeavor to Pick Assailant From Men Held by Police Today—Search to Continue in Suburbs.

BLOODHOUNDS TO BE USED IF NECESSARY

Threats of Lynching Heard As Posses Scour Brush. Pullman Confident Guilty Man Will Not Escape. More Pursuers Needed.

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
JULY 8, 1919

Bent on a lynching to avenge criminal assaults on Miss Mary Saunders and two other white women in the District and Maryland, a party of thirty residents near Edgemore, Md., last night held a 19-year-old colored youth named Cavanaugh with a noose threateningly near until he established beyond a doubt that he had no connection with the incidents.

Search for the negro fiend who assaulted Miss Mary Saunders and two other women last week resulted last night in the arrest of thirteen suspects. So closely do five of the men taken into custody answer the description of the assailant that police are confident one of them is the guilty man. Today the three victims will view the prisoners in an effort to identify the man who attacked them.

Every negro in Washington who in any way answered the description of the assailant, yesterday, was closely scrutinized by the police and home guardsmen. Resemblance to the outlaw resulted in his arrest.

All night long patrolmen and grim-visaged citizens patrolled the streets of the city and posses of policemen and members of the Home Defense League beat the brush in the outlying districts.

Threats of Lynching.

No jesting was heard in the ranks of the searchers, but determination to bring the negro to bay drove the men on to greater endeavor. Threats of lynching were heard.

Every citizen in the suburbs last night was on the trail, even though many of them were not members of the force of regulars and specials.

Late last night an additional reward of $100 was offered by the police department for the capture of the negro, making the total reward posted for his apprehension $700. The conditions are dead or alive.

With one tangible clew in the possession of the police—a small piece of rope—it is hoped the negro can be run down. If necessary, bloodhounds from Occoquan will be brought here to assist in the search.

Maj. Pullman last night admitted that bloodhounds might be of use in the search, but stated that it was his belief the cordon now around the city would catch the man.

"We are tightening up in every precinct," said Maj. Pullman. "Every available man is with the hunters.

I believe it is merely a matter of hours before the man is captured.

"Not only are the outlying precincts being most carefully guarded, but the central districts are well taken care of.

"We need more citizens to aid in the search and we need more machines. It does not matter whether a man belongs to the Home Defense League or not. We need his services and we need his car. Every citizen of Washington who can do so should aid in bringing the outlaw to justice."

Every spot in Washington where negroes congregate is being watched by the police and in case where a man cannot give an account of his actions on the night of the crime he is arrested.

Several suspects were released yesterday when the victims failed to identify them.

Residents of Friendship Heights, Md., at a meeting at the home of Henry W. Offutt last night, raised between $200 and $300 to add to the fund of $600 offered as a reward by the Somerset and Drummond residents. It is expected that the reward will soon total $1,500.

A vigilance committee was named which appointed a patrol for the night.

The Community Welfare League has called a mass meeting for this evening at 8 o'clock at the Chevy Chase Library Hall. Appropriate action to aid in the capture and punishment of the negro will be taken, according to Eugene E. Stevens, president of the league.

AN AFTERMATH OF NEGRO RAID

PITIABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS UNEARTHED BY AUTHORITIES.

One Woman Whose Home Was Entered By Colored Marauder Is Diseased.

BATTLE CREEK MICH MRN-JRNL
JULY 17, 1919

A most pitiable state of affairs has just come to the attention of the authorities, one that makes even the most hardened officials shrug their shoulders with horror. It deals with the recent raids that have been made on homes throughout the city by a Negro dressed in part as a soldier. For weeks he has been at large and despite the efforts of the police he has not yet been apprehended.

In the very beginning, when here and there a report would come in relative to calls he had made at homes, sometimes entailing thefts, oftimes just those of trinkets and trifles, it develops that he raided a home near the Rumely plant.

Not much was said about it at the time. He only took things accounted of little value and made a quick getaway. But in the past few days it has developed that in his wake has been left horrible memories and traces of a disease that will have to be eradicated through strenuous treatment.

He came to the home in the night hours. The weather was oppressive and the door had been left open with only the screen closed. Screens were in the windows, those of the small, folding style. The woman of the house slept in the living room in an effort to keep cooler. Her husband and a young lad were in bed upstairs while a little girl was below stairs in a bedroom.

In the still wee hours the woman awakened at the touch of a hand to gaze full into the face of a Negro pressed close to hers. She declares that she was horror stricken and when she could sufficiently collect her thoughts she started to scream.

But the thick black lips moved in a whisper and told her to scream if she dared; that if she did he would "get" her; that he had already "got" one that night.

Thoughts of her own murder, of that of her husband and children, in the event that she did scream, surged through her mind and she was a powerless victim in the hands of her assailant. He had lighted a light in an adjoining room before he attacked her and aided by th's he readily removed a screen, carefully tucking back the curtains, so escape was easy.

The wife finally succeeded in calling her husband who learned then the extent of the injuries effected. A physician was summoned and he in turn recommended future treatment of the case.

PROBE STORY OF YOUTH IN ASSAULT CASE

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
JULY 14, 1919

Eaglan, Colored, Denies He Was Near Scene of Attack on Girl—Admits He Was in City.

While several headquarters detectives and policemen are piecing together a chain of evidence which they believe will lead to the arrest of the negro who assaulted four women, the work of running down several clues which the police have had on hand is progressing steadily today.

The detectives have centered their investigation on Forrest Eaglan, colored, twenty years old, who was arrested yesterday afternoon by police of the Seventh precinct on information furnished by former comrades.

Eaglan, who was formerly a caddie at the Kirkside Country Club, was in the vicinity where Miss Mary Saunders, a war worker was assaulted on July 5, according to information received by the police.

The negro, however, denies that he was in the vicinity, and detectives today began their investigation to trace his whereabouts on the day the crime was committed.

Was Here On Day.

Inspector C. L. Grant, chief of detectives questioned the negro yesterday afternoon. The negro said that he was in this city on the day the assault was committed.

Detectives today are trying to establish this fact and the negro will be questioned further this afternoon.

Lewis Randall, colored, twenty-one years old, who was arrested several days ago after he had been overpowered by Detectives Kelly, Sweeney and Serivener, will also be questioned this afternoon.

After questioning Moses Kregg, a negro, arrested by police of the Fifth precinct, the police are confident that he has no connection with the assaults.

Scene Still Searched.

Police headquarters was the scene of great activity this morning. Each of the detectives assigned to the case were in possession of a clue to be run down and started out early this morning on their investigation.

The search in the vicinity of the attack on Miss Saunders is still being made by detectives from Montgomery county and armed civilian members of the Home Defense League.

Police officials are confident that the fiend who attacked the women will be apprehended, and a minute investigation is being made by the score of detectives assigned to the case to apprehend the negro.

340

540

Lynchings—1919
Assaults Without Lynchings

541

Negro Suspect in Fiend Case Attempts to Escape

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
JULY 16, 1919

While waiting in the squad room at the District Building for victims of the negro fiend to attempt his identification as their assailant, Lewis Randall, held as a suspect in the case of the assault upon three white women by a negro, suddenly made a break for freedom.

Dashing across the room he jumped through an open window and landed in an areaway on the Fourteenth street side of the District Building. Detective Sergeant Scrivener, one of the officers in charge of the case, rushed after Randall and seized him just as he was making a final attempt to gain the street.

A brisk tussle ensued until two detectives could make their way to the scene and subdue the prisoner.

Detective Sergeant Guy Burlingame last night said that Randall sent for an uncle in Berwyn to come to headquarters and testify that he was at the latter's home on the night of the assault upon Miss Saunders.

The uncle, when questioned, confessed he had not seen his nephew for more than three weeks, and then only for a short time.

The case against Randall is strengthened, according to the police, by the number of conflicting stories he has told and the several attempts that have been made by relatives to clear him on false statements.

Inspector Clifford L. Grant is positive that the several assaults were committed by one man, although victims of the fiend have given different descriptions of their assailant.

Positively Identified.

Although positively identified as their assailant by two of the women, Randall continues to assert he is innocent, and that on the night of the assault upon Miss Saunders he was nowhere near the scene of the crime, crime.

Detectives assigned to the case declare that when taken to the places where the women were accosted, Randall showed pronounced signs of nervousness, and was eager to get back to headquarters.

"NEGRO-CHASING" DOGS ARE WANTED TO STOP TERROR

Macon, Ga., March 18.—(Special.) "Negro-chasing" bloodhounds are wanted out in Nebraska to break up a reign of terror which has resulted from a series of criminal assaults on white women by negroes. Sheriff J. R. Hicks has received a telegram from J. Nash McGrea, of The Omaha Daily News, asking how soon a pair of "negro-chasing bloodhounds can be furnished," and stating "there have been seven assaults and attempted assaults here within the last four weeks." The telegram also says: "Your dogs have been recommended by a friend of yours as the best in the country."

Bibb county has not owned a pair of track dogs in a good many years, but Sheriff Hicks says he will endeavor to secure the dogs and ship them to the Nebraska sheriff.

NEGRO ASSAILS WOMAN IN HOME

Grabs Her By Throat, But Flees Before Neighbors; Another Grabbed In Street.

BOTH ARE INJURED

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JR
JULY 7. 1919

Two women were attacked by negroes late Saturday night. One of the victims, Mrs. Mary Yates, is in a serious condition from nervous shock following an attack by a negro who entered her home, 943 South Sixteenth street.

Mrs. Yates was in the kitchen while her husband was asleep in a bedroom. She saw the negro entering the house but before she could cry out the man grabbed her by the throat. She struggled with him and managed to free herself and scream. The negro ran.

Mrs. Yates was found unconscious on the floor by neighbors.

The assault occurred within a short distance of the scene of a daring crime of a few weeks ago, when a woman was assaulted in her home before the eyes of her husband.

Mrs. Henry B. Gorin, 211 West Hill street, while waiting for a car at Fourth and Breckinridge streets Saturday night at 11 o'clock, was grabbed by a negro who was believed to have hidden in the yard of the First Christian church.

The man, after twisting her arm, grabbed a hand satchel containing a few dollars and gold spectacles. Mrs. Gorin was able to give the police a good description of the negro.

CAM[illegible] MIRROR
BALTIMORE MD NEWS
JULY 9. 1919

Mrs. Jack Lowenthal Assaulted In Apartment; Assailant Arrested.

The sight of a negro crouching behind her waiting a chance to spring upon her was what greeted Mrs. Jack Lowenthal, 1919 Eutaw place, when she glanced into a mirror in her apartment. She turned, and the intruder grabbed her, threw her across the bed and tried to choke her with a piece of rope.

William White (colored), 46 years old, who gave his address as 113 East Mulberry, was held for the Grand Jury by Justice Brendel in Northwestern Police Court on charges of assaulting Mrs. Lowenthal.

Mrs. Lowenthal had just returned from market yesterday when her screams attracted hundreds of persons to her home. White fled but was followed by Joseph E. Thomas (also colored) to John and McMechen streets, where he was arrested by Patrolman Stack.

Although White denies that he is Mrs. Lowenthal's assailant, the woman identified him as the guilty man.

YOUNG GIRL IS ATTACKED

HAMILTON OHIO JOURNAL
AUGUST 5. 1919

Warfield Arrested by Police on Charge

A negro, Wallace Warfield, was arrested Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station on the charge of assault with intent to commit a criminal act on the daughter of Mrs. Laura Chears, colored. Mrs. Chears told the police that Warfield came to her home during her absence and attempted to assault her daughter Chloe. Her brother, 14 years old, aided his sister in driving the negro from the house. The family resides at 524 Chestnut street.

16-YEAR-OLD GIRL SEIZED BY NEGRO

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
JULY 18, 1919



MISS GERTRUDE LOUISE HIGDON.

Miss Higdon, sixteen-year-old daughter of John W. Higdon, employe of the Washington Terminal Co., who reported to Capt. James Hartley, of Ninth precinct, that she had been seized by a negro, who attempted to drag her into an alley in H street, between Third and Fourth streets northeast, Wednesday night. The girl screamed, frightening the negro, who, she says, fled, leaping on a District line car.

VALDOSTA STIRRED BY NEGRO ASSAULT

The Constitution

15-Year-Old White Girl Attacked—Negro in Custody.

Valdosta, Ga., July 17.—(Special.) A report reached Valdosta today of an assault by a young negro man on the 15-year-old daughter of a Brooks county farmer, at the home of the young lady, near Morven, late Wednesday afternoon. Only meager details of the affair were obtainable here today.

It is reported, however, that the young lady went to a field to cut some corn, where she was attacked by the negro and left in an unconscious condition. When she failed to return in due time her family made a search for her and found her lying helpless in the field.

The negro is understood to have made no attempt to leave the community, but went to his home in the neighborhood, where he was later taken into custody and spirited away to jail. Where the negro was carried remains a secret, his captors evidently fearing a lynching if his whereabouts are disclosed.

A communication bearing signatures of a considerable number of citizens in that community was sent to Judge W. E. Thomas, of the superior court here today, asking him to arrange a special trial of the negro. Judge Thomas has announced that he will summon a special grand jury to investigate the case at once.

OMAHA NEB BEE
MAY 24, 1919

Miss Barbara Gerhard Attacked by Negro; Drags Her Into Alley

Miss Barbara Gerhard, 17 years old, 2211 South Sixteenth street, was the victim of an attempted assault and beating by an unidentified negro in an alley near Fifteenth and Martha streets at 9:30 o'clock last night. Her assailant escaped when neighbors, hearing screams, came upon the girl struggling frantically with the negro.

Miss Gerhard fell in a faint when the negro dragged her into the alley, choking her. She suffered a beating about the face. Her clothing was partly torn from her body and she was left in a nervous condition.

Police and residents scoured the south end of the city for a trace of the negro.

Miss Gerhard was taken to her home and attended by Dr. Edstrom. She gave a meagre description of her assailant.

PARENTS OF TWO GIRLS ACCUSE NEGRO MAN

NASHVILLE TENN[illegible]
AUGUST 8, 1919

In the capture of Willard Hancock, negro, Sergeant Wright nabbed one of the most desperate characters in Nashville Friday morning, it is believed.

Willard faced charges of housebreaking and attempting an attack on a negro girl. Patrolman Gennett appeared in court during the trial and placed another warrant of attempting an attack on a girl against Hancock and a charge of carrying a pistol.

In all four cases the negro was bound over to criminal court.

An old negro man, father of one of the girls, said the man entered his house last night while the family was supposed to be asleep, and went toward the bed of his girl. He gave chase and would have caukht the man but he ran "helter skelter over a wash pan full of suds in de floo and fell a sprawlin'."

"In a few moments de nigger comes back wit' a suit case and tries to tell me he ain't been dar befo' and wants to leave de suit ease. I runs him away."

Hancock became very insulting in court and twisted his testimony in so many angles that the judge bound him over.

Negro Who Attacked Ellisville Girl May Be Coming This Way

It is reported that the negro, Hartfield, who is alleged to have attacked a young white girl near her home at Ellisville several nights ago and for whom large posses of armed citizens have been searching ever since, is making his way in this direction, after having successfully eluded his pursuers in the swamps of Greene county. A negro answering the desoription of Hartfield is reported to have been seen in Clarke county near the Lauderdale county line below Basic City.

The entire country between this city and Ellisville is aroused over the affair which according to published reports was one of the most brutal in the history of such crimes, the young girl having been attacked and carried to a lonely spot early in the evening and held captive throughout the night by the brute.

Charged With Attempted Assault.

9-9-19

(From The Sumter S.C.) Daily Item)

Wilkie Green, a young Negro of this county, was arrested on Monday upon a charge of attempted assault upon a young white girl on the place belonging to Mr. W. S. Chandler between Sumter and Mayesville. The young Negro is charged with having attempted the crime about 10 P. M. on last Sunday.

He is at present in the county jail awaiting trial.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., NEWS
AUGUST 5. 1919

George Thomas, 45, and George Nickols, 66, colored, arrested on charges of attacking two white girls, 12 and 13 years old, were bound over to Municipal Court for trial under $2,000 bail each.

NEGRO BUTLER AWAKENS WOMAN AT MIDNIGHT; GETS SIX MONTHS IN PENITENTIARY FOR ASSA

Soon after she had retired Monda, night, Mrs. Royal Thurston, of 24 Prince Street, was suddenly aroused, and upon opening her eyes, was startled to see her negro butler, Phillip Holland, aged 30 years, in the room. When Holland attempted to grab her, Mrs. Thurston ordered him from the room and he obeyed. She ran to the telephone and called upon the police for assistance. Detective Edward Collins was sent to the house and found Holland hiding away in the attic.

When Detective Collins interrogated him he made no attempt to conceal the fact that he had entered the woman's room, and he was promptly locked up on a charge of assault in the third degree. In City Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday morning, he pleaded guilty to the charge and was given six months in the penitentiary.

Holland had been in the employ of Mrs. Thurston as butler since last Friday, coming to her well recommended. His home is in Ithaca, where he says that he had been arrested some time ago on a minor charge.

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For the theft of a paper holder from the New York Central Station, John Moreno, aged 17 years, who rooms in Front Street, was given 60 days in the penitentiary by Judge Kohlmetz.

Earl Ringlestein of 771 Seward Street pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing clothing from his brother, Joseph Ringlestein, and the case was adjourned to March 21.

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Frank Ingoglia, aged 19 years, of 40 Emmett Street was arrested Monday on a charge of petit larceny for the theft of a pair of shoes from the factory of Dugan & Hudson. It is alleged that he visited the factory to obtain work and on his way out picked up the footgear. He denied the charge in City Court yesterday morning, and his case was adjourned to March 24.

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Frank Panepinto, a butcher of 80 Hebbard Street, accused of selling fresh meats on Sunday, pleaded not guilty yesterday morning, and his case was adjourned to March 22.

NEGROES THREATEN TO LYNCH MEMBER OF THEIR OWN RACE

MACON, Ga., Feb. 9.—Negroes of this city have been hunting all day for a negro who last night assaulted a negro girl attending the Ballard Normal School, operated by the American missionary society of Boston, Mass., on the outskirts of this city. The girl belonged to one of the most prominent negro families of middle Georgia, it is stated. The negroes threatened to do bodily harm to the girl's assailant if captured. Sheriff's deputies also are engaged in the hunt.

The attack occurred Friday evening when the girl was on her way home from school.

TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL
APRIL 26. 1919

ANDERSON IS RELEASED

Will Not Be Prosecuted on Charge of Assaulting Mrs. Mulinix.

Arthur Anderson, colored, charged with a serious offense against Mrs. Jess Mulinix, wife of a white farmer living near Grove, was discharged at his preliminary hearing before Justice Rad M. Lee yesterday. After his attorney, Elisha Scott, on the conclusion of the evidence, had moved that the charge be dismissed, County Attorney Hugh Fisher stated to the court that he would not ask that the defendant be bound over. He gave as his reason that his office was not satisfied that an offense had been committed and that, tho he had much sympathy for the complaining witness, he could not ask the court to hold Anderson for trial.

The woman's husband requested a warrant for Anderson on April 16, alleging that his wife had been assaulted by Anderson on April 14. The delay in asking for the warrant was explained by a statement that Anderson had threatened to shoot Mrs. Mulinix and her husband if she told. County officials investigated and called in the county physician, Dr. W. B. Steward.

This is the first case of anything like a serious nature that has been dismissed at the preliminary hearing in years.

ASSAULTER OF WHITE WOMAN IS STILL AT LARGE

MONTGOMERY ALA TIMES
OCTOBER 7. 1919

The negro who attacked a white woman at her home on Highland avenue Monday has not yet been apprehended by either the members of the police or the sheriff's force.

It is said the woman was lying across her bed asleep when she was awakened by a noise. When she awoke she beheld a negro man approaching her who, it is said, threw a handkerchief over her face in an effort to choke her. At this time she screamed and the would-be assailant fled. The handkerchief was saturated with something like chloroform.

The negro was described as being tall and wearing overalls.

Mysterious Negro Is Sought For Jeffersonville Hold-ups

...ged Assaults Numerous and Date Back As Far As July 15; Citizens Patrol Streets In Effort To Apprehend Man.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
SEPTEMBER 20. 1919

A mysterious, well dressed negro, who is accused of holding up couples, assaulting the women or girls and robbing their male escorts at the point of a pistol on Jeffersonville streets late at night, is being sought by the Jeffersonville police department.

Chief of Police Summers claims to have a long list of the names of couples so attacked. These alleged assaults date back as far as July 15, and the city is thoroughly aroused, citizens patrolling the streets in an effort to aid the police in apprehending the man. How he enters or leaves the city is not known.

YOUNG LADY ATTACKED BY NEGRO THURSDAY

While on her way to the telephone office on Washington Avenue Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, one of the young ladies who works on the night shift at the long distance switchboard was attacked on South Lawrence street about one square south of the county court house by a strange negro. The young lady screamed and the negro fled.

The young lady gave the police as good description of the negro as possible, and a search was made for him immediately, but up to a late hour Thursday night he had not been located by the police.

NEGROES ARE HELD FOR ATTACKING WOMAN

Montgomery, Ala., September 24, A special session of the grand jury will be held Wednesday to investigate criminal assaults on two white women of Montgomery recently. James Crosky and another negro, whose name has not been given out, are held for the crimes.

The promise of Judge Leon McCord to give the negroes a speedy trial kept a mob from seeking to enter the county jail early Tuesday morning to search for Crosky. Crosky was arrested Monday morning and was immediately taken out of the city, the sheriff declining to state where he had been carried. The mob was assured by the sheriff that the negro was not in the jail and informed that Judge McCord had called a special session of the grand jury. This statement satisfied the mob and it dispersed quietly.

The woman, alleged to have been assaulted by Crosky, is 63 years old.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
OCTOBER 17. 1919

Negro Sailor Here Jailed for Accosting White Girl

Joe Blackshire, a negro sailor wearing the U. S. navy uniform and stationed at the Algiers Naval station was sentenced to serve thirty days in the parish prison by Judge Fogarty Friday afternoon for insulting a white girl. The arrest, trial and conviction of the negro was one of the quickest on record here, th eman being taken into custody at 1:35 p. m. and landed in a cell at the parish prison at 2 p. m.

Blackshire was accused by a white girl, 15, of accosting her near the corner of Baronne and Common streets.

"You surely look good to me," she alleged as his remark.

The girl screamed and rushed to Traffic Policeman J. A. Young, stationed at the corner. When he placed the negro under arrest, Blackshire denied that he had spoken to the girl, but J. D. Richarm, of 1471 North Villere street, declared that he had heard the remark and assisted the policemtn in arresting the sailor.

The prisoner was take nto the criminal court building and Judge Fogarty, who had closed his office for the day, immediately re-convened court and gave him a hearing. He sentenced him to pay a fine of $25 or serve thirty days in prison. The negro was unable to pay the fine and was placed in a cell.

WHITE MAN KILLED IN HUNT FOR NEGRO

Laurel, Miss., June 21.—One white man has been killed and a negro probably fatally wounded as a result of the man-hunt in progress near here since Monday in effort to capture Eli Hartfield, negro assailant of an Ellisville woman.

John Jasper, a member of the sheriff's posse searching for the negro, was shot and killed shortly after midnight, when he refused to obey orders of a guard to halt. Scott Dawkins, a negro, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a white man in Laurel late today, when he refused to surrender a weapon for which he is said to have attempted to buy cartridges.

The hunt for Hartfiled was still on tonight.

RESCUES GIRL FROM NEGRO

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JUNE 26. 1919

Unidentified Man Disappears After Saving Operator in Alley Attack.

An unidentified white man, who disappeared in the excitement, saved Irene Gavin, 4364 Enright avenue, from the attack of a negro in an alley on Beaumont street between Washington avenue and Locust street, at 10 o'clock last night. He pursued the negro for several blocks.

Miss Gavin, a telephone operator at the Bomont Exchange, was on her way home when the negro bumped into her a half block from the exchange. Turning immediately he grabbed her by the neck and dragged her into the alley. The girl struggled and screamed. Her clothing was torn. Her cries were heard

NEGRO ASSAILANT IS STILL AT LARGE

(By The Associated Press)
LAUREL, MISS., June 22—The seventh day of the chase for John Hartfield, negro alleged to have attempted to assault a white girl at Ellisville, Mississippi and to have been beaten off by her for several hours last Sunday night, was resumed in Jasper county today by a posse of 200 negro volunteers who relieved the white officials. Bloodhounds are still in use. During the day one thousand white men of the county participated in the man hunt.

SUMTER S C ITEM
JANUARY 8. 1919

ARRESTED FOR RAPE.

Young Negro Man Accused of Assaulting Nine-Year-Old Negro Girl.

Henry Pack, a negro about 18 or 20 years old, was arrested Tuesday afternoon at Sumter Junction by Deputy Sheriff Henry McKagen on a warrant charging criminal assault on a negro girl nine years old. The crime was committed several days ago in the vicinity of Sumter Junction, where Pack was working on a railroad repair gang. The matter was kept quiet until a warrant could be issued and Pack thinking he was safe made no effort to leave the neighborhood. The arrest was made without difficulty and Pack was committed to jail last night to await trial at the next term of court.

NEGROES ATT... WHITE WOM... WASHINGTON D...

BROWNSVILLE TEX HERA...
JULY 20. 1919

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July ... The sixth attack by negroes on women during the last four ... on the streets of the nation's ... tal was reported to the police ... today. In this case the ass... were frightened away, but in ... other cases the victims were r... or injured. A reward of $1,000 ... raised by private subscription for ... arrest of the culprits.

Lynchings - 1919
Assaults Without Lynchings 542

Negro Caddie Formally Charged With Assault On Miss Mary Saunders

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
JULY 26, 1919

After a five-day investigation b Baltimore detectives, Forrest Eaglan the negro, better known as "Woode head," a discharged caddie from th Kirkside Golf Club, has been formall charged with criminally attackin and assaulting Miss Mary Saunder an employe of the War Departmen as she was walking through a stretc of woods to her home at Somers Heights, Montgomery county, o July 5.

A warrant, sworn to by Sheri William L. Aud, of Montgomery cou ty, was issued for the arrest and cu today of Eaglan, charging him wi the crime, by Magistrate W. Fran Gaither.

Because of the crime being a capita one, involving the death penalty, In spector Clifford L. Grant, chief o detectives, will not deliver the negro to the Montgomery county authorities without requisition papers signed by Governor Harrington, of Maryland. The necessary papers today are being drawn up by State's Attorney Albert M. Bouic, of Montgomery county, and will be taken to Annapolis for the governor's signature this afternoon.

Will Be Taken to Rockville.

Upon presentation of the papers to the District authorities, Eaglan will be delivered to Sheriff Aud and the negro will be taken to Rockville to await trial. It is likely a special session of the grand jury will be called by Judge Peters at Rockville to obtain an indictment against the negro.

It was said this morning by Sheriff Aud that Detectives William Murphy and James Manning, of Baltimore, blasted the alibi given by Eaglan, following his arrest by Montgomery county authorities and Sergeant Cornwell and Policeman E. B. McLucas of the Tenleytown police precinct.

Eaglan stated he was in the vicinity of Seventh street and Florida avenue northwest on the afternoon of July 5, when Miss Saunders was assaulted. The Baltimore detectives found that Eaglan, they say, was seen on the golf links and near the scene of the attack on the war worker before and after the dastardly crime was committed.

"We have enough evidence against the negro to convict him," stated State's Attorney Bouic.

It was the outrage on Miss Saunders and the assaults by negroes on three other white women in the suburbs of Washington that are believed to have caused the race bitterness that led to the riots in Washington.

Attacked By Two Negroes.

Police officials believe the white citizens of the District lost their patience at the last attempted assault which was made on Mrs. Elsie Stephnich, nineteen years old, an employe of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, whose home is at 413 Ninth street southwest. Mrs. Stephnich was on her way home on July 18 about 1 o'clock when she was attacked by two negroes. She beat them off with her umbrella and, screaming, frightened off her would-be assailant.

Reports reached friends of Mrs. Stephnick's husband, who is in the navy aviation corps, that she had been assaulted and on Saturday a group of service men and other citizens rushed Southwest Washington, attacking a number of negroes. The riots followed.

Police and military officials stated this morning that with the rioting checked, it was believed there would be no further serious outbreaks. However, 2,000 troops under command of Maj. Gen. William G. Haan, and the police force, will be able to cope with any situation that should arise.

"I feel the race feeling has subsided and there will be no further outbreaks," said Inspector Grant this morning.

"The Capital is back to normal and we expect to keep it so."

An indication of the desperate fight which took place in the house at 220 G street northwest, where Detective Harry Wilson was shot to death Monday night, is shown by the fact that the walls were riddled with bullets. Nineteen of the leaden pellets were extracted from the walls of the house today when Detective Sergt. Frederick Sandberg, official police department photographer, took pictures of the room.

WOMAN TELLS OF ABUSE BY NEGRO

Was Attacked Several Times by Negro, Says Mrs. Ollie Davis.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
OCTOBER 23, 1919

Mrs. Ollie Davis, 1107 [illegible] street, who alleges that John McKee, negro, aged about 40, attempted to assault her last Thursday, yesterday in Municipal Court related the details of the attack. She said she was at the home of Elizabeth Battle, aged negro woman, Twelfth and Last streets, where she had gone to take "Aunt Lizzie" some breakfast. McKee rooms at the Last street address.

"That negro has made insulting remarks to me several times," Mrs. Davis said, pointing to McKee, "and I told him the other day I'd put the law on him if he didn't cut it out. When I was going to 'Aunt Lizzie's' last Thursday, he followed me. There was nobody there but 'Aunt Lizzie' and myself. McKee insulted me again, and 'Aunt Lizzie' told him to get out of the house.

"The negro didn't leave, but kept on saying insulting things. I started out of the house, and he grabbed me and started to pull me down in his lap. I got up, though, and he pulled me down again. Then 'Aunt Lizzie' picked up a stick and hit him. He left the house, and I didn't see him until the next day.

Repeats Insults, She Says.

"I went back to 'Aunt Lizzie's' the next day to take her some victuals, and pretty soon McKee came up on the porch. He called to me to come out there, saying he had something to tell me. I told him I'd break his blamed head for him if he didn't leave me alone.

"The reason I didn't tell the law about it right after it happened was because I was sick. My husband works for the Missouri Pacific.

"Aunt Lizzie," who is almost totally blind and who says she is "around 60 years old," corroborated Mrs. Davis' testimony. She said McKee had been living there about four months, "but he hain't never paid no board."

Mose Clinch, negro, "Aunt Lizzie's" son, testified that he had seen McKee "chasing" Mrs. Davis.

Attorneys for the defendant, Alderman Fred A. Isgrig and Scipio Jones, negro, asked that the case be continued until tomorrow morning, to enable them to have other witnesses subpoenaed. Judge Hale granted their request.

Negroes Interfere With Local Women

UNIONTOWN PA STANDARD
FEBRUARY 14, 1919

Alleged to have made insulting remarks and to have attempted to intimidate the two lady night operators at VA tower last evening shortly before 11 o'clock, George Welcher, colored, of the Morgantown hill district was arrested by Patrolman Ellsworth and will be given a hearing this afternoon before Mayor Carr at 2 o'clock. Welcher has six children.

One of the young ladies seized a poker and the other telephoned for help, with the result that Welcher was apprehended in quick time afterwards.

Mrs. Anna Morgan of Philadelphia, department president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, G. A. R. was grabbed by an unknown man just as she was about to enter the Municipal building last evening to partake in a meeting of the local auxiliary. Although much excited, Mrs. Morron retained her presence of mind sufficiently to break loose from the rowdy's clutches and find safety in the hallway leading up the stairway of the Municipal building. Members of the circle keenly felt the attack. They had failed to meet Mrs. Morron at the West Penn terminal due to her arrival ahead of schedule.

BALTIMORE NEWS
FEBRUARY 27, 1919

Negro Attacks Girls Near Marley Station

Two Young Annapolis Students Are Roughly Handled By Brute On Dark Road.

Followed along a dark road near Marley Station, a few miles from Annapolis, last night, two young girls, students at the Annapolis High School, were accosted by a negro who seized one of them by the arm and was only beaten off after a tussle in which both girls were roughly handled.

The negro was frightened by their screams and ran off before help came. It is believed the man was from Baltimore.

Information about the assault did not become generally known in Annapolis until late afternoon. Coming at a time when considerable feeling has been aroused over the Snowden case, it is regarded by the authorities as being particularly regrettable. The names of the girls were not made public.

NEGRO ARRESTED ON AN ASSAULT CHARGE

Montgomery advertiser

John Hannington, Jr., 21 year old negro porter at the City Hotel, was arrested Sunday morning on a warrant charging him with attempt at assault. According to the police, the negro entered a room of the City hotel and grabbed a white woman, but was thwarted in his purpose. 11-29-19

The arrest was made Sunday morning by Chief of Police W. H. Taylor Police Captain W. J. Leavell, and Sergeant of Detectives J. P. Avant. Captain Leavell says the negro made the attempt Saturday night, but the case was not reported, and that it was only through street rumors that the police heard of the alleged act. Sunday afternoon the negro was placed in the county jail. The negro was taken from the city.

The woman, it is said lives at another hotel, but had gone down to the City hotel to see some girl friends, and was at the time in the room alone, two other girls having stepped out for a few minutes. She states that after the negro had entered the room he locked the door behind him and that only the timely arrival of the two other girls thwarted him.

GET NO TRACE OF NEGRO ASSAILANT

AUTHORITIES THINK HE IS BEING HIDDEN BY FRIENDS IN CITY.

COUNCIL BLUFF, IA., NONPAREIL
OCTOBER 11, 1919

As yet the authorities have found no trace of the mulatto who two times attempted to assault white women within the period of two hours Wednesday evening, but was frustrated each time by the authorities.

The police feel positive that the negro must be in hiding with some friend who has taken him in to care for him since the officers who pursued the man across the Hoagland lumber yard after his third attempt, say that he stumbled several times when they ran after him. His pursuers, Officers Bascom and Callighan, picked up the rain coat which the fellow had dropped in his flight, and in it they found the holes of bullets which they belive must have entered the negroes back.

Miss Edna Held, 213 Fifteenth street the telephone operator whom the black dragged into the alley, is at her home in a serious condition. Her face is swollen and black and her face, neck and arms are scratched and torn following the struggle with the negro.

NEGRO HELD FOR ASSAULT UPON BLUFFS WOMAN

OMAHA NEB BEE
APRIL 4, 1919

Mrs. Rose Wise Causes Arrest of John Williams; Attack Took Place in Home Last February.

John Williams, colored, was arrested yesterday in Council Bluffs on a police court warrant secured by Mrs. Rose Wise, victim of an assault at her home, 1429 South Tenth street, February 26, when she was seized by a man as she entered the house, after being absent for a few moments.

Both Mrs. Wise and her husband were uncertain whether the man was a negro or a Mexican. The information upon which Williams was arrested has been secured by them since then. He vehemently protests his innocence. He has been doing a junking business here for several years.

Loss of Cakes Makes Negro's Victim Angry

Attacked While on Way Home Last Night, Woman Struggles With Assailant and Puts Him to Flight—Stone She Threw Finds Mark.

PITTSBURG PA SUN
MARCH 14 1919

"I wouldn't have cared so much if I hadn't lost my two six-cent cakes," said Mrs. Margaret Coll, 27 years old, of 804 Jones avenue, after being attacked by a Negro in Jones avenue near Bigelow boulevard at 10:15 o'clock last night.

"I wanted to put the cakes in my little girls' lunches whey they go to school," she said. "Oh! I guess he was one of those hungry brutes who wants everything that you got but he almost got something that he didn't want. If he'd only stuck around a little longer I think I would have licked him."

Mrs. Coll was on her way from a store in Kirkpatrick street and while walking in Kirkpatrick street near Bigelow boulevard a Negro passed her running. A little later the Negro passed her again, running toward Jones avenue. Not being alarmed, Mrs. Coll, kept on walking toward her home. When about 30 feet from the Boulevard in Jones avenue the Negro stepped out from a dark alley and attacked her, putting his left hand over her mouth and trying to pull her over a nearby embankment.

WRESTLED WITH NEGRO.

She wrestled with the Negro for several minutes, and when they reached the edge of the street they both rolled over a 15-foot embankment, a pole fence stopping them from rolling further. After they had stopped rolling the Negro tried to put his cap in the woman's mouth to keep her from screaming but to no avail. Mrs. Coll scratched and bit her assailant on the face and hands, and almost had him at her mercy when he fled.

Mrs. Margaret Kennedy of Jones avenue heard the woman's cries for help and went to the scene. When the Negro saw her he ran over the hill leading to the Pennsylvania railroad yards at Twenty-sixth street. Mrs. Coll threw a stone at her assailant, which she thinks hit him, as he yelled as he ran over the hill. Mrs. Coll scrambled up the embankment to Jones avenue, and, after resting on the path for a few minutes, went to her home alone.

Mrs. Coll was bruised on the body and her left arm was badly scratched by falling over the embankment.

NEGRO ATTACKS WHITE WOMAN IN OMAHA AGAIN

10-2-19

(Associated Press)

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 1.—A white woman was attacked by a negro in the rear of her home this afternoon. The negro escaped. The home is in the heart of Omaha's "black belt" which is under control of troops under the command of Major General Leonard Wood.

According to the woman, the negro entered her home while she was alone with two small children. After threatening to kill the children if they made an outcry, the negro carried the woman from the house.

As soon as the attack was reported troops threw a cordon around the district and refused to permit anyone to leave or enter the district.

GIRL SEIZED BY NEGRO ESCAPES

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
OCTOBER 20, 1919

Ermine Howard Attacked In Yard of Home—Suspect Is Arrested.

Breaking from the grasp of a negro brute, Ermine Howard, 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. Howard, 657 West Hill street, ran screaming to the house last night, when she had gone to the rear yard of her home to get a bucket of coal. She was accompanied by her younger sister. Her screams attracted the neighbors.

Eugene Monday, 19 years old, a negro, was arrested by Corp. Cowans and Patrolman Cook, charged with housebreaking. The negro lives in the neighborhood of the attempted assault on the Howard girl. According to neighbors he has been seen making advances toward the Howard girl and several say he has been heard to make remarks about her.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
APRIL 17, 1919

NEGRO TRIED TO ATTACK GIRL

Screams Brought Help to Clerk and Assailant Fled.

A negro attempted to assault Lucile Thomas, 18 years old, a clerk for the Kimball Milling Company, at noon today while the young woman was on the way to her home, 3816 Hudson Avenue, Rosedale.

According to the information supplied the police, the young woman was on her way to lunch and was passing near what is known as "High School Hill" when a negro approached and attempted to force her into a nearby building. The young woman's screams attracted Thomas Malone, a mail carrier, who was passing. When the negro saw malone he ran. Malone gave chase, but was distanced.

Miss Thomas was uninjured.

Negro Attacks and Robs Girl Near Harvard Bridge

BOSTON TRAVELLER
OCTOBER 6, 1919

Drags Her Into Bushes on Riverway—Flees with Purse

Attacked by a Negro while on her way to work in the Gray & Davis factory in Cambridge early today, Pauline Follette of 87 St. Stephen street fought off her assailant after a lively tussle, but not before he had robbed her of her purse, containing a small amount of money and her pay check.

The brutal attack took place about 5:30 this morning, while the girl was approaching the factory along the parkway at Charles River road, Cambridge, near the Charlesgate Hospital.

Drags Her Into Bushes

The unidentified colored man followed the girl across the Harvard bridge. When she became aware he was trying to overtake her and attempting to attract her attention by whistling and singing, she quickened her step. Hardly had she passed over the bridge when the man seized her and dragged her into a clup of bushes.

The girl screamed and threshed her arms and legs in a desperate effort to free herself. She sent several telling [illegible] fist to her assailant's face, which only tended to aggravate him. By this time some of her clothing was torn to shreds and her hair was disarranged.

Negro Flees with Purse

The Negro then grasped her handbag, which contained her purse, a small amount of change, a few car tickets and her pay check, amounting in all to only a few dollars and representing her week's savings, according to the police.

Just after the Negro had fled, the girl fainted, and it was several minutes before she regained consciousness. Her repeated cries for help attracted the attention of employes going to work in the Gray & Davis factory. They called the Cambridge police, and the girl was taken to the nearby hospital and given medical treatment.

Although exhausted and in a nervous and hysterical condition, as a result of the attack, the girl went to her work later.

The police started a thorough search of Cambridge and vicinity for the girl's assailant. The girl said he was about 5 feet 9, about 30, and was dressed in dark clothes.

Police have been unable to find the negro who attacked Mrs. Mary Alstott, 38 years old, and mother of nine children, in her home, 147 Cabel street, yesterday morning at 1:45 o'clock.

Details of the affair which stirred the "Butchertown" neighborhood, became known yesterday when residents of that district instituted a search on their own behalf.

Mrs. Alstott was attacked as she lay in bed beside her two infant children. Her husband, Jacob Alstott, a stoker on the steamer Pilgrim, was not at home. The negro armed with a revolver choked her. The negro also ransacked the house and took several dollars.

Mrs. Alstott was awakened from her sleep and saw the negro standing over her, revolver in hand. He first demanded money and the woman pointed to a drawer in a washstand, believing the negro would take the money and leave. James and Barry Alstott, aged two and four years, respectively, were awakened.

Mrs. Alstott tried to escape from the room, but the negro prevented her. Hearing a noise in the other room, the negro turned to investigate and the victim leaped out of a side window and made her way to the home of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mikesell, 141 Cabel street. There she fainted.

Mrs. Alstott's other children do not live at home.

NEGRO ATTACKS MOTHER OF NINE; EVADES POLICE

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
AUGUST 14, 1919

Officers Fail To Find Man Who Awakened White Woman.

KNOXVILLE WOMAN ATTACKED BY NEGRO

The Constitution

Knoxville, Tenn., September 25.—A white woman was the victim of an attemtped asault by a mulatto negro who invaded her home about 3 o'clock this morning. She offered resistance and the negro shot her, perhaps fatally. He made his escape.

9-26-19

The woman's husband, an employee of a local industry, was not at home, being at work on a night shift. She was sleeping with her one-year-old child, which escaped injury. Her sister-in-law, in another room, was aroused by the shooting, and saw the negro as he made his escape. She states that the negro attempted to assault her, and warned her that if she screamed he owuld shoot her, as he did a boy a few days ago. On the night of August 29, another white woman, residing in another section of the city, was similarly attacked by a negro and was shot and killed. Maurice Mays, (was a sequel to the first arrested charged with the murder, and is now in jail at Chattanooga.

Before the attack became known this morning, Sheriff W. T. Cate and two deputies left in an automobile for Chattanooga, intending to bring Mays to Knoxville tomorrow to await his trial, which is set for next Monday. Mays has protested innocence from the moment of his arrest, and the attack this morning now causes some hitherto doubters to give credence to Mays' statement. The mob which attacked the Knox county jail on the night of August 30 in a professed attempt to "get" Mays, was a sequel to the 1rst tragedy.

POSSE HEADED BY SHERIFF AFTER A NEGRO RAPIST

9-30

(Associated Press)

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Sept. 29.—Headed by Sheriff Lippincott, of Burlington county, a posse of more than 100 men tonight surrounded a swamp near Hainesport in an effort to capture a negro who is alleged to have made an attack today upon a white woman. Threats of violence were made by some members of the posse, but the authorities declared they were able to protect the fugitive should he be caught and that "law and order must be preserved."

In a statement tonight Mayor Mennett said that "there will be no lynching. If the prisoner, when captured, attempts to escape, however, he will be immediately shot."

All the roads a nd bridges in the vicinity were guarded tonight by farmars armed with shot guns. A powerful searchlight was played continuously over the swamp.

SEEK NEGRO WHO SPRANG AT WOMAN

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

Screams Frighten Man Who Hid in Home—Chase Futile.

Police Wednesday night conducted their search for a short, heavy set negro, dressed in overalls and wearing a dark cap, who attempted to attack Mrs. H. H. Wise, 4900 Louisiana avenue, shortly before 8 o'clock Wednesday morning at her home.

Mrs. Wise told the police that when she entered one of her rooms the negro sprang at her but was frightened away by her screams. Mr. Wise gave chase but was unsuccessful in capturing the negro.

Nab Negro as Assailant of Mother, Girl

CHICAGO ILL POST
JULY 28, 1919

Daniel Allison, negro, is held by the police on a charge of having attacked Mrs. Margaret Wagoner and her daughter, 25 West Huron street, today.

The negro was arrested after a running fight in which he was shot at several times by a policeman and finally felled by a blow on the head.

Mrs. Wagoner and her daughter were near Fairbanks and Huron streets when the negro is said to have accosted them. Their screams attracted aid. Policeman Frank Mee immediately gave chase. The negro knocked down a pedestrian who attempted to halt his flight north in Fairbanks street.

Mee overtook him two blocks from the scene of his attack.

Lynchings - 1919 543
Assaults Without Lynchings

WOMAN TELLS POLICE OF ATTAC BY NEGRO CHAUFFEUR WHO LURE HER THROUGH FALSE 'PHONE CA

DALLAS TEX TIMES HE LD
JULY 26, 1919

Lured from her home by the report that her husband was in a wreck and needed help, Mrs. Grace Hopkins, 2713 Swiss avenue, was attacked near her home early Saturday morning by a negro who attempted to carry the woman away in a large touring car. Mrs. Hopkins battled with the black and kept him from putting her in the car. She was bruised and dazed after the fight and staggered to her home to summon help. The negro escaped, first robbing the woman of her purse containing $15.

Police Officers Isbell and Allen went to the scene of the struggle and scoured the neighborhood in search of the woman's assailant. After a search of two or three hours a negro was arrested and taken to the home of Mrs. Hopkins for identification. He proved to be the wrong man, however, and was released.

◆ ◆ ◆

False Phone Call.

According to Mrs. Hopkins' story to the police, her husband did not return home Friday night and about midnight she received a telephone call saying that he had been in an automobile wreck on the Vickery road and that he needed help.

"I have no idea who it was that phoned me," Mrs. Hopkins told the police. "I was worried about my husband and could not think of anything else at the time. The man said that he would call for me in a car and I told him to drive up Texas street just a few doors from my home.

"I dressed and went to where I was to meet him. In a few moments a large seven-passenger touring car drove up with a negro in the front seat at the wheel. All of the curtains of the car were up and I could not see inside it.

"I immediately became suspicious and hesitated about getting into the car. I told the negro that I didn't want to go out into the country alone. Then he jumped from the car and sprang at me, saying, 'By ——, you will go with me,' and then the struggle began.

"After a brief struggle I broke away and ran for home. I asked Mrs. Sharpe, my landlady, to phone for the police. The car with the negro disappeared."

◆ ◆ ◆

Tells of Attack.

Mrs. E. B. Sharpe, who owns the house at 2713 Swiss avenue, said she knew nothing of the attack until it was all over.

"About 1:30 o'clock I heard my little dog on the back steps barking and I went out to see what the trouble was," said Mr. Sharpe. "When I reached the back door I saw Mrs. Hopkins staggering up to the steps. She appeared dazed and I knew that trouble had occurred. She was hardly able to talk, but she managed to tell me that she had been attacked and I phoned the police.

"Two officers came out to make an investigation and we all went around to Texas street where the car stopped. The struggle took place near an alley which runs back of my place opening into Texas street. We searched the alley for a clue which might lead to a capture of the black, but the only thing we could find was Mrs. Hopki... empty purse. It had been snatch... from her by the negro, who took $1...

Mrs. Hopkins is confined to her ... Saturday morning, though her injur... are not serious. She surfered more f... shock than from anything else.

CADDY EAGLAN WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
JULY 27. 1919

D. C. Police Satisfied As to Assault Suspect's Innocence, But Rockville Demands Him.

After having been practically eliminated by the Washington police, Forrest Eaglan, better known to his associates as "Woodenhead," a negro caddy formerly employed at the Kirkside Golf Club, is to be extradited to Rockville, Montgomery county, to be tried on the charge of criminally assaulting Miss Mary Saunders, an employe of the War Department, who was attacked as she was walking through a stretch of woodland to her home at Somerset Heights, Montgomery county, on July 5.

Requisition papers for the extradition of the negro were signed yesterday by Governor Harrington of Maryland. Earlier in the day a warrant charging the negro with the crime was issued to Sheriff William L. Aud, sheriff of the county, by Magistrate W. Frank Gaither.

The warrant was not recognized the Washington police, as Eaglan w... charged with a capital offense, and ... was feared that should he be de... ared to the Montgomery county ...thorities he would be lynched.

To Fight Extradition.

Eaglan is to fight extradition. H... has engaged former Police Court Judge James L. Pugh to defend him. The negro has protested his innocence of any connection with the crime and his alibi as to his movements on the day the young woman was attacked and assaulted was satisfactory to Washington detectives.

Dissatisfied with the manner in which the Washington police were handling the case, Sheriff Aud and State's Attorney Albert M. Bouic called in Baltimore detectives to take up the case.

It developed that six caddies, personally acquainted with Eaglan, made statements that they saw the negro ... to the scene of the attack on ... Miss Saunders on July 5. The negro ... had been near the links, ... declaring he had been in the vicinity of the poolroom at Seventh street and Florida avenue all of July 5.

Claim Conclusive Evidence.

"We have conclusive evidence against Eaglan," says Sheriff Aud. "The net has tightened about him strongly. His alibi has completely fallen.

"In the first place six caddies who formerly worked with Eaglan saw him at 2 o'clock on the links. He was again seen after 3 o'clock, just after Miss Saunders had been attacked, running, excited from the thicket near where the war worker was dragged. He was seen by a number of other persons earlier in the day. We can trace him from 7 o'clock Saturday morning until 4:11 o'clock Saturday afternoon. He boarded a car at 3:55 and got a transfer for Rock Creek bridge.

"Eaglan claims he got some ice for the poolroom proprietor at 3 o'clock, the time Miss Saunders was attacked. The poolroom proprietor told Detectives William Murphy and James Manning, of Baltimore that it was between 4 and 5 o'clock that the negro was sent for the ice.

No Positive Identification.

"While Miss Saunders has not positively identified Eaglan as her assailant, when she saw him she declared he greatly resembled the negro. She asserted he had bulging eyes. Eaglan has bulging eyes.

"Will you say he is not the man who attacked you? I asked her.

"'No she replied, 'I will not ... he is not the man.'

"We have an abundance of evidence against the negro and we expect to convict him. We are to fight any attempt made by the Washington authorities to stop us from extraditing the negro. The offense was committed in Montgomery county, and we are to demand his custody."

Testimony Unshaken.

Eaglan has been grilled by Washington detectives, but they have been unable to shake him. He has protested his innocence, despite the claims of the caddies that they saw him on the day Miss Saunders was attacked and brutally assaulted.

He claims he was not near the golf links on the day the girl was attacked. He was arrested by Sheriff Aud and Sergeant Cornwell of the Tenleytown police precinct.

Washington detectives assert that they confirmed the alibi given by the negro, but the sheriff and Balti... detectives have a differen... opinion of the case. Satisfied tha... Eaglan committed the crime, th... Baltimore detectives have complete... investigation and have returne... the Monumental City.

GIRL AND SOLDIER, VICTIMS OF NEGROES' ATTACK ARE MARRIED

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JNL
OCTOBER 2. 1919



MRS. ELIJAH G. HAY.

Miss Katherine Burnett, 19 years old attacked Tuesday night by two negroes while her escort, Corp. Elijah G. Hay, Camp Zachary Taylor, was held helpless at the point of a revolver, was married to the soldier late yesterday by Magistrate Vogt.

Corp. Hay cried when relating his helplessness during the attack.

"I wanted to marry Katherine some time ago, but her parents objected," he said. "I could not go to her home to see her and for that reason she would meet me and we would spend our evenings walking. If we had been permitted to meet eac hother in their home, last night's event never would have happened.

After the ceremony Mrs. Hay went to the home of her parents, 852 South Fifteenth street, and her husband returned to Camp Zachary Taylor.

Miss Burnett is a daughter of a grocer. Hay is a son of a member of the police department. He is 22 years old and will be discharged from the service next month.

GIRL, 12, ATTACKED BY NEGRO AT NOON

OMAHA NEB NEWS
AUGUST 16, 1919

Anna Glossman Tied to Bed—Assault on Another Girl Reported.

543

Anna Glossman, 12, was criminally assaulted by a negro, who forced entrance to the Glossman home, 1118 Davenport street, at noon today. The negro left the girl tied to a bed and, after ransacking the house, escaped.

Twenty minutes after Glossman and his daughter appeared at the police station, a call was received from Tenth and Seward streets, where a girl was said to have been assaulted. Detectives are working on the case.

Girl Escapes as He Robs House.

"The negro came to the house about noon, and asked to buy a chicken," said Anna Glossman. "I told him he would have to wait until mamma came home, and he went away.

"Shortly after noon he returned and pushed the door open. He grabbed me and tied me to a bed with a belt across my stomach."

After attacking the girl the negro started to ransack the house. Anna squirmed loose and ran to the People's Ice and Cold Storage plant, where her father, Marcus Glossman, works.

Surgeon Examines Girl.

Together they returned to the house and found the negro had disappeared and the house had been ransacked. The extent of the loss is not known.

Glossman took his daughter to the police surgeon, who examined her and pronounced he rthe victim of an assault.

Anna described her assailant as being about five feet, eight inches tall and wearing blue overalls.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON YOUNG WHITE GIRL

Montgomery
A. C. Jackson Captured Near Scene of Crime by Policemen
6-18-1919

Prison bars hold A. C. Jackson, a negro, who is charged with an attempt to commit a felonious assault on a 14-year-old white girl about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The man is said to be well known to the police. Two other warrants stand against him, one charging burglary and the other burglary and grand larceny. First, the negro was placed in the city prison, but later removed to the county jail when the three warrants were transferred from the police docket to the court of common pleas.

The police story is that Officers Rigsby, Foster, Allen and A. H. Berry, while patroling the northern section of

the city at the early morning hour, heard the screams of a girl seeming to emanate from a residence on North Union street. Shortly thereafter a negro was seen running from the place, whereupon the officers gave chase, firing several shots at the fleeing negro. None of them, however, took effect. In his haste to get away the negro dropped some clothes. The coat pockets were searched and a slip for a clothes order on the Chicago Tailors' Association was found bearing the name A. C. Jackson, 515 Bainbridge street.

In the meantime, a brother of the girl appeared on the scene, joining the officers, and the party went at once to the negro's house and arrested him.

The preliminary trial will take place Friday in the court of common pleas.

BIG NEGRO HELD AS ASSAILANT OF WOMEN IN PARK

Man Detected Prowling Among Bushes Identified by Fireman as One Who Stabbed Him.

POLICEMAN MAKING ARREST IS PRAISED BY MAGISTRATE.

[illegible] TELEGRAM
JULY 21. 1919

The mysterious negro, built along the lines of Jack Johnson, who has been attacking women in Central Park for some time, has been caught, according to the police.

Jesse Ingram, twenty-one years old, of No. 204 West 143d street, an elevator operator at No. 50 Morningside avenue, was detected prowling among the bushes in Central Park last night by Patrolman Frederick A. Ott, of the Mercer street police station. He suspected he was the negro about whom many charges have been made to the police both by men and women.

It was alleged that one of the favorite pastimes of the mysterious prowler was to attack a man strolling with a girl, and after beating up the man to give his attention to his fair companion.

Several Women Attacked.

Several women walking alone in the park also have been attacked by the negro. They have reported these assaults to the police, but requested that their names be withheld.

Joseph Radigan, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 50, responded to screams near the wall of Central Park at 103d street and Central Park West last Friday night. He vaulted the wall and was getting the best of a big negro who was attacking a woman when the negro pulled a knife and stabbed Radigan several times in the back. Radigan now is in Knickerbocker Hospital in a dangerous condition.

Policeman Ott, after following the negro he saw slouching in the park last night and ascertaining that he was employed No. 50 Morningside avenue, went there day and asked Ingram to accompany to Knickerbocker Hospital.

Caught After Chase.

Ingram willingly acquiesced. At 121st street and Morningside avenue he suddenly changed his mind and ran away. Ott chased him to 125th street and Eighth avenue and finally captured him in a restaurant after a hard tussle.

Ingram was forcibly taken to Knickerbocker Hospital, where he was identified by Fireman Radigan as the negro who had stabbed him.

Magistrate Corrigan, in the West Side Court, today held the negro in $2,500 bail on a short affidavit, charged with felonious assault. The Court publicly commended Policeman Ott for his work in the case and said he wished the Police Department had many more such men.

THIRD ASSAULT BY NEGROES ON LOCAL WOMEN

MRS. VIOLET CREIGHTON IS STRUCK ON HEAD IN ROOM; SUSPECT IS ARRESTED

SAN ANTONIO [illegible]
JULY 21. 1919

ANOTHER white woman was assaulted by a negro intruder in her home early Sunday morning. This is the third case of the kind in the last few weeks. This time it was Mrs. Violet M. Creighton, 2314 West Commerce Street.

Mrs. Creighton told the police she was awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by a negro in her room. When the negro saw she was awake he struck her with a green stick about three feet long and an inch in diameter. The negro had gained an entrance by forcing open a window in the front part of the building.

Other members of the household were awakened by the screams of Mrs. Creighton. When they rushed into her room, the negro escaped. A little later police arrested a negro running down Guadalupe Street without hat or coat. He was seven blocks from the residence of Mrs. Creighton.

Detectives are especially anxious to fasten the guilt of the intruder as they hope to find out something also concerning an attack some time ago on Mrs. J. P. Haynes, 520 Oakland Street, when both she and her niece were fired upon by a negro man. The man had entered the house when he evidently knew Mr. Haynes was out of town and shot at Mrs. Haynes with her own pistol as he ran out of the house. Mrs. Haynes, who appeared at the door of her aunt's room, also was fired upon, the shot striking a mirror in the room. No trace of this man has been found. He claimed to have just returned from overseas and was thought to be a Northern negro.

The third case of a similar nature was that of Mrs. A. Dwyer, 1318 West Commerce Street, who told the police she had her head wrapped in a blanket and was clubbed by an unknown man. Mrs. Dwyer thought the man was a Mexican, who also attacked a Mexican woman in the house.

The man arrested last night was charged with a similar offense April 7, according to police, in connection with an attack on Mrs. Nicolasa Mauricio. He told the officers last night he had just left the home of a friend and was on his way home. At the police station he said he was going home from work.

The man was not positively identified by Mrs. Creighton and members of the family as the man who had entered the house. He denies everything.

NEGRO HELD ON CHARGE OF KROUPA GIRL ATTACK

OMAHA NEB HERALD
JULY 18, 191[illegible]

Judge Crawford Binds Ira Johnson to District Court on $5,000 Bond.

Crowded Court Room Hears Woman Who Weeps on Stand.

After Miss Bessie Kroupa told the story of an assault upon her July 7 County Judge Crawford ordered Ira Johnson, negro, charged with the crime, bound over to district court for trial, with bond fixed at $5,000.

Miss Kroupa occupied the stand for over an hour, her sister at her side. Once she wept, when on cross-examination she was asked to describe her struggle. The only other witness called by the state was George Kyrel, first to find her after the assault. The defense introduced no witnesses.

The court room was crowded. More than a score of white women eagerly followed the testimony. As many white men and fifteen negro men and women were present. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is interested in Johnson's defense and representatives were in court.

Says Life Threatened.

"I was going to work about 12:30," Miss Kroupa began, "and was walking along Tenth street between Canton and the boulevard when I saw someone coming up the street. When he was about twenty feet in front I noticed he was a negro.

"Just as he passed me he swung his arm around and caught me around the neck."

The witness said he made threats to kill her. She struggled, but could not do much, she said. The negro dragged her about a hundred feet from the street and then attacked her.

"When he prepared to leave," she said, "he walked away toward the sidewalk. Then he came back and tied my feet and pulled me into the shade of the shumacs. He told me if I saw anyone to holler, and then he left.

"After he left I loosened my hands and untied my feet and started to run to the car line. Then I noticed Mr. Kyrel. I told him a negro had attacked me. That wasn't more than five minutes after the negro left."

Kyrel told of passing the scene of the assault and noticing the grass was tramped down. He looked into the woods and saw Miss Kroupa, standing with her arms above her head. If she called he didn't hear her.

"I met the negro on the corner of Tenth and Canton the morning of the attack at 11 o'clock," he said. "I have not seen him since then. I know this is the same man I saw, because his face looked to me as if he had had smallpox."

NEGRO ASSAILANT OF HOUSTON WOMAN CAUGHT AT CROSBY

Prisoner Admits Attacking Mrs. J. L. Marsac in Her Home

HOUSTON TEX POST
JULY 15, 1919

In a signed statement to the police, a negro, who gave his name as Roy Durell, his age at 21 and his home as Melvin, Ark., admitted he attacked Mrs. J. L. Marsac and beat her over the head and face about noon Monday while she was alone with her two small children at her home near Heitmann street and Harbor boulevard in Houston Harbor addition.

The negro, who told the officers he was an escaped convict from the Ramsey State farm, was arrested at 5 p. m. near Crosby and brought to Houston at 8 p. m. by Sheriff Binford and George Andrew. Charges of assault with intent to murder and burglary have been filed against him in Justice Leon Lusk's court. According to the statement of the negro, he was looking for food when he attacked Mrs. Marsac.

The condition of Mrs. Marsac, who was carried to St. Joseph's infirmary, was reported Monday night as not being serious. She suffered a large gash on the back of the head which required seven stitches to close up. She was severely bruised about the neck and face, her lips were in a swollen condition and her eyes were blackened by the negro's attack. She will be carried to her home Tuesday, hospital authorities said.

The negro signed his written statement at 8:30 p. m. at the jail in the presence of Justice Leon Lusk, T. A. Binford, sheriff, and George Andrew, special investigator for the district attorney's office. His recital of his attack on Mrs. Marsac was deliberate and calm and he evidenced no emotion in recounting the events. He told the officers he was sentenced to serve 12 years in the penitentiary from Ellis county, where he was convicted of burglary in 1918. He made his escape in January of this year, he said.

Mrs. Marsac was sitting on the porch at her home, knitting, when she heard a noise in the house which sounded as though something had been knocked over. She said she entered the house where she was confronted by a negro who placed one hand over her mouth and attempted to choke her with the other hand. Mrs. Marsac said the negro then released her and ran to the door. Seeing no one, she said he returned and caught hold of her again. In the struggle Mrs. Marsac said the negro grabbed a piece of moulding and hit her twice on the back of the head.

At last, Mrs. Marsac said, she managed to break loose from her assailant and ran out the door and around the house, screaming. Her four year old son Frank, who was playing in the yard at the time his mother was attacked, ran out and started up the street crying for help. His cries attracted J. E. Adkins, manager of the Houston Harbor Sales company, who came to Mrs. Marsac's assistance.

When Mr. Adkins arrived the negro was visible through the doorway, he said. Mrs. Marsac requested Mr. Adkins to take her away from the house at once as she said the negro "had a gun." She told him she did not want the lives of herself, the children and Mr. Adkins endangered. Mr. Adkins was not armed. Mr. Adkins said he failed to get in communication with the sheriff's department and notified the police. Captain George Fams, Chief Gordon Murphy of the detectives and a posse of several men went to the house. While there the posse was joined by T. A. Binford, sheriff, and Pat O'Leary, constable, and another posse.

Mrs. Marsac is the wife of J. L. Marsac, a hoisting engineer at the Universal Shipbuilding company's plant on the ship channel. He is the brother of A. L. Marsac, city milk inspector, who resides at 1808 State street.

The negro was taken from a Southern Pacific passenger train near Crosby by Armand Grears, acting on information from Houston. The negro said he was on his way to Beaumont. He boarded the train at the Englewood yards.

JOPLIN MO. NEWS HERALD
FEBRUARY 6, 191[illegible]

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING WOMEN IS TRIED BEFORE JURY

Mrs. Lillian Busick and Josie Sturgis, employed at the Childrens' Home today positively identified Floyd Myers a negro as the man who held them up, stole their purses and criminally assaulted them last December.

The case was called this morning in Division No. 1 of the circuit court, after a postponement had been granted last night until the April term.

Miss Sturgiss on the witness stand asserted that while it had been difficult to identify prisoner a few hours after the alleged offense was committed owing to Myers having changed his clothing, there was no possibility for a error, after he had been dressed in the clothing said to have been worn the night when the attack was made.

Mrs. Busick also identified Myers as the man who attacked them and described in a minute manner each incident that took place when the prisoner held them up at High and First street.

Counsel for Myers sought to prove that the police picked out the defendant for the two women, but this was denied in a strenuous manner by the assaulted parties.

MOB ABANDONS CHASE AFTER NEGRO

Memphis 6-21-19

(Associated Press)

LAUREL, Miss., June 20.—After John Hartfield, negro, alleged to have assaulted a white girl at Ellisville Saturday night, [illegible] last night in Leaf River swamp, the sheriff persuaded the men to quit the search and leave the case to the officers as the negro had been warned by the noise of so many men. The officers with blood hounds continued the chase today.

Lynchings - 1919
Assaults Without Lynchings

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YOUNG WOMAN ASSAULTED BY TWO BLACKS

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
OCTOBER 1 1919

Rob Soldier Escort of Miss Burnett Before Attacking Her On Hill Street.

ONE SUSPECT DETAINED.

After robbing her and her escort in front of a weed-grown commons on Hill street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, at 8:45 o'clock last night, two negroes criminally assaulted Miss Catherine Burnett, 18 years old, 852 South Fifteenth street, each outraging the girl while the other held a pistol to the head of Corp. E. G. Hay, 24, of Camp Zachary Taylor, her escort.

The assault was reported to the Sixth police district by Dr. Charles Edelen, Sixth and Oak streets, who related the couple's story. The soldier and Miss Burnett had reported the robbery to the police, giving fictitious names, but had not made any mention of the assault.

Police to-day are scouring the southwest section of the city for the negroes, and one suspect has been detained. While he proved an alibi in connection with the assault, he is held on a vagrancy charge.

Detectives Visit Scene.

Detectives Yourell and St. Clair brought Hay to the scene of the assault and robbery at noon. He took them back into the commons, a knoll surrounded by a clump of trees, where, he said, the negroes forced both of them to go at the pistol's point. There, he said, the negroes first robbed him. They searched his pockets and threw aside what they did not want.

The detectives found Hay's comb, his pass to the camp and the girl's handkerchief on the ground.

Searching about the detectives found footsteps of two men leading away from the scene. These they took to be footsteps of the negroes, which they trailed to the Seventh-street road. The detectives then searched the vicinity. They picked up another negro, who proved that he was at work last night. He was released.

Escort Patrolman's Son.

Corp. Hay, who is a son of Traffic Policeman W. C. Hay, 1793 West Hill street, called on Miss Burnett last night, and later the two went for a walk.

As they passed the commons on Hill street, which is shadowed over by trees, covered with a growth of weeds three feet high and a considerable distance from houses, two negroes leaped out from hiding and held them up, according to Dr. Edelen's account of their story.

They described the blacks as wearing black clothes and caps. One was tall and the other shorter. The tall negro took $19 from the soldier and two gold rings from Miss Burnett. Then he passed the revolver to the smaller negro, who held it pointed at the soldier, while his companion dragged the girl into the weeds and outraged her.

The big negro then took the gun from the smaller one and held the soldier helpless, while his companion repeated the assault.

Told not to cry out and threatened with death the couple were paralyzed with fright, they afterward said.

Making their way to the Sixth Police District at Sixth street and Magnolia avenue, the couple reported about 10 o'clock that they had been robbed. They did not tell Sergt. Smooth of the assault but gave him what proved to be fictitious names.

Hay then took the girl to the office of Dr. Charles Edelen, Sixth and Oak streets. Dr. Edelen had attended the soldier some time before. The physician examined the girl and found that she had been assaulted. She was slightly torn, the doctor said, and her clothing discolored.

The matter then was reported to the police by the physician.

100 Persons Join In Chase of Black.

SLAYER IS INDICTED

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
JUNE 13, 1919

Immediate Hearing Held In Jail.

BULLETIN.

Lorenzo Young, the negro desperado who killed Sergeant Brinkley, was indicted by the grand jury this afternoon. He is charged with murder in the first degree.

Attorney General Bates declared he would be tried as soon as he can be gotten into court. He is badly injured. Thetrial may be held tomorrow or Monday. He is certain to be imediately sentenced to death.

—o—

More than 100 persons took part in a running gun fight with oLrenzo Young, negro desperado, when he escaped from a grocery store at McLain and Poplar after shooting three men, including two patrolmen. Altho shot in the leg, the negro managed to climb into his buggy, and headed north in the direction of Jackson av.

An automobile full of officers from Central headquarters arrived at Poplar and McLain a few minutes after the negro had made his getaway. They learned the direction he had taken and followed his trail by tracks left in the road from his rubber-tired buggy.

The officers overtook the negro at Jackson av. and Lewis st. As the auto slowed down and the officers began to get out, the negro opened fired, killing Sergt Brinkley and wounding Chief Smith. He then turned into Barrett pl.

Hides In Barn.

Here he whipped up his horse, jumped out of the buggy and hid in a barn on the place of Mrs. Peyton Woodson, 711 Breedlove st. He remained in the barn only a few seconds, slipping thru the fence and concealing himself in a patch of tall weeds behind the stable. Officers armed with shotguns were searching thru the high grass and trees on the Woodson place, when Charlotte Losier, 10, 105 Barret pl., told Chief Burney that the negro had hid in the born.

The officers immediately surrounded the stable, and others were sent to scour thru the weeds in the rear of the building. Officers Long and Kinney, who were searching for the slayer behind the barn, found him in the tall weeds, lying on his stomach and with his gun already aimed. One shell was left in the pistol.

Covers Him With Gun,

Kinney covered him with a shotgun, at the same time snatching the pistol out of his hand. The negro had already removed the boot on his wounded leg and had wrapped it with an improvised bandage. Officers were unable to understand why the negro did not fire his last shot, as Chief Burney and other officers had walked directly in front of him while he lay concealed in the weeds.

As a crowd of angry citizens had started to gather by this time, Chief Burney hustled the wounded negro into a waiting automobile and rushed him to headquarters. Learning of the shooting, large crowds were waiting in front of the station when the offivers arrived with the slayer. For a few minutes it looked as tho the slayer would himself be killed by associates of Brinkley when the learned that the popular officer was dead.

The negro attempted to get up while being searched at police headquarters, but was beaten to the floor. A long time friend of Brinkley threatened to shoot the negro when told that the sergeant was dead. Other officers removed the negro to a cell.

Mayor Clears Station.

Mayor Monteverde arrived at headquarters a few minutes after the negro was brought in. He ordered the negro placed behind the bars, and had the station cleared of all persons except officers. One man who persisted on remaining was locked up. This action was taken after he had pushed to the front and remarked "any one who will protect a negro like that isn't any better than he is."

Mayor Monteverde ordered that a magistrate be sent for so that the negro could be given a preliminary hearing and committed to the county jail. Magistrate McNamara was taken inside, where a plea of not guilty was entered for the slayer. Asked if he had killed any one, the negro said that he did not know. He added that he did a lot of shooting, but didn't know whether he hit any one.

Taken To County Jail.

Magistrate McNamara ordered that the defendant be held for the state. As soon as the preliminary hearing had been disposed of, the negro was put into an automobile and taken to the county jail. Sheriff Perry, a squad of deputies, and a score of patrolmen and detectives acted as a guard between the police station and the county jail.

Sergt. Brinkley was stooping over when hit. One of the bullets struck just below his left shoulder blade, ranging downward thru the heart. Altho fatally wounded the officer climbed into an automobile and was rushed to the Gartly-Ramsay hospital. He died within a few minutes after being shot. "Get him, he's killed me," were the last words Brinkley said.

Chief Smith was not seriously injured. He did not have his wound dressed until after the negro had been transferred to the county jail, and drove his own automobile back to the city after the negro had been captured.

Scores of Shots Fired.

Altho scores of shots were fired at the negro, only one of them hit him. Officers say it is almost unbelievable that the horse the slayer was driving was not killed. One shot broke the left front wheel of the buggy, but with the exception of this shot and the one which hit the negro in the leg, none of the shots fired by the officers reached their mark.

A large number of little girls were playing paper dolls in the neighborhood of the barn in which the negro hid. Oficers say that had not little Charlotte Losier seen the negro leave his buggy, they might have followed the trail of the empty vehicle and given the negro an opportunity to make his getaway.

Think He Had Two Guns.

Chief Smith is confident the negro had two guns. He says the first one was emptied when the slayer began shooting at Poplar and McLain and that he pulled a second one from the bosom of his shirt when overtaken by the officers on Jackson av. Several of the shots were fired from a brand new 32.20 Smith & Wesson revolver.

A collector for the McConnell Furniture Co., who took part in the chase, had a narrow escape from death when he attempted to stop the fleeing negro. He attempted to drive his car in front of the negro's buggy, but the slayer again opened fire, sending a bullet crashing thru the windshield of the machine. The man lost control of the car and ran into a ditch. For some time it was thought that he had been killed.

Several bystanders had narrow escapes from flying bullets, as the officers exchanged shots with the negro. The buggy in which the negro was riding was taken to police headquarters. It has not yet been learned whether the buggy was his property or whether it was stolen.

GIRL IDENTIFIES NEGRO

Miss Peters Tells Jury That Cummings Attacked Her.

FEIGNS DEATH WHEN SHOT

WASHINGTON D C POST
OCTOBER 24, 1919

Slaying of Her Father in Orchard and Tragic Struggle in Home Related—Prisoner's Mother-in-Law Tells of Finding Bond Belonging to Girl in Cummings' Trousers.

Special to The Washington Post.

Upper Marlboro, Md., Oct. 23.—In the trial here today of George Cummings, colored, charged with the murder of George Peters at his home near Bowie on Sunday, August 17 last, Clara Hawkins, the prisoner's mother-in-law, testified that she found a liberty

bond which turned out to be the property of Miss Katherine Peters, the dead man's daughter, whom Cummings is charged with assaulting with intent to kill. She found the bond sewed in the lining of a pair of trousers found in Cummings' room, she said.

Later Miss Evelyn A. Thompson, of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, identified the signature made by Miss Peters when she purchased the bond and also when she received it.

Miss Peters, on the witness stand told of the purchase of the bond and the cashing of a coupon. She also told how Cummings, after her father had been killed, came to the house and that she turned the bond over to him in the hope that he would leave.

Miss Peters positively identified Cummings as the man who attacked her. She stated that only she and her father were at home, her mother and other sisters having gone to church. She was in bed, being indisposed, when she heard some one on the steps outside and a voice called to know if Mr. Peters was at home. She got out of bed and saw it was a colored man.

She told him her father was out in the yard. The negro left, and in a few minutes she heard her father talking to some one, and suddenly there was a shot and a scream, followed immediately by several more shots. Looking out of her window, she saw her father lying on the ground in the orchard, and in a few seconds she heard footsteps in the hallway. Leaving her room, and confronting the intruder she exclaimed, "For God's sake don't shoot. I will give you money."

Miss Peters said she then gave the negro the bond and cash, whereupon he grabbed her by the wrist.

Hoping to escape, she told the negro there was wine in the cellar and suggested that he help himself. He went into the cellar, but compelled her to go with him. From the cellar he took her into the kitchen, where she broke away and went into the closet and closed the door.

Struck by Six Bullets.

The negro began to shoot through the door, and six of the bullets struck her. At the first shot she screamed, and then lay perfectly still, the blood flowing from her wounds. She believed the negro thought she was dead, as he left the place.

Her first thought was that he would meet her mother and sisters coming from church and kill them. She ran out into the orchard, calling for help, and as she passed her dying father he was saying, "God be merciful." She ran in her bare feet to the railroad tracks where she found a Mr. Parker and told him her father had been shot.

Explains Identification.

She said that when the negro was first brought into her presence at the hospital she wanted to be fair and would not say that the man was Cummings. She wanted to be sure. The second time she saw the man at the hospital she was able to identify him by his voice, and, again, in the Baltimore hospital, she identified Cummings.

At the conclusion of Miss Peters' testimony the State rested and court adjourned until tomorrow. Cummings was taken to Washington and placed in a cell at No. 9 precinct.

Judges Fillmore Beall and B. Harris Camalier are sitting in the case, and State's Attorney S. Marvin Peach is being assisted by H. Hampton Magruder. The court assigned J. Frank Lillard and George B. Merrick to defend the prisoner. George W. Rawlings is foreman of the jury and the other members are John P. Cissel, Albert Ireland, Joseph H. Young, of John; R. Lee Manning, Thomas G. Barry, Joseph H. Carr, Joseph H. Blandford, Robert E. Nelson, Claude Tayman, Packard Duvall and Plummer Smith.

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL ASSAULTED IN ANNAPOLIS

The Daily Herald

CRIME COMMITTED AT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON

3-18-19.

Wm. W. B. Day, Staff Corresondent.

Annapolis, Md. March 17.—Excitement ran high here all of Sunday and Monday until the rumor was definitely confired that a colored man of the city had committed rape on a 13-year-old colored girl. Following closely on the Evans case, in which he was hanged for a similar offense on a colored girl and the now famous Snowden case, colored Annapolis was agog with excitement.

Assault at Hospital.

The assault took place on Sunday afternoon at the Annapolis Emergency Hospital, Franklin and Calvert streets. Charles Conner, 30 years old, married having a large family is now in the Annapolis jail charged with the crime. Beatrice Booth, the victim of the assault is now in a highly nervous state at the home of her mother.

The assault was discovered by Superintendent of the hospital, who held the assailant until the police authorities were notified.

Already the defense is working up the case. It will attempt to prove that the girl is over thirteen years of age and that the crime was not committed by force. The former point on which the defense will place its greatest hopes to ward off the inevitable death penalty, will be presented to the Grand Jury when the case comes before it later this week.

NEGRO HELD FOR ATTACKING GIRL

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 23, 1919

She Declared That Man Arrested Is Guilty. Caught on Her Father's Farm.

Officers have arrested Grover Butler, negro, charged with attempting offense against a young white woman on Monday morning of last week. The crime was kept very quiet and the officers worked persistently and practically without ceasing their vigil. Sunday afternoon Butler was located in his father's home on a farm near Nesbitt's bridge. The officers, about a dozen strong, surrounded the cabin. The noise of their automobile warned the darkies of the approach of someone and Butler dashed from a back door only to run into a couple of officers who had been previously stationed on the westside of the house. He then darted off in another direction and was scurrying into a small vine when three or four shots brought him to a halt. When the firing ceased, the negro lay on the ground and it appeared at first glance that he had been hit by the bullet but the truth was that he had been paralyzed with fear. He was hurried to jail where on Sunday afternoon in the presence of Sheriff White Mayor Floyd and others, the girl identified the negro picking him out from a crowd of other negroes, all of whom had meen placed in a cell and called to come out one at a time. She picked out the fourth negro to come from the cell and this negro was Butler. At the time of the attack the negro wore a Charles Chaplin mustache. Butler was clean shaved when he faced the young woman at the jail. There was a small lighter line on his lip showing the spot from which he had recently removed a mustache.

The young woman who is highly esteemed by all who know her, was en route from her home to the city where she works when accosted by a negro, who asked her to change a five dollar bill. She replied, that she was unable to comply with the request, that if he went to her father's house he might be able to obtain the change for the bill. He thereupon seized her by the waist. Her screaming frightened the negro away after she had fallen to the ground. The incident occurred at about 8 o'clock in the morning. The woman lives in the west end and the attack on her occurred near a small timber tract known as the Pest House woods.

Wednesday morning about 8 miles from Fayetteville and two miles from Camp Bragg, when Mrs. William Rayner, aged about 62 years and a respected resident of Seventy-first township, was criminally assaulted. A young negro named George Avery, aged about 20 years, was identified by Mrs. Rayner as her assailant.

Mrs. Rayner was feeding her hogs in the woods a short distance from her home when she was attacked. Sheriff McGeachy was at once notified in Fayetteville, and went to the Rayner home accompanied by Deputies A. J. Pate and W. G. Moore. On learning that a negro, by the name of Junius Thomas was seen that morning on the public road near the scene of the crime, the officers sought and arrested him. Thomas declared his innocence, and said he thought he could lead them to the man who committed the crime. Accordingly he carried the officers to Camp Bragg and into one of the mess halls, where Avery was eating dinner. Avery was carried before Mrs. Rayner, who identified him as the man who assaulted her.

Thomas said that he and Avery were walking on the road that morning and when they got opposite the Rayner place, Avery went into the woods and did not return at once. So (Thomas) went on.

Thomas said that he knew little about Avery, except that he was called George and had been working at Camp Bragg, claiming to have come here from Southern Georgia. Both Avery and Thomas were brought to Fayetteville by Sheriff McGeachy, Avery being held on the charge of assault and Thomas as a witness.

Raleigh N C Observer 4/18/19

A Revolting Crime Near Fayetteville.

(From Fayetteville Observer.)

A hideous crime was committed

WACO TEX HERALD
APRIL 12, 1919

LITTLE WHITE GIRL CLAIMS ATTACK MADE BY NEGRO IN S. W. WACO

It was reported to the police and constable's office, shortly before noon today, that a negro had attacked a little white girl, near the corner of Webster and Fourteenth streets, and that he had tried to drag the child under a bridge that spans the creek at this place.

Police Officers Todd, Huff, Boyd and McKethan responded to the call, together with Constable Leslie Stegall and Deputy Phil Hobbs.

The child was able to give a rather inaccurate description of the negro that she claimed attacked her. Another little girl told the officers that the negro had attempted to seize her, when she was near the Cotton Palace grounds.

The officers made a thorough search of the locality, but found no one that answered the description given by either of the girls.

BLOODHOUNDS USED TO TRACK ASSAILANT

The Birmingham Age-Herald

Negro Attacks Prominent Hardware Man at Oneonta; Makes His Escape

4-13-19

(Special To The Advertiser)

ONEONTA, ALA., April 2—This morning about 8 o'clock an unknown negro man walked in the Oneonta Hardware store here and bought some plow tools from Leighton McDonald, clerk and asked for some other article. As Mr. McDonald turned to get it and the negro picked up a Wooden Mallett and knocked McDonald down. The negro then left store and it was some time after that McDonald was found lying unconscious on the floor. He was hit on the head and the negro took Mr. McDonough's knife and a two dollar bill.

Blood hounds were placed on the trail, but they soon lost the track. The sheriff and a posse have been hunting all day for the criminal, but so far have not caught him.

The posse took up a suspicious negro at Altoona, but he was not identified by McDonald. It developed that the negro had taken some clothing from a store at Attalla and he will be sent there.

Excitement over the crime is very high and people are hunting everywhere for the criminal. McDonald is a young man about twenty years of age and a son of John McDonald. His condition now is favorable for recovery.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

LOUISVILLE COURIER JRN
MARCH 28, 1919

Will West Indicted By Grand Jury On Complaint By Girl.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

Will West, alias Warfield, described as a big, burly negro, was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of detaining Miss Elizabeth Anderson, 17, at the factory of the W. L. Martin Broom & Mop Company, where both were employed. The young woman appeared before the grand jury yesterday and detailed the manner in which the negro grabbed her in a hallway of the factory. West made his getaway before employes could get to him after she had reported the incident, and it is believed he is now under arrest in Lexington. A bench warrant was issued for him, and an officer went to Lexington last night to return him to Louisville to stand trial.

Lynchings—1919
Cases of

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AFTER THRILLING HUNT A NEGRO ASSAILANT OF WHITE GIRL IS LYNCHED

Montgomery Advertiser

After Scouring Mississippi Woods For Ten Days, Great Mob of White and Colored Capture John Hartfield and Swing Him to Gum Tree; Body Is Burned to Ashes

6-27-1919

VICTIM OF FIEND IS WITNESS OF THE HANGING OF HARTFIELD

USE IN N York

Ha[illegible]and Burning Is Advertised From Mouth to Mouth After Negro Confesses; Hanging Occurs From Tree Near Which Hartfield Detained His Victim For Entire Night

ELLISVILLE, MISS. June 25—Trailed for ten days through three South Mississippi counties by posses which included several hundred members of his own race, John Hartfield, negro, confessed assailant of an Ellisville young woman, was captured desperately wounded near Collins, at daybreak this morning, rushed by automobile to the scene of his crime, hanged to a gum tree and then burned to ashes. His victim witnessed the lynching.

While negroes took no part in the actual lynching of Hartfield, posse leaders freely admitted they rendered valuable arsistance during the chase knowing when they enlisted that it was intended to lynch the fugitive when he was captured. Many of them witnessed the execution.

The lynching was conducted in a manner which the authorities characterized as "orderly." Guarded by a committee of citizens of Ellisville, Hartfield was taken first to the office of Dr. A. J. Carter, who after examination of gun shot wounds received when the fugitive made his fight against capture, declared the negro could not live more than twenty-four hours. In the meantime a group of silent men were piling cross ties and brush in a depression in ground near the railroad trestle. There was no shouting. Arrangements apparently had been made days ago.

The victim of Hartfield's crime was escorted into the physicians' office after the wounds had been examined. She positively identified him as her assailant. When she left the negro said to the committee: "You have the right man."

Then there were quiet conferences. Members of the committee circulated in the crowd. Reports that there would be a "burning" at 5 o'clock gave way to statements that there would be a "hanging at the big gum tree." Hartfield was told what the crowd itended doing with him, but only repeated "you have the man." Later he said he knew he was going to die and declared he wished to "warn all men, white and colored to think before doing wrong."

Hartfield was not taken to jail, although earlier reports were that he had been lodged there. From the doctor's office he was taken to the street and faced the crowd. "You have the right man," he reiterated. Then a noose found its way around his neck and the trip to the big gum tree was started, the crowd still ominously silent.

Under the big gum tree Hartfield forcibly detained his victim all of the night of Sunday, June 15th. It was under a limb of the same tree that Hartfield was hanged as soon as the rope could be pulled up by hundreds of hands. Then occurred the first demonstration. While the body was in its death struggles, pistols were produced by men in the crowd and fired point blank at the swinging form. Before the rope had been cut by bullets, burning fagots were thrown under the body and an hour later there was only a pile of ashes.

The victim with her aged mother witnessed the execution. When she reached her home, two hundred yards away, she was informed that more than a thousand dollars had been subscribed for her use by persons in the crowd.

No arrests were made after the lynching and tonight the little town was quiet. Most of the visitors from the surrounding country left for their homes.

Petitions to Governor Bilbo to prevent the threatened lynching brought a reply from that executive to the effect that he was utterly powerless, as the State had no troops.

"Furthermore," the governor was quoted as saying: "excitement is at such a high pitch through South Mississippi that any armed attempt to interfer with the mob would doubtless result in the death of hundreds of persons. The negro has confessed, says he is ready to die and nobody can keep the inevitable from happening."

Hartfield's capture was accomplished largely through the work of the famous Gantt blood-hounds brought yesterday from Crystal Springs. A boy, asked by the negro to purchase food at Collins store, informed the authorities and the dogs were taken to the place where he was last seen. The trail led to a school house at Hot Coffee near Collins. Hartfield was inside and immediately upon sighting the posse opened fire. His bullets went wild, but Walter Crawley and Will Rodgers, farmers, managed to get close enough to fire two loads of buckshot through a window, striking Hartfield in the breast. He surrendered and was taken in charge by the posse.

Rigid examination, according to the authorities, showed that Hartfield had little or no help during his flight. Constant rains which wiped out his tracks prolonged the chase.

According to Montgomery men who passed through Ellisville Thursday many business houses closed and proprietors and employes joined in the search for the negro.

Jan-June

JOHNSON COUNTY MOB SHOOTS NEGRO DEAD

The Constitution

3-16-1919

Dublin, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—Jim Waters, a negro, was lynched near Wrightsville, Johnson county, this morning after a mob had taken him from Deputy Sheriff O. L. Smith, who was trying to get to Dublin with the negro for safekeeping.

Waters assaulted a young white girl near Scott about two weeks ago and a determined search for him has been kept up since. He was captured at Sun Hill, Washington county, Wednesday night by Chief of Police Tapley and Frank Rowland, of Wrightsville. Officers state he admitted his guilt after being captured.

Deputy Smith states that at Mason bridge over the Ohoopee river he found a big touring car crossways the bridge, blocking it completely. His car stopped and before he could move about 150 guns had covered him. Two men took the negro out of the car, he was ordered to turn back the way he came, which he did, and that was the last he saw of Waters. Parties traveling the lower road from Wrightsville to Dublin about an hour later found Waters' body tied to a tree literally shot to pieces, two miles from the spot where he had been taken by the mob.

He was not hung, but tied with his back to a tree with ropes. An inquest was held by the coroner, the verdict being that Waters came to his death at the hands of unknown parties. Deputy Smith stated that he did not know any of the men he saw in the mob. Sheriff Rowland, of Wrightsville, reported all quiet at that place late this afternoon with no further trouble during the day.

ARMY UNIFORM COST SOLDIER HIS LIFE

The Chicago Defender

"Stay-at-Homes" Object to Presence of Khaki—4 Mob Acts

4-19-19

Mail—Lynched

(By Century News Service)

Blakeley, Ga., April 4.—Private Wilbur Little, a returned soldier, was beaten to death by a mob near this city recently. He was a prominent young man in this vicinity, and from one of the most respectable families in the immediate community. Little, it is said, was accused of wearing his military uniform "too long." Upon arriving here a few weeks ago he was advised by a certain white element to "take off" his army uniform. Several anonymous communications were sent Little, advising him to leave town if he wanted to sport around in his khaki. The refusal to comply with this nefarious order cost him his life.

Halted at Station

When Little arrived here a few weeks ago he was halted at the station and told to strip himself of his uniform before he walked down the main thoroughfares of the city. He was threatened with arrest unless he complied with the order. However, through the lack of civilian clothes, he was permitted to go home in his uniform. Later he appeared on the street receiving congratulations from friends when the mob attacked him. He was lynched in the uniform.

WANTED TO LEAVE FARM; IS LYNCHED

The Chicago Defender

5-24-19

Dublin, Ga., May 23.—James Waters, who was accused of assaulting a white girl in Johnson county two weeks ago, was turned over by Sheriff O. L. Smith to a mob while on his way to the county jail. It appeared that the real reason for the lynching of Waters was that he had served notice on the farmer for whom he had been employed for a number of years that he was going to leave. This appears to have angered his employer, who, it is claimed, had his daughter to declare that Waters had attempted to assault her. And when he was about to leave his employer the sheriff placed him under arrest, at the same time telling him that he was charged with attempted assault upon the farmer's daughter. Waters denied the allegation and offered in his own defense the fact that he had been employed for a number of years and was one of the most trusted men on the farm. His protestations, however, were of no avail, and while on his way to the county jail the mob, which had previously formed, was waiting his arrival and he was turned over to them without any attempt at protection by the sheriff, and lynched. A coroner's jury was called the following day and reported as their finding that Waters had come to his death at the hands of "parties unknown." It was said on good authority that the members of the coroner's jury was drawn from an aggregation of men who comprised the mob. As a result of this horrible murder hundreds of our people are preparing to leave.

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FROM SHERIFF SCOTT'S STATEMENT IN POST, VICTIM NOT IDENTIFIED—MADE NO CONF[illegible]

VICKSBURG, MISS HERALD

MAY 22, 1919

"When, nowever, the young lady in whose room a negro had stolen in the dim light of the early morning, had come from the jail after her second visit there to identify him, and spoke a few words which I did not hear, as she entered an automobile with her father ,it seemed that all of our efforts to have the law take its course were rendered futile, and was but a short time before the jail was broken into and the negro was being carried away. x x x

"Owing to the uncertainty of Clay being the man who had entered the young lady's room ,and whom she had failed to identify at her first visit, I felt confident that the men with whom we had reasoned at various times during the day, would be willing to wait until more conclusive evidence, than we had at that time, could be brought forth.

"Clay had stoutly protested all along that he was not guilty and I understand, although I don't know it for a fact, that he stated that he would give the crowd information if he had a chance. So far as I can learn he did not have an opportunity to implicate any one else, if he was guilty."

Louisiana Starts New Year With Lynching

The Constitution

1-23-19

Grand Bayou, La., Jan. 22.—Within one hour after he had been accused of murdering J. Monroe Pharris (white), aged 38, Henry Thomas was lynched by a posse of unmasked mechanics of this place. Thomas was hanged to a persimmon tree about 150 yards from the spot where Pharris was killed. Pharris was employed by the Caddo Oil and Refining Co. as a foreman. He was a plantation owner.

It is charged that a difference existed between the men, and Pharris had beaten Thomas with a stick previous to the time his dead body was found in the woods. An inquest was held and the coroner returned the verdict that "Thomas came to his death at the hands of parties unknown." It is claimed that some of the men who aided in the lynching served on the jury. Thomas was held practically a slave on one of the plantations near here. He often complained that Pharris endeavored to rob him of his wages.

MOB IN MISSISSIPPI LYNCHES TWO NEGROES

Grant, Miss., May 5.—A negro recently discharged from the army and a negro woman were lynched in the outskirts of Pickens, Holmes county, Mississippi, Monday night, according to meager reports received here tonight by Marshal J. S. Koalofer. The lynching is said to have followed admission by the negro that he had hired teh woman to write an improper note to young white woman of Pickens.

Body of Lynch Suspended From Tree in Court Yar

JOPLIN MO. GLOBE
MAY 30, 1919



Photograph shows body of Jay Lynch, mobbed assassin of Sheriff Harlow and son, as it hung from limb of tree in courthouse yard at Lamar, Mo., Wednesday afternoon. Standing around the tree may be seen portion of crowd in court yard after hanging took place. The lynching took place at about 3:48 and the body was cut down at 5:53 o'clock.

Louisiana Mob Lynches Negro

MONROE, La., Jan. 30.—A mob last night lynched Sampson Smith, a negro, convicted at Columbia yesterday of the murder of Blanchard Warner a white man. The jury's verdict specified that capital punishment should not be inflicted.

JANUARY 31, 1919

(Special To The News)

Vicksburg, Miss., May 14.—As the local newspaper gave accounts of the leading white men protesting the barbarity of mobs, practiced toward Negroes, while in session at the Knoxville meeting of the Sociological Congress; and as the other reports came of the anti-lynching meeting held in New York, more than a thousand hoodlums of the white race, coming from all sections, gathered at this city, one of the leading cities of the state, attacked Lloyd Clay, age 24, an innocent Negro, on a trumped-up charge and with several officers of the law taking the lead, with an idea of giving their action the least bit of formality, threw the young Negro into jail. Shortly after, the mob stormed the jail, pulling the trembling man from his cell as he begged for mercy and protested his innocence, marched him to the heart of the city and placed a rope about his neck, before saturating his head with oil and striking a match to it. As the blaze enveloped his head his body was riddled with bullets.

The excuse given by the mob was that the blood hounds had led a trail to a railway station where the Negro was found and this was sufficient evidence that he was guilty of entering the room of a young white woman. The young woman was called to identify Clay, and stated that she was not positive that he was the man who entered her room.

The following account is taken from the Vicksburg Herald:

Lloyd Clay, Negro, 24 years old, was lynched and burned here at 8:30 tonight by men who stormed the jail, threw the Sheriff, Frank Scott, into a corner, pinning him to the floor, broke through a heavy one-inch steel barred window, then broke a heavy iron door from its hinges, went to the second floor of the building, broke the steel doors from their hinges, and took the prisoner from his cell. The Negro was charged with attempting criminal assault upon a white girl shortly after 5 o'clock this morning.

Two white men were shot and another seriously injured by a blow during the struggles attending the lynching.

The Negro entered the home of Kelly Broussard about 5 o'clock this morning and made his way to the room of a young girl boarder, apparently locking the door behind him. The girl, awakened by his presence, screamed and fought him off. Broussard, awakened by the screams, was unable to get into the room. The girl, hearing Broussard, sought to hold the Negro but failed, the black breaking loose and making good his escape.

John Gannt and his bloodhounds of Crystal Springs, were secured and they took the scent at the Broussard home and after making a circuit of several blocks ran to the Alabama and Vicksburg depot where they bayed the Negro, Clay. He was arrested.

The girl was taken to the jail, but did not positively identify him. A large mob quickly gathered about the jail and refused to be dispersed by the officers. They were informed that it was the wrong Negro, but this had no effect. Some few left, but others took their places.

Judge's Promises Vain

Judge Brien said if there was any evidence against the Negro he would call a special term of court and organize a special grand jury. But this did not disperse the crowd. Shortly after 6 o'clock the mob was augmented by men from different parts of the city. Sheriff Scott swore in a dozen special deputies who went inside the jail.

At 7:45 o'clock a mob came into the street in front of the jail. They had a piece of railroad track sixteen feet in length and began to batter a jail window. Sheriff Scott attempted to talk to the crowd but the men crowded close about him so he could not lift his hands and quietly lifted him from his feet, then threw him over to a corner and forced him to the floor. His efforts to resist were vain. M. G. Cockrell, a contractor, who had been sworn in as a deputy, was rammed in the stomach by the railroad iron and fell to the floor. He may be internally injured.

The men turned their attention to the powerful steel bars and after hammering for twenty minutes the steel was broken and the parts imbedded in the wall were forced out. The breaking of the other doors was a matter of short work, as the mob went at it with a determination to get their man.

Negroes Cower in Terror

In the meantime the Negroes in the jail were shrieking and Clay cowered in his cell. When the men reached him he exclaimed: "Give me a minute and I'll tell you who the other Negro is."

But the crowd did not temporize. They took the Negro out to the street put him on an auto truck, and forty men boarded the truck. The Negro was taken two blocks south to Clay street and then four blocks east to Farmer and Clay streets, within a short distance of the Broussard home. A rope was fastened about his neck and thrown over a tree limb twenty feet from the ground. Some oil was poured on the Negro's head and he was pulled into the air. He attempted to haul himself up on the rope with his hands. Then his hands were tied. The next move was to apply the match to his oil-soaked head. A bonfire was started under his feet, which dangled four feet above the ground. A fusilade of shots were fired into the body and into the air.

In some way, Charles Lancaster, an onlooker, was hit in the head with a bullet inflicting what may prove a fatal wound. Lancaster is an engineer for the Anderson Tully Lumber company. A young man named Bennie Stafford was shot in the arm.

There was a great crowd present, including many women, who looked on in silence. The lynching is the culmination of a series of attempts on women and young girls which has continued for weeks. Women and girls had become so apprehensive they feared to retire at night. Two Negroes arrested three weeks ago were spirted to Jackson, where they are now held for safe keeping. Thousands viewed the body roasting over the fire and then went home.

There has come to our attention in addition an editorial of the Vicksburg, (Miss.) Herald of May 16 in which the lynching is condoned, in he following language:

"It is well for it to be known at home and abroad that this evil condition (the existence among Negroes of those who attempt rape) is aggravated if not provoked by such movements as the 'Negro country wide campaign for equal right,' published in the New York press dispatches yesterday. Together (the lynching and the campaign for 'equal rights') they make a mock of policies and declarations of a better race relationship. One more kindly and just all may strive for. But never in the way of race equality in political and civil rights, as this New York race propaganda calls for."

VOODOO WORSHIPERS KILLED BY SOLDIERS

Havana, Cuba, June 30.—Five alleged negro voodoo worshipers held in San Severino prison at Matanzas on a charge of complicity in the murder of a little girl, were shot and killed last night by soldiers when they attempted to escape while being removed from the prison to a place of greater safety after a mob had attempted to storm the castle for the purpose of lynching the prisoners, according to a special telephone message from that city shortly after midnight.

Two members of the mob were killed and eleven injured when the soldiers fired on the would-be lynchers a couple of hours earlier.

Matanzas is said to be greatly excited and further trouble is feared.

Lynchings - 1919
Cases of

Jan. - June.

4/16

MOB OVERPOWERS SHERIFF SCOTT AND LYNCHES NEGRO

Between 800 and 1,000 Men, Enraged at Series of Intrusions in Homes During Last Three Weeks, Stormed the Jail and Took the Prisoner

NEGRO WAS CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE YOUNG WHITE GIRL AND WAS TRAILED BY BLOODHOUNDS

VICKSBURG MISS HERALD
MAY 15, 1919

Mob Worked Quickly, Breaking Steel Bars With Railroad Iron—Clay Asked for a Minute to Tell Name of Other Negro, but Was Rushed to Clay and Farmer Streets, Strung up and Body Roasted—Number of Women Followed the Mob.

Lloyd Clay, a negro laborer, 24 years of age, charged with attempting to violate a young white girl at an early hour yesterday morning, and whose arrest followed a run made by Charles Gantt's bloodhounds from Crystal Springs, was taken from the Warren county jail last night shortly afater 8 o'clock, strung up to an elm tree in Clay street, and his body roasted by a fire at the base of the tree a few feet under his dangling limbs.

When he was taken from the cell he exclaimed: "Give me a minute and I'll tell you who the other negro is." Two negroes have been operating in Vicksburg.

The lynching took place within six blocks of Washington street, five blocks from the jail, and the negro was strung up to the third tree on the south side of Clay street, east of Farmer, in a thickly populated residential district, and only a short distance from the scene of the attempted crime upon the young white girl. After the body was raised, a fusillade of shots were fired into the frame of the negro, and the air. A stray bullet struck Charles Lancaster back of the left ear, fracturing the skull. He is in the Vicksburg sanitarium.

When the body was hoisted up from the ground, coal oil was poured upon the negro's head, and a match applied. The negro's hands were loose when he was strung up, and he began to climb up the rope, but he was lowered and his hands tied.

As the mob moved from the jail to the scene of the lynching, a number of women joined the procession, and witnessed the proceedings. The body was strung up at 8:30 and an hour later it was cut down by Undertaker Fisher, who was instructed by telephone to cut it down. It was placed in a box and taken to Fisher's morgue to be held for further orders. Clay's mother is said to be a resident of Vicksburg, and she is expected to claim the body. If she does not, it will be buried in the potter's field. The body was viewed by thousands before it was taken down.

There were between 800 and 1000 men and boys in the mob. Sheriff Scott had sworn in twelve men to act as deputies, but the mob began working on the jail before he thought the actual attempt would be made. The mob had been assembling throughout the afternoon, but there were times when the number diminished but before any one could realize just what time a concerted action would be made, a mob of several hundred formed in front of the jail. Sheriff Scott stood in the vestibule in front of the jail. Bob Cockrell, a contractor, who had been sworn in as a deputy, was by his side. Sheriff Scott began to tell the mob something, but the men crowded about him before he knew what was up, came so close that he could not raise his hands, lifted him from where he stood, took him to the northeast corner of the vestibule, placed him on the floor, and held him there. He was badly bruised and shaken, and the mob wielding the piece of railroad iron they used in breaking into the jail ,struck him a blow with their battering ram.

Cockrell, who was by the side of Sheriff Scott, when the mob picked him up, was struck in the stomach with the battering ham, and it is feared he suffered an internal injury. He was taken into the jail after the negro had been removed, placed upon a bed, and treated by Drs. G. Y. Hicks and Alverson.

How The Mob Worked.

The mob worked with a determination which was very significant. There were game men inside the jail, and the men on the outside were of the same calibre. Hundreds of men in the mob were armed with rifles, guns and revolvers. They covered every point of vantage before the officers could realize that they were about to storm the jail. The temper of the men had been shown during the day when Mayor Hayes and Chief Groome attempted to disperse the crowd on the sidewalk in front of the jail. An injudicious word or move at that time would have brought on a serious and tragic affair.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the crowd was augmented by men from different parts of the city. The men stood about and looked at the jail, as though attracted by curiosity. At 7:45 men poured into the street in front of the jail, coming from every direction and going right up to the jail. They had a piece of railroad iron, sixteen feet in length. The men in the lead disposed of Sheriff Scott in short order, and the men with the railroad iron began to batter at the steel bars across the south window of the vestibule.

They hammered with fearful force. After hammering for what seemed to be twenty minutes, though it was less than that, they drove the steel bars in, breaking the bars and pulling the cross pieces at the lower part from their fastenings in the wall. Large holes, two feet in diameter were made in the wall on each side of the window.

After these bars were broken the men entered the lower floor, only to find themselves face to face with a steel door. This they broke from its hinges and from the lock, driving the plunger straight from its fastening. They rushed up to the second floor, broke the steel doors which stood between them and the rows of cells, one of the latter occupied by the man they wanted. In the meantime the negro prisoners were screaming at the top of their voices. Clay was cowering in his cell. When the men entered his cell he greeted them with the statement already quoted. But the crowd did not temporize. They took the negro out to the street, put him on an auto truck, and forty men boarded the truck.

The negro was taken two blocks south to Clay street and then four blocks east to Farmer. A rope was fastened about his neck, some oil poured on his head, and he was hauled up to the third tree from the corner on the south side of the street to a limb about twenty feet from the ground.

The lynching is the culmination of a series of attempts on women and young girls which has continued for weeks. Women and girls had become so fearful and apprehensive they feared to retire at night. Two negroes arrested three weeks ago, were spirited to Jackson, where they are now held for safekeeping.

The Offense.

The offense for which Clay was arrested, was committed yesterday morning shortly after 5 o'clock. He entered the home of Kelly Broussard a former police officer, and now with the A. & V. in Second North street. He entered a room occupied by a young girl, forcing his way through a screened window. The young girl fought him. She shrieked for help, and Broussard attempted to go to her assistance, but could not break the door, which was locked. The negro became alarmed and started to jump through the window. The girl held to his clothes, which parted, but before this, he struck her brutally on the arm, and escaped through the window.

Shortly before this a negro attempted to enter another residence only a few blocks away and was frightened away. It was thought that two negroes were working together.

Gantt and his hounds were brought from Crystal Springs. The hounds made two runs and ran within ten feet of Clay who was standing at the A. & V. station, as though waiting for the train to Jackson. They bayed him and he was taken to jail. The young lady was taken to the jail to identify him, but she was not certain as to his identity.

The home of Christo Sakelari in Grove street, was entered by unknown parties at an early hour yesterday morning.

It was reported that Ben Stafford also was wounded by a stray shot, but the wound is not serious.

After an operation upon Lancaster at the sanitarium late last night, it was reported that his condition is

INNOCENT MAN IS LYNCHED AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

New York Age
6-14-1919
4/16

Girl and Father Pleaded with Mob Not to Lynch Innocent Man But Barbarians were Bent on Murder.

(Special to The New York Age)

JACKSON, MISS.—A reader of THE AGE residing here has just completed an investigation of the recent lynching of a colored man by the name of Clay, at Vicksburg, and as is usually the case, an innocent Negro met death at the hands of white barbarians.

Anent the Vicksburg outrage the writer says: "I have been told by responsible colored men that it is generally accepted now that the party who went into the young white woman's room was a white man with whom she had been on intimate terms. The white man had visited the girl and was heard leaving the house when a member of the family called out and wanted to know who was up in the room. Then she screamed.

"The white man employed a colored chauffeur to bring him to Jackson, the same one who had been seen taking the couple for midnight drives, and who, it seems, had driven them earlier on the night of the outrage. The white man got away.

"The police went to the chauffeur's house upon his return to Vicksburg from Jackson and arrested him along with two other colored men, and they were taken to Jackson for 'safe-keeping.' When the chauffeur told all he knew in connection with the case the authorities turned all three loose and ordered them to leave the country.

"The girl failed completely to identify her assailant, and stated positively that Clay was not the man. Her father likewise pleaded with the mob not to lynch Clay, saying he wanted no innocent man killed and that if he found the right party he would need no mob to handle the case for him. But the bloodthirsty violators of the law wanted to murder somebody and put Clay to death.

"Since the disgraceful affair five hundred white citizens of Vicksburg have signed a petition condemning the lynching, although nothing has been done to punish the criminals."

ARKANSAS STAGES.

Chestnut
6-19-19

STAR CITY, ARK., June 18. Clyde Ellison was hanged to a bridge Friday morning at a point about three miles from here following an alleged attempt by him to attack a young woman near her home. None of the members of the mob have been identified.

This is the usual "cock and bull" story that accompanies a lynching notice.—The Editor.

The Truth About The Burning Of Lloyd Clay At Vick.

The Daily Herald

Details Of The Revolting Barbarity Of The Torture And Lynching Of An Innocent Negro In Louisiana And The Fiendish Roasting Alive Of Another At Vicksburg, Miss.

6-17-1919

Protecting Southern Womanhood.
(From The Nation.)

By HERBERT J. SELIGMANN
Director of Publicity N. A. A. C. P.

One of the men whom Miss Hudson "positively indentified" subsequentl, had been in jail for several days preceding, and on the day of the attack, From eleven a'clock in the morning a crowd stood about the jail to which Clay had been taken. Men made speeches, waved handkerchiefs, shouted themselves hoarse. But when at 7:45 that evening a fifteen-foot steel rail, ninety pounds to the foot, smashed in a barred window of the jail, when amid the howls and frenzied joy of 1,500 citizens of Vicksburg, Lloyd Clay was dragged from his cell, trampled upon and brutally mistreated in a truck which took him to the fashionable residence street, Cly Street, to be tortured to death, Sheriff Frank Scott, Chief of Police R. G. Groome, and his fourteen armed policemen registered surprise." They need not have taken the trouble. It was well known that not one shot would be fired in defence of the prisoner. Policeman Number 14 unwittingly corroborated this fact to the writer.

The mob that murdered Clay was an "amateur organization," according to the Vicksburg Evening Post. "They picked the first tree which came handy and which, unfortunately, was in the center of the city, surrounded by the residences of citizens whose sensibilities were shocked by the occurence."

The mob first attended to the identification. Miss Hudson, being protected was brought to the corner of Farmer and Clay streets, in Vicksburg residential district. "Shouts, howls, and the screech of motor horns made a deafening sound. In the midst of this confusion the men brot Clay to Miss Hudson." It will be remembered that she had said he was not the man. But here was a howling mob, thirsting for blood that would protect Southern womanhood. "Is that the man?" they shouted at Miss Hudson. "Say the word," shouted others. Miss Hudson said the word. The following passages are taken from the first page of the Vicksburg Evening Post:

The mob fell upon the Negro, snatching away his clothes and beating him. He was dragged further toward First North, "Shall we do it?" asked a big man of the crowd. The answer came in long continued cheers of approval. .... The Negro was hauled up five feet but slipped back. The sight of the nude body rising above the crowd increased the excitement. .... "Shoot him," someone called. "No, no," came the answer, "let him die slow." The Negro, with head twisted, dangled limply from the line. Seeing that Clay was meresuffering discomfort, men below began to jerk his legs. Others smeared kerosene uon the body, while others prepared a bonfire below, saturating the material with gasoline. . . . The flesh on the body began to crinkle and blister. The face of the Negro became horribly distorted with pain. He assumed an attitude of prayer-raising his hands palms together. .. The legs of the corpse curled backward grewsomely. .... The grizzly form was allowed to dangle for an hour and a half in the moonlight. Men of all classes women, and even children witnessed the scene. The whole affair had been witnessed by many ladies who followed the mob from the jail and others who joined the crowd on the terraces nearby. .. When the body fell to the gutter there was a great rush for bits of rope as souvenirs.

Coroner Crichlow's jury, aunted a the prospect of indicting 1,500 citizens "of all classes," found that Lloyd Clay met his death by mob violence "the said mob being unknown to this jury," and the following jurors signed the inquest papers: J. G. Sherad, E. W. Haplin, J. A. Harzer, R. Quin Smith, W. D. Beard, Will De Jong.

BURNED AT STAKE.

The Baltimore American

Fourteen Year Old Boy Dies, Man Held For Murder.

2-22-19

Towson, Md., Feb. 17.—William Keys, 14 years old, of Rossville, came to his death accidently by burns at the hands of George Washington, 23 years old, was the verdict rendered by the Corner's inquest held at the Central Police Station on last Saturday night.

Keys, who is the victim of a brutal attack, was tied to a tree with a rope and a burning torch placed at his feet by Washington. The boy was rescued before burning to death and brought to Mercy Hospital where he died from his injuries. Two white men were implicated in the affair and are held as witnesses.

Washington is locked up at the Towson jail charged with murder.

Details Of The Revolting Barbarity Of The Torture And Lynching Of An Innocent Negro In Louisiana And The Fiendish Roasting Alive Of Another At Vicksburg, Miss.

The Daily Herald
June 16, 1919

Protecting Southern Womanhood.
(From The Nation.)

By HERBERT J. SELIGMANN
Director of Publicity N. A. A. C. P.

A revealing chapter of American history is yet to be written on the methods employed to "protect Southern womanhood." Those methods have included in the past two months an orgy of men and women about a dying human being whose legs slowly burned as a rope strangled him and fifty bullets entered his body; they have included the murder of innocent men without trial; they have included the invasion of a hospital by a mob, resulting in the death of a patient just operated upon; they have included the forceable removal from a railway car and the murder of an innocent man whose leg had just been amputated in the hospital from which he was being transported. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the increasingly popular sport of "protecting Southern womanhood" it should be noted tha the objects of this sport are usually United States citizens of darkskin—Negroes.

We learn from the editorial page of the Vicksburg Weekly Herald of May 16 that the sport in Vicksburg, where it claimed an innocent victim nineteen years old, was stimulated by a country-wide campaign for equal rights for United States citizens (Negro). We learn that published reports of that campaign acted "like oil on fire" in Vicksburg, where a human being (Negro) was roasted amid "the fiendinsh gloating" of a mob, to quote a local newspaper, of 1,500 persons, some of the spectators being women (white). We learn from the columns of the New Orleans Times-Picayunne of May 12 that the sport received a special impetus in case of a Negro artisan who was so skilled in his occupation that he competed sucessfully with white men who resented his success. From a study of authenticated cases it would seem that where there is a white man to be shielded from the consequences of wrong-doing, where a Negro is a rival in trade or business of white men, where a Negro attempts to change his status from that of laborer to property owner and farmer, or where a Negro falls under suspicion of attempting to exercise the functions of a citizen guaranteed him by the Federal Constitution, there stares him in the face the danger that he will be done to death in any one of a number of hideous ways by a mob of white men intent upon "protecting Southern womanhood."

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY LOUISIANA MOB

The Evening Star
1-19-19

Shreveport, La., January 18.—Henry Thomas, a negro, alleged to have murdered J. Monroe Pharris, aged 38, white, of Brinkerhoff, La., near Grand Bayou this afternoon, was lynched by a mob shortly after the murder, according to information reaching here tonight.

The negro, who was said to have owed Pharris a sum of money, left Brinkerhoff with him for Black Bayou to cash a check.

The murder is reported to have occurred in some woods just outside of Grand Bayou, the negro using a piece of pipe to kill the white man, according to the report reaching Shreveport. Pharris leaves a widow and two small children.

Mob Lynches Negro for Killing Couple

N Y C TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 15, 1919

SHREVEPORT, La., Saturday.—Will Faulkner, a negro, was hanged by a mob of fifty masked men near here to-day. The negro was taken from the deputy sheriff, who had arrested him on a charge of murdering T. C. Owens and his wife.

Lynchings — 1919 Cases of

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Jan. - June

ACCUSED WAS SENTENCED TO HANG FEBRUARY 21

The Dallas Express

TAKEN IN HAND BY AN "ORDERLY MOB" AND EXECUTED WITH LITTLE EXCITEMENT. OFFICERS OFFER NO RESISTANCE. SEVERAL HUNDRED TOOK PART IN THE DEMONSTRATION.

It must be true for we take the following despatch from the front page of the Dallas News of Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1919. Comment unnecessary. The despatch says:

Hilsboro, Texas, Jan. 20.—Bragg Williams, Negro, who confessed to the murder of Mrs. George Wells and her little son at their home near Itasca, Dec. 2, was taken from jail here at 1 o'clock this afternoon and burned to death on the public square. Earlier in the day he had been sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 21. He was convicted last week.

Williams, who had been in jail in Dallas for safe keeping, was brought to Hillsboro, this morning to receive sentence, which was passed by Judge Horton Porter of the District Court. Williams was then taken to the county jail.

Attorneys Walter Collins and A. M. Frazier, who were appointed to defend Williams served under protest. The defense moved for a new trail an, on this being refused, gave notice of appeal.

Shortly afternoon a crowd went to the jail and demanded that Williams be turned over to them. The demand was refused. The outer door of the jail was broken with a sledgehammer and preparations were made to batter down the cell door, but some one in the crowd secured possession of the cell keys by overpowering a guard. The Negro was brought out and led to the public square. Williams was chained to the concrete "safety first" post on the square. Hay, wood and coal were piled about him and over the mass was poured several gallons of coal oil. Then a match was applied. Williams lived but a few minutes in the flames, probably not more than five. He is said to have made no outcry at his fate further than to say "Help me, Cap," three times.

At the jail Williams is said to have denied outraging his victim.

While a great many persons gathered around the burning Negro, business was not suspended and there was very little excitement.

MAN'S ATTEMPT TO LEAVE FARM ENDS FATALLY

The Freeman

Special to The Freeman.

DUBLIN, Ga., June 4.—James Waters, was accused of assaulting a white girl in Johnson county two weeks ago, was turned over by Sheriff O. L. Smith to a mob while on his way to the county jail. It appeared that the real reason for the lynching of Waters was that he had served notice on the farmer for whom he had worked for a number of years that he was going to leave. This appears to have angered his employer, who, it is claimed, had his daughter to declare that Waters had attempted to assault her. And when he was about to leave his employer the sheriff placed him under arrest, at the same time telling him that he was charged with attempted assault upon the farmer's daughter. Waters denied the allegation and offered in his own defense the fact that he had been employed for a number of years and was one of the most trusted men on the farm. His protestations, however, were of no avail, and while on his way to the county jail the mob, which had previously formed, was turned over to them without any attempt at protection by the sheriff and lynched. A coroner's jury was called the following day and reported on their finding that Waters had come to his death at the hands of "parties unknown." It was said on good authority that the members of the coroner's jury were drawn from an aggregation of men who comprised the mob. As a result of this horrible murder hundreds of our people are preparing to leave.

Arkansas Negro Is Hanged By Mob.

Forest City, Aak., April 24.—Sam McIntyre, negro, was taken from the county jail by a masked mob yesterday and hanged to a telegraph pole near the city. McIntyre was charged with having murdered John Johnson, negro farmer, Feb. 4. The jailer said he was lured to the door by two men pretending to be an officer and a prisoner and that he was quickly overpowered.

Another Lynching Added To Mississippi's Barbarity Record

The Daily Herald 3-13-19

Secretary Shillady Of The N. A. A. C. P. Asks Information Of Mississippi Governor

New York, March 10, 1919.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public the following telegram to Governor Theodore G. Bilbo of iMssissippi and Sheriff O. J. Turner of Belzoni, Miss., asking information regarding Eugene Greene, a Negro, who was taken from jail at Belzoni, Miss., at two o'clock last Sunday morning by a mob and has not been seen since, and who, it is believed, has been lynched. The telegrams follow:

March 8, 1919.

Hon. Theodore G. Bilbo, Governor, Jackson, Mississippi.

Ntional Association for Advancement of Colored People, with 48,000 members and 180 branches in 38 states, and furnishing information to press of country regarding lynching, requests information concerning the fate of Eugene Greene, a Negro, who was taken from Belzoni, Miss., jail early Sunday morning, March 2, by mob. Memphis papers of Wednesday report inability of Sheriff O. J. Turner to ascertain Greene's fate. Has he been lynched, and if so, what steps have been and are being taken by Missippi authorities to deal with situation. Information requested for our press service.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary.

March 8, 1919.

O. J. Turner, Sheriff, Belzoni, Miss.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People with forty-eight thousand members and 180 brances in 38 states, and furnishing information to press of country regarding lynching, requests information as to whether Eugene Greene, a Negro, taken from Belzoni jail Sunday, March 2, has been lynched and as to steps being taken by your office and other authorities to deal with the siuation.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People,

JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary.

NEGRO ATTEMPTS TO PULL YOUNG WOMAN FROM HORSE

Jackson Daily News 3-14-1919

Popular Girl of Parks' Mill Neighborhood Escapes from Villian and He Is Put to Death

For the past few days there has been a good deal of suppressed excitement in the Parks' Mill neighborhood, three miles beyond Ralph. The story has been kept quite, as the people of the neighborhood were trying to get their hands on a negro youth by the name of Cicero Cage, son of Sam Cage, who attempted an assault on one of the most prominent and popular young ladies of that neighborhood.

She was riding along a road, some distance from any residence, when Cicero ran out from a clump of bushes and placed his hands on her before she could whip up her horse and get away. He made a dash and headed the horse off and made another attempt to pull her from the animal, when she succeeded in whipping up the animal and made good her escape.

She knew the negro and reported the matter and a watch has been kept for Cicero, the outraged men of the neighborhood swearing vengeance if they could lay their hands on him.

A pretty well authenticated rumor reach the city Saturday that on account of the matter being kept so quiet Cicero thought there was no danger and came back to his old haunts, with the result that his dead body was found Friday morning, with his throat cut and many stabs in different parts of his body.

The matter has been kept so still that very few people at Ralph, only three miles from the scene, knew anything about the attempted assault or the death of the negro boy at the hands of parties unknown.

Late Saturday afternoon Sam Cage, the father of Cicero, was in the city and confirmed the above rumor that his son had been killed. He says he was literally cut to pieces. He related the killing to Hon. Walter D. Seed, who knew Sam and so the story of the death of the negro is a fact, instead of being a rumor.

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FIVE NEGROES DEAD IN JENKINS FEUD

MACON GA NEWS APRIL 14, 1919

Church, Lodge Rooms and Automobiles Belonging to Negroes Destroyed by Fire Last Night. No More Trouble Expected

MILLEN.—As results of the shooting at Carswell Grove church Sunday, five negroes have been killed. The principal, Joe Ruffin, is in jail in Augusta slightly wounded. Lewis Ruffin, who is accused of beating Night Marshal Stephen's head into a pulp is still at large with prospects of being captured within the next few hours.

Last night the Carswell Grove church was burned and three automobiles belonging to the negroes were destroyed by fire and two negro lodge rooms in this city were also burned to the ground. Things are quiet at this time and no more trouble is expected.

A plan is being put on foot to raise funds for the two widows and to assist them in providing a home. W. C. Brown's remains will be buried at Summertown this afternoon, and the remains of T. P. Stepens will be buried at Sardis about the same hour.

The officers were the victims of a plot laid by the negroes to kill W. C. Brown, and Deputy Sheriff F. A. Marbach on account of their activities in running down the illicit distillers in this county. They were phoned to come to the church to quell a disturbance and when they reached there and arrested Edmund Scott the shooting began with above results and later

...ne negro, Willie Williams, who had secreted Lewis Ruffin and refused to tell his whereabouts was taken from the officers and shot.

The coroner's inquest is being held this afternoon.

List of Dead.

The dead:
County Policeman W. C. Brown.
Night Marshal T. H. Stephens.
Edmond Scott, a negro.
Pohn Holloway Ruffin, negro, two of his brothers and Willie Williams.

The scene of the clash was at a negro camp meeting in the Carswell grove. Scott was bringing a preacher from Waynesboro, fifteen miles away, in an automobile, when he was stopped by the two officers, who had been called to the scene because of reports that blind tiger liquor was being distributed. Finding a pistol on Scott, they placed him under arrest.

Joe Ruffin, father of three negroes who were killed, drove up in his high-powered car and opened fire. The two officers and Scott and three of the Ruffin boys were killed there. Stephens, who had been especially active against blind tigers, was not only shot but his head and body was beaten. He lived nearly two hours, however.

Officers who rushed to the scene, found Joe Ruffin and carried him to Augusta for safe keeping.

They are still hunting for Louis Ruffin, and others who are alleged to have figured in the shooting.

Hundreds of people hurried to the scene when first reports of the clash were received and many of these remained out all night.

NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL; LYNCHED

(Special to The Dispatch.)

NEW BERN, Feb. 6.—A mob estimated to have contained more than a hundred men all of whom were masked and were heavily armed early this morning forced Peter Andrews, keeper of the Onslow county jail at Jacksonville to turn over to them the keys of the prison and took therefrom John Andrews, a negro who on January 25th killed Grover Dickey, manager of the John L. Roper Lumber Company's farm at Camp Perry by striking him on the head with a club after the white man had ordered Daniels and his partner, Daniel Petteway, also colored to close the gate, and lynched him.

Petteway was taken from the jail at the same time and carried away by the mob but at 11 o'clock today no trace of his body had been found.

The mob laid its plans well and no hint of the proposed action reached the authorities. Shortly after midnight three men knocked at the door of the jailer's home and when he appeared they covered him with weapons and told him that they had come for Daniels and Petteway and that they intended to have them and that he would have to turn over his key. The leader of the mob told the jailer that they meant business and that while they did not want to hurt him they intended to have the slayers. There was nothing that Andrews could do but comply with the request.

At a given signal the crowd surged into the jail and went to the cells occupied by the two negroes. When Daniel's cell was reached there was the report of a revolver and he slid to the floor. He was jerked up by half a dozen men and hustled out of the building. Whether the bullet had killed him is not known but it is believed that the first shot went through his heart.

The mob lost no time in getting Petteway into its possession and he was also rushed from the building and disappeared with the crowd. Daniels was carried to the river some distance away from the jail and there strung up and his body was found early this morning. Search was at once instituted for the body of Petteway but at 11 o'clock no trace of it had been found.

As soon as possible Jailer Andrews got into communication with Sheriff E. H. Walton and informed him of the lynching. The sheriff lost no time in getting to the scene but there was nothing that could be done then and there was not a trace of the mob, the members having lost no time in dispersing. However, the sheriff remained at the jail during the remainder of the night and was in the first searching party that went out this morning.

Early reports reaching Jacksonville were to the effect that Petteway's body had been seen at two points but little credence was placed in either of these, although it is the general belief that Petteway was also strung up and that his body will soon be found.

MOB'S THIRD DRIVE FATAL TO THE NEGRO

Shreveport, La., April 7.—A Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific train was held up by an armed mob about five miles from Monroe, La., today, and George Holden, negro, accused of writing an insulting note to a white woman at Monroe, was taken from the train and shot to death. Holden was taken from a stretcher in the baggage car. Two previous attempts to lynch him had failed.

Holden was being sent to Shreveport for safekeeping. He was shot in the leg Monday night by unidentified persons shortly after the woman received the note.

The body was taken back to Monroe. A coroner's jury held that Holden "came to his death by unknown parties."

No further action has been taken. The train crew was unable to give the number of persons taking part in the lynching.

ANOTHER BARBARISIM STAINS GOOD NAME OF STATE

JAILER SAYS HE WAS FORCED TO GIVE UP KEYS

John Daniels was taken from the jail of Onslow County by a mob on the morning of Feb. 6 and hanged from the draw bridge over Neuse River. This is the third lynching to occur in North Carolina within the past 12 months. The other two being Peter Bazemore who was lynched at Lewiston, and George Taylor who was lynched at Rolesville, about 18 miles from Raleigh, last fall.

The following account appeared in The News and Obesrver of Feb. 6;

"John Daniels, slayer of Mr. Grover Dickey, the Roper Lumber Company farm manager at Camp Perry, near Jacksonville, on January 25th, was early this morning taken from the Onslow County jail by a party of masked men, who overpowered the jailer after he had been called up to answer a knock at the front door. Citizens found the body of the Negro at daybreak hanging from the draw bridge over Neuse river with several pistol wounds in the region of his heart. Daniel Petteway, also colored, an accomplice in the murder, was also taken from the jail at the same time by the mob, but until a late hour tonight he has not been located. Sheriff Walton was reached on the telephone and stated there is every reason to believe Petteway was also lynched, but searching parties had failed to locate him. Daniels was taken from the jail fully dressed, but Petteway wore only one shoe.

Mr. Peter Andrews, the jailer, stated that three, possibly four automobiles, stopped in front of the jail at about midnight Wednesday. He soon heard a knock at the door, no uncommon occurrence, and he responded. As he opened the door two men seized him, turning his back to them so that he could not recognize any one, while others thrust pistols into his face, demanding the two Negroes. Failure to obey their orders was punctuated with the threat of death, and the keys were delivered up. The mob went upstairs while Mr. Andrews was guarded. He was soon sent for to unlock the cells containing the Negroes. While being forced to do this, Daniels asserted that he would kill the first man who came into his cell. In reply four shots were fired and the Negro slid to the floor. He was seized and whisked away together with Petteway.

Mr. Dickey was struck on the head with a heavy wooden pole by Daniels Saturday afternoon, January 2 while Mr. Dickey was remonstrating with Petteway for leaving certain gates open in the farm hog pasture. It was said that Daniels took no part in the exchange of words, but simply dealt the unfortunate blow that caused his death, and after assisted Petteway in beating Mr. Dickey about the body. All this took place in the presence of Mr. Dickey's wife, who had gone to the pasture with her husband in a car. Mr. Dickey died just before being placed aboard a special train to be brought to a New Bern hospital. His remains were taken to Branch, Arkansas, his old home, for burial.

Believed that Petteway Was Freed By Mob.

Jacksonville, N. C.—All is quiet in Onslow County following the lynching of John Daniels, Negro slayer of Grover Dickey, Roper Lumber Company farm manager, early Thursday morning. Daniel Peteway, the Negro accomplice of Daniels, has not yet been located. The family of Petteway, however, appear to be not much concerned about his fate, and this with other circumstances connected with the lynching, leads to the belief that Petteway was released by the mob, and has communicated with his family.

Thus far there is absolutely no hint of race troubles. The Forty fifth company of reserve militia, under command of Captain I. M. Bailey is prepared for any emergency, under orders from the Governor.

In the meantime Sheriff E. H. Walton of Onslow is making a detirmined investigation into the lynching and indications now point to the development of the fact that the lynching was not done by Onslow county men, but by persons living outside of the county.

Lynchers Bury Body in River

Remains of Eugene Green Thrown Into Water to Feed Hungry Fish

(By Century News Service

Belzoni, Miss., March 21.—The body of Eugene Green, mutilated and partly burned, was thrown in the Yazoo River, near this city, last week by a mob which hanged him to a tree. The bleeding body hung to a limb for several hours and was reviewed by women and children before it was taken to its watery grave. Green, wanted in connection with the shooting of Police Chief William Hagan (white), was captured near Jackson on a plantation and spirited away to a shabby jail house near this city. The mob was awaiting his arrival. Word had been sent that he was on his way and men armed with shotguns greeted him. His head was perforated with shots. Green declared before he died that Hagan fired on him three times before he sought to protect himself. He also stated that the chief was under the influence of whisky.

Paper Upholds Crime

A telegram sent to Gov. Bilbo by the N. A. A. C. P., requesting that steps had been taken by the Mississippi authorities to deal with the situation, has been unanswered. The Jackson Daily News, a white publication, has informed the association that Green was "advanced" from the end of a rope, and in order to save burial expenses his body was thrown in the Yazoo River. This newspaper speaks for the "enlightened" people of that community. Accompanying an article clipped from the paper and sent to the association was an anonymous penciled memo as follows: "If this information does not suffice, we can give you the size of the rope and exact location where this coon was hung."

Law Breakers Known

In spite of the fact that all parties who took part in the lynching and burying of Green are widely known nothing has been done nor will be done to bring them to justice. Such a word as "justice" is unknown here when the two races have differences to settle. There are no courts established in this community to try lynchers, it is claimed.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB IN ARKANSAS

Forest City, Ark., April 27.—Sam McIntyre, negro, was taken from the county jail by a masked mob today and hanged to a telegraph pole near the city. McIntyre was charged with having murdered John Johnson, negro farmer, February 4. The jailer said he was lured to the door by two men pretending to be an officer and a prisoner and that he was quickly overpowered.

Lynchings - 1919 Cases of 418

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Fiends and Perverts Feed Lloyd Clay to Leaping Flames

Chicago Defender 12-24-19

Usual Verdict, "Parties Unknown"

Vicksburg, Miss., May 23.—What the best white citizens here termed the most glorious celebration held in this city for many years occurred Wednesday, May 14th, when innocent Lloyd Clay, age 23, was lynched and burned on the public highways by men, women and school children. Over 1,000 persons' voices rent the air with yells similar to that of cannibals when Clay was dragged down Farmer street to the "gallows tree." Clay made no outcry as his body bumped over rocks in the street and as knives and pistol shots perforated his naked form. He had been accused of entering the room of Miss Hattie Hudson, a white woman. Sheriff Scott stood idly by and puffed vigorously on a cigar as the bloodthirsty throng massacred their helpless victim. His mother requested that the charred body be given to her, but there was nothing left of it after the fire had parched it to a crisp and souvenirs were distributed to children, who yelled incessantly, "Mother, get me a piece of the nigger's finger."

Clay "Identified"

When Clay was brought before Miss Hudson for identification she was unable to identify him, and said she did not want the innocent blood upon her hands. "Innocent blood, hell!" yelled a voice in the crowd; "say, you he's the nigger," came from hundreds of throats. Fearing bodily harm might be done her should she fail to accede to the demands of the mad mob, with a response hardly audible she said, "I think he is the man." This answer was sufficient. Clay was immediately felled by a blow from the handle of a double shotgun. The mob fell upon Clay, snatched away his clothes and dragged him toward North First street. Three men climbed an elm tree directly in front of the residence of Mrs. Ida M. Keefe (white) and when a stout rope came into view the mob went wild.

Children Take Part

During this period little children were smearing kerosene upon the naked form of Clay. His head was pinned beneath a man's heel and a woman, taking advantage of the opportunity, saturated his hair with gasoline. A match was applied and Clay was lifted into the air. This increased the exctement. Clay lifted his arms, placed his palms together in an attitude of prayer, but made no sound. Shouts, howls and the screech of motor horns made a deafening noise as Clay was strung beneath the elm tree. The dainty hands of young girls, who will represent the future mothers of Vicksburg, Miss., were seen with guns pointed at the victim, eager for a chance to be a party in furthering this grewsome method of cannibalism.

Onlooker Shot

A bullet said to have come from a revolver in the hands of a woman crashed into the brain of Charles Lanceskes (white), an onlooker, as he stood on the lawn of Mrs. Ida Keefe watching the charred body of Clay dangle from the tree. He will die. Benny Stafford (white), said to be a member of the mob, was wounded in the chin by a stray bullet. He will recover.

The body of Clay, blistered and distorted, was permitted to hang to be viewed by people who failed to see the main part of the performance. It was noticed that several ministers journeyed to the spot to review the remains.

People Leaving

Since the lynching people have been leaving this city by the scores. Not only those in poor circumstances, but the best element has packed up to journey for other shores. An attempt has been made to stop the exodus, but so determined are the people to leave that some have walked miles to near-by stations to board trains coming west.

"It is terrible," exclaimed Miss Hudson. "I am sorry, but they forced me to say he was the man," she continued. A coroner's jury presided over by Mr. Crichlow returned a verdict which read: "Lloyd Clay met his death by mob violence, the said mob being unknown to the jury." Nothing has been done to bring the guilty parties to justice. The word "justice" when applying to a dark skin is unknown in this city.

MISSISSIPPI MOB LYNCHES NEGROES

(By Associated Press.)

DURANT, MISS., May 8—A negro recently discharged from the army and a negro woman were lynched in the outskirts of Pickens, Holmes county, Mississippi, Monday night, according to meagre reports received here tonight by Marshal J. S. Koalofer. The lynchings are said to have followed admission by the negro man that he had hired the woman to write an improper note to a young white woman of Pickens. Details are lacking.

13 Officers "Overpowered" By 800 Fiends

(By Associated Press.)

Vicksburg, Miss., May 14.— Lloyd Clay, colored, alleged to have attacked a young white woman was lynched and his body burned tonight by a mob of between 800 and 1,000 persons.

The mob broke into the county jail, overpowered Sheriff Frank Scott, and twelve deputies and took the man to the heart of the city.

Here, after his head had been saturated with oil and a lighted match applied he was hanged from a tree and a fire built beneath him. A fusilade was then fired into the body.

Scott was alleged to have attacked a white girl in her room early today. In the struggle the girl tore a piece of cloth from his coat. This was used to give bloodhounds the scent and Scott was tracked down. The girl could not positively identify him as her assailant.

M. G. Cockrill, a deputy sheriff, was internally injured with a railroad iron the mob used to batter down three sets of steel doors, and Charles Lancaster, an onlooker at the lynching, was shot through the head and probably fatally wounded. Bennie Stafford, another spectator, was shot through the arm.

NEGRO CREMATED BY ARKANSAS MOB

The Atlanta Constitution

Alleged That He Killed His Employer and Latter's Wife—Negroes Aided in Burning the Victim.

El Dorado, Ark., May 21.—Frank Livingston, negro, was tied to a tree and burned to death by a mob of about 150 men, including negroes, about 18 miles from here today. It is said the negro confessed that he killed Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Clay, his employers, last night after he had quarreled with Clay. Their charred bodies were found in the ruins of their home this morning. No arrests have been made.

DENIES STATEMENTS IN LYNCHING STORY

Mayor Dowdy, of Milan, Whose Son Was Killed by Aged Negro, Writes to Atlanta Papers.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH AUGUST 11, 1919

Says McCullough Woman is Not Widow and Has No Daughters. Other Points Are Challenged.

General denial of statements made in the Atlanta Constitution and other newspapers carrying the report made up from the Constitution's story of the lynching of Berry Washingon, an aged negro, at Milan, is made by W. H. Dowdy, mayor of Milan, in an open letter to the Atlanta newspaper which The Telegraph is asked to publish.

It was the killing of Mr. Dowdy's son, J. B. Dowdy, which is alleged to have brought on the lynching of Washington. Mayor Dowdy declares that the door of the house was not broken open, and that the McCullough woman is not a widow and has no daughters. He says that Washington was the police officer of a negro secret order, and followed his son down the road to kill him. He does not believe there is any negro preacher in Milan who would swear to such a false statement as he alleges was the one on which the story was based.

Mayor Dowdy's Letter.

The letter of Mayor Dowdy follows:

"I think your paper has done my son, J. B. Dowdy, who was killed by the negro Berry Washington, on May 24, last, quite an injustice. I have never seen anything in print in regard to this affair which was true. The sworn statement of the negro clergyman was false from start to finish. As for myself, I did not know Berry Washington and never saw him until the next morning after he was killed.

Is Mayor of Milan.

"I moved to Milan the first of January, 1919, as did my son. I was elected mayor of Milan by the good people of this town the first Monday in July, and we have as good people in Milan as any city in the good old State of Georgia, and referring to the sworn statement of the colored clergyman which was printed in your paper, this statement was absolutely false. My son ran a rent car and the night he was killed he went with a load of passengers to Eastman to a moving picture show. On his return one Levi Evans, who ran a beef market, asked him to go with him to the negro quarters to make some collections. The incident mentioned regarding the McCollough woman, referred to as a widow with two daughters, was false, for she was not a widow and had no daughters. The first time I heard of shooting her house was through your paper. And further, it was stated that those girls ran to the house of another widow, Tishler; that those girls were so frightened that they went under the house and the widow jumped in the well. It also stated that my son and Evans proceeded to knock down the door and tear up the floor, and Brother Washington, coming out with his gun, met Dowdy in the hall and fired at him, he returning the fire, killing Dowdy. This was not true. I, myself, after I was notified of the killing of my son, although being sick at the time, managed to make my first trip to the negro quarters where I found my son lying exactly in the middle of the streets with a load of buckshot in his body, he having been instantly killed. I, with other good citizens of Milan, made an investigation. The door of the house referred to was not broken open, neither was the floor molested. There was no sign of any trouble.

Police of Negro Secret Order.

"It was stated by this negro Strictland, as well as other negroes, that Berry Washington followed my son fully one quarter of a mile, as he was the police of the negro secret order lodge, in order to kill him, and after he did his dirty crime he proceeds to hunt up the police. Why did he not go for the marshal while he was following after this boy to kill him, if he was such a good negro. No man who went to my son after he was murdered saw any pistol. It looks very much like a case of conspiracy.

"And again I think we have been treated with injustice. The papers did not make any inquiry of any of the good people of Milan. All information went out from McRae and other places that did not make true investigations. There is no negro preacher in Milan who swore to such a false statement, or at least I do not think so.

"I notice that Dr. Floyd McRae, of Atlanta, writing to the Constitution, referred to an honored physician who came to Atlanta the day after the lynching—a life-long friend of his father and of his—who confidentially told him of the affair. That this old negro was of antebellum type. That Berry Washington, hearing the noise, took his gun, walked out, met Dowdy and Dowdy shot him, and he (the negro) never returned the fire until after he was wounded, then in self-defense. I met this honored physician yesterday who has been a lifelong friend of mine. He told me he was in Atlanta, as Dr. McRae stated, and talked to him of the affair but did not tell any such things as was published.

"I did not see Berry Washington until after he was killed but the city marshal, Dr. Yawn, and others, says that he was not wounded. As there has been a great injustice done myself and family, and the citizens of Milan, I respectfully request that you publish this letter in your paper. I am also sending a copy to the Macon Telegraph and ask them to publish it.

"W. H. DOWDY,
Mayor."

MOB LYNCHES ASSAILA

Man is Hung From Bridge After He Confesses Crime.

ELLISVILLE, Miss., June 26. John Hartfield, confessed assailant of a young woman was lynched here late today by a mob.

Hartfield, who had been wounded by farmers in effecting his capture, was taken to the railroad tr[illegible] where he confessed to having committed the crime and was hanged to a girder. His body was then burned.

Gov. Bilbo, earlier in the day said: "The state has no troops and if the civil authorities at Ellisville are helpless, the state is equally so. Excitement is at such a high pitch throughout south Mississippi that any armed attempt to interfere would doubtless result in the death of hundreds

SHERIFF AND THREE OTHERS ARE SHOT

(By Continental Press)

Warrenton, Ga., May 9.—Dynamite bombs and gasoline were used to send Denny Richards, a young farmer, into eternity. He was accused of killing his wife and wounding his wife's sister. But the crime that he was burned for was the shooting of Sheriff W. O. Brinkley, Robert Whitford, city clerk; Henry and Louis Baker, all white, who made an attempt to arrest Richards after the killing of his wife. Richards, it is claimed, was willing to submit to arrest, but the sheriff opened fire on him when he appeared in the door of his home to surrender. Following the report of the sheriff's revolver, Richards took to the woods seeking safety. At all times he yelled out to the crowd which followed the sheriff not to lynch him and he would surrender. Oaths were hurled back at him. Richards only had four bullets in his revolver. He whipped out his gun as the sheriff approached and Brinkley fell to the ground with a bullet in his eye. He was taken to town for medical treatment.

Gasoline Is Used

When the news spread that the sheriff was shot, a crowd of three hundred white men had arrived on the scene, armed with rifles. Richards had hidden himself in a hole on the bank of a creek in Whetstone swamp. In order to chase him from his hiding place, five hundred gallons of gasoline were poured on the surface of the creek stream and lighted. Flames shot a hundred feet high, lighting up the woods and making the shadows of the trees flicker like a dance of witches. This method failed to move Richards from his hiding place.

Three Are Wounded

Dynamite with percussion caps affixed was then secured and extemporized bombs thrown at the hole. During this time Richards fired his last three bullets with telling effect. Whitford, Henry and Louis Baker had fallen to the ground following the barking of Richards' revolver. At 3 o'clock in the morning when the activities of the posse had quieted down Richards surrendered. As he approached the posse with his hand uplifted, five rifles rang out. He sank to the ground and died within a few minutes.

The crowd took Richards' body to the distant, tied him to a tree and riddled him with bullets. Later the body was placed in front of the courthouse and another crowd tied it to an automobile and dragged it around the public square. After his fingers were cut off and distributed as souvenirs his naked body was taken to the outskirts of the town and piled wood about it and in a few minutes Richards was burned to a crisp.

Scores Leave Town

Contrary to all reports that the town is quiet, people are leaving here by the scores. The Georgia railroad train going through this city to Macon was loaded with passengers who have left their homes following the outbreak of lawlessness. Richards' burned skull was placed upon a stick and paraded through the district inhabited by our people. Threats were made by white hoodlums during this time. These demonstrations consisted of threats to burn homes and beat women and children.

LYNCH NEGRO; INJURE OTHERS

CYC GLOBE MAY 15, 1919

Three Victims Men Victims of Vicksburg Mob, Which Used Fire, Rope, and Bullets.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 15.—Lloyd Clay, twenty-four years old, a Negro, alleged to have assaulted a young white woman, was lynched and his body burned last night by a mob of between 800 and 1,000 persons.

The mob broke into the county jail, ovenpowered Sheriff Frank Scott and twelve deputies, and took the Negro to the heart of the city. There, after his head had been saturated with oil and a lighted match applied, he was strung up from the limb of a tree and a fire built beneath him. A fusillade of shots then was fired into the body.

Clay was arrested after he is alleged to nave attacked a white girl in her room early yesterday. In the struggle with her assailant, who fled, the girl tore a piece of cloth from his coat. This was used to give bloodhounds a clue to the fugitive and Clay was tracked down. The Negro was taken before the girl, who stated she was not positive he was the man who had attacked her.

M. G. Cockrill, a deputy sheriff, was internally injured with a railroad iron the mob used to batter down three sets of steel doors and Charles Lancaster, an onlooker at the lynching, was shot through the head and probably fatally wounded. Dennie Stafford, another spectator, was shot through the arm.

Authorities said the lynching was the culmination of feeling aroused here by a recent series of attacks upon white women and girls in this section.

LYNCHED FIVE IN THREE MONTHS.

Ten Mile, Miss., May 27—Mississippi beat its own record recently by lynching William Moore, an alleged bootlegger, making the fifth man to die by a mob in the State in less than five months.

While being arrested Moore shot the manager of a lumber camp. A posse was organized when word was received that Moore was aboard a southbound Gulf and Ship Island Railroad train. When the train reached Ten Mile members of the posse boarded it, removed the fugitive and made a gallows of a near-by tree.

TAKEN BY POSSE, IS SHOT TO DEATH

Negro Farmer, Who Shot Wife, Attacked Whites, and Barricaded Himself in Swamp, Succumbs Mortally Wounded.

Warrenton, Ga., May 2.—(Special.) Following an all night man hunt during which dynamite bombs were thrown and gasoline used, Denny Richards, young negro farmer who yesterday killed his wife and wounded four white men, was captured by a sheriff's posse early this morning and shot to death.

The capture followed an all night battle between the negro, who was barricaded in a hole caused by an uprooted tree on the bank of Whetstone creek, and a posse of about 300 men armed with rifles and shotguns.

After the negro had been killed the body was dragged behind an automobile to Warrenton where it remained for about an hour in the public square. The body was finally taken about half a mile from town where it was saturated with gasoline, placed on a pyre and burned.

Weird Scene.

The scene of the man hunt in Whetstone swamp was weird beyond all description. When Richards was located in the hole on the bank of the creek it was realized that many would probably be killed if the armed and desperate black were rushed, so the use of gasoline was decided upon. Over 300 gallons were secured, poured on the surface of the creek upstream and lighted. Flames shot a hundred feet high, lighting up the woods and making the shadows of the trees flicker like a dance of witches. Eddies in the stream, however, prevented the blazing fluid from being washed down to the bank opposite the negro.

Dynamite with percussion caps affixed was then secured and extemporized bombs thrown at the negro, who was keeping up a steady fire on his pursuers. Although some of these bombs exploded near the negro his fire continued.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, when the activities of the posse had quieted down, the negro finally surrendered. He was found to be in a dying condition, one bullet from the revolver of Sheriff W. O. Brinkley six hours earlier had penetrated his lungs in addition to numerous other wounds he had received during the fight in the swamp. It was seen that he could not possibly recover and he was shot to death.

Wounded Recovering.

All the white people shot Thursday by Richards are reported much improved. Sheriff Brinkley, it is now believed, will recover the use of both eyes, Robert Whitford, city clerk will undoubtedly recover un-

less complications should set in and the wounds of Henry and Louis Baker have been found to be slight.

Richards yesterday killed his divorced wife and shot her sister and then fired upon officials who, with posse, attempted to arrest him.

Although the entire section was roused by the affair everything has now quiet down.

Officials state that there will be no investigation of the matter.

Negro Seized from Deputy Sheriff and Lynched by Mob

TYC TELEGRAM MAY 16, 1919

DUBLIN, Ga., Friday.—James Walters, a negro farm hand, accused of attacking a white girl, was taken away from a deputy sheriff and lynched near here. Walters was captured after a search lasting two weeks.

While being taken by the deputy sheriff to the Macon jail for safekeeping about 150 men sprang from roadside bushes, seized Walters and forced the deputy to drive on. The negro, said by officers to have confessed his crime, was tied to the trunk of a tree with ropes and his body riddled with bullets.

ARKANSAS MOB BURNS SOLDIER AT STAKE

Eldorado, Ark., May 30.—Frank Livingston, a farm hand, was taken from his home and tied to a tree by a crowd of unmasked white men and burned alive about 18 miles from here last Wednesday. Livingston killed Clay Robinson and his wife, both white, following an argument over the distribution of chickens. Robinson fired on Livingston and the latter obtained an ax and felled the white man. Mrs. Clay ran to her husband's assistance, wrested the gun from his hand and turned it on Livingston.

Livingston's body was hacked with butcher knives and glass bottles before it was fed to the flames. The sheriff arrived in time to save his life, but made no attempt to intervene. Nothing has been done to bring the guilty parties to justice. People are leaving the place in scores. Livingston was a returned soldier.

NEGRO CAPTURED FROM OFFICERS AND LYNCHED

VALDOSTA, Ga., March 12—Joe Walker, a negro, charged with shooting Night Watchman Gerald at Greenville, Fla., Monday night, was taken from officers who were carrying him to jail at Madison, Fla., early today and shot to death by a mob, according to information received here. Chief of Police Swilley and Policeman Cooper were taking Walker to Madison for safe keeping and had gone but a short distance from Greenville when the mob appeared and demanded the negro.

The negro, who, according to the police, had a bad criminal record and was arrested at Tallahassee yesterday.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR KILLING WHITE MAN

Henry, Miss., May 21.—Shortly after he had shot and killed J. E. Rogers, white manager of a saw mill, Will Moore, a negro, of Gulfport, Miss., was caught by a mob and lynched here.

The negro was arrested yesterday by Rogers, who was taking him to the commissary for safekeeping, until deputies arrived to serve a warrant charging illicit sale of liquor. Just before the prisoner entered the door of the commissary he drew a concealed pistol, according to the authorities, and shot and killed Rogers.

A posse was organized and late last night received word that Moore was aboard a southbound Gulf and Ship Island railroad train. When the train reached Ten Mile, members of the posse boarded it, removed the fugitive and made a gallows of a nearby tree.

MISSISSIPPIANS LYNCH A NEGRO

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 23.—Meager reports received here tonight from Hernado and Oliver Branch, Miss., told of the lynching today near Mineral Wells, Miss., of a negro accused of attempting to attack one of three white women he held up on a lonely road on which they were riding in a buggy.

He had dragged the woman into a clump of bushes before the screams of her companions frightened him away, it was said by county officials in Long Distance telephone messages tonight. An alleged accomplice, it was said, had been arrested by the sheriff and a deputy and taken taken to Hernando, whence he later was moved to another village for safety.

(United Press.)

El Dorado, Ark., May 22.—Frank Livingston, Negro, was burned at the stake at Schuerfi, 30 miles west of here after he confessed to killing Robinson Clay and his wife, according to the story of the lynching told here today.

Livingston, who was employed by the Clays is said to have struck Clay over the head with an ax and killed Mrs. Clay with the butt of a shotgun. He then set fire to the house.

INNOCENT VICTIM OF MOB MAY DIE

(Associated Press.)

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 15.—Charles Lanceske, an onlooker, who was shot through the head by a stray bullet when a mob here last night lynched Lloyd Clay, a negro, is not expected to live, and deputy Sheriff Robert Cockerill, who was accidentally rammed in the stomach by a railroad rail when the mob stormed the county jail, is seriously injured internally, it was announced at a local hospital here tonight.

Lynchings.—1919 Jan.—June. 419

Cases of

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB AT DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Ga., May 15.—James Waters, a negro accused of assaulting a white girl, in Johnson county two weeks ago, was lynched in that county today. The negro was being taken to jail at Macon for safe keeping when he was taken from Deputy Sheriff O. L. Smith.

LYNCHED, HIS BODY BURNED.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 15, 1919

Mob of 1,000 Slays Negro Accused of Attack on White Girl.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 14.—Lloyd Clay, a negro, twenty-four-years-old, who was chargd with assaulting a young white woman, was lynched by a mob of 1,000 to-night.

After he was dead his body was cut down and was burned at the stake.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE

N Y C EVE SUN
JANUARY 20, 1919

Texas Mob Takes Murderer of Woman and Child From Officers.

HILLSBORO, Tex., Jan. 20.—Bragg Williams, negro murderer of Mrs. George Williams and her infant son, was taken from officers here to-day and burned at a stake on the public square by a mob.

N Y C TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 19, 1919

Louisiana Mob Hangs Alleged Negro Murderer

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 18.—Will Faulkner, a negro, was hanged by a mob of fifty masked men near here.

The negro was taken from the deputy sheriff, who had arrested him on a charge of murdering T. C. Owens and his wife.

Louisiana State Scene of Lynching

The Courtlena

Monroe, La., Jan. 30.—Last night a mob lynched Sampson Smith, a colored man accused and convicted of killing a white man. Because of extenuating circumstances the jury, composed of white men, did not give the death penalty—hence the lynching. 2-6-19

There's irony in the situation that while President Wilson sits in Paris at the Peace Table demanding that the "world" be made "a fit place to live in," right in his own country an entire race is finding their country the most unfit "place to live in."

N Y C MAIL
MAY 22, 1919

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

Eldorado, Ark., May 22.—Frank Livingston, colored, was tied to a tree and burned to death by a mob of about 150 men, both white and negroes, about eighteen miles from here. It is said the negro confessed that he killed his employer and the latter's wife, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Clay, after he had quarreled with Clay.

Excluded 419

FEBRUARY 6, 1919

Negro Lynched At Jacksonville, North Carolina.

By Associated Press.

Newburn, N. C., Feb. 6.—John Daniels, a negro, who killed Grover Dickery several days ago, was lynched at Jacksonville, Onslow County. Daniels Pettaway, another prisoner confined in jail, disappeared also and it is supposed that he too was also lynched.

Mob Lynches Negro In Bossier Louisiana

N Y C CALL
FEBRUARY 15, 1919

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 14.—Will Fortner, 34-year-old Negro, was lynched by a mob of citizens at Bossier, near here, at noon today.

Fortner had been arrested, charged with murdering T. C. Owens, 65, plantation overseer, and attempted criminal assault against Miss Willie Jeter, Owens' niece.

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
JANUARY 1, 1919

Kentucky Mob Hangs Negro.

Charles Lewis, a discharged negro soldier, who is alleged to have attacked Deputy Sheriff Al Thomas when the latter attempted to arrest him was hanged by a mob of masked men at Tyler Station, Kentucky, Dec. 16th.

Lewis is said to have refused to submit to arrest, asserting his army uniform made him immune from arrest by a civil officer. He was charged with having held up and robbed several other negroes.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

Star City, Ark., June 14.—Clyde Ellison, negro, was hanged to a bridge yesterday morning at a point about three miles from Star City, following an alleged attempt by the negro to attack a young woman at her home near here. None of the members of the mob has been identified.

N Y C GLOBE
MAY 29, 1919

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO LYNCHED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 29.—Reports received here last night from Hernando and Olive Branch, Miss., told of the lynching yesterday, near Mineral Wells, Miss., of a Negro accused of attacking one of three white women, whom he dragged from a buggy on a country road.

N Y C GLOBE
APRIL 24, 1919

ARKANSAS MOB HANGS NEGRO AWAITING TRIAL

FOREST CITY, Ark., April 24.—Sam McIntyre, a Negro, was taken from the county jail by a masked mob last night and hanged to a telegraph pole. McIntyre was charged with having murdered a Negro farmer on Feb. 4 last.

N Y C GLOBE
MAY 21, 1919

NEGRO SLAYER LYNCHED.

MCHENRY, Miss., May 21.—Shortly after he was alleged to have shot and killed J. H. Rogers, manager of a sawmill, Will Moore, a Negro of Gulfport, Miss., was caught by a mob and lynched here late yesterday.

WILLIAMSPORT PA GRIT
JANUARY 26, 1919

Negro Lynched in Louisiana

Henry Thomas, a negro alleged to have murdered J. Monroe Pharris, of Brinkerhoff, La., was lynched by a mob shortly after the murder. The negro is reported to have used a piece of pipe in killing Pharris, to whom he owed a sum of money.

N Y C EVE WORLD
FEBRUARY 15, 1919

Masked Mob Hangs Negro.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 15.—Will Faulkner, a negro, was hanged by a mob of fifty masked men near here. He was charged with murdering T. C. Owens and wife.

Lynchings - 1919 408 Jan. - June.

Cases of

LYNCH WHITE MAN WHO HAD STOOD TRIAL

Ret

Missourians Invade Court Room as Sentence Is Passed

The Montgomery Advertiser

MURDER WAS CHARGED

Life Sentence Given Slayer of Sheriff and Son Fails to Appease Big Crowd

1-2 Cr-19

24 MEN TAKE DEFENDANT

Is Hanged on Court House Lawn; Capital Punishment Not Permitted in the State

(Associated Press.)

LAMAR, MISSOURI, May 28.—Shortly after Jay Lynch had pleaded guilty to the murder of Sheriff John Harlow and his son and had been sentenced to life miprisonment, 24 men entered the court room, took Lynch from the hands of officers and hanged him in the yard before a crowd of 500 persons. When Lynch's body was swung into the air, the spectators including many women and children, cheered.

Lynch is one of few white men to be lynched in Missouri.

Immediately after Judge B. G. Thurman passed sentence, he ordered Lynch taken to his office under guard of seven deputies. Here he was allowed to greet his wife, baby, mother and sister. His handcuffs had been removed that he might hold his baby and he had just given the child back to its mother when the men entered and seized him.

Lynch this afternoon had been brought from Butler, Mo., where he had been held in jail since his arrest in Colorado several weeks ago. There were no threats when he was brought from the train to the court house. There was no show of violence in the court room when the prisoner was arraigned, and according to witnesses, the men composing the mob gathered in the corridors of the court house and in the yard, and no warning was given of their action.

Capital Punishment Out

Capital punishment is not possible under a law enacted by the Legislature in 1917. An attempt was made to repeal the present law shortly after the Lynch shooting and the chief supporter of the repeal of the law was Representative Henry Chancellor of Barton county, where Lynch was hanged.

Lynch was arrested at Lamar on the request of St. Louis authorities, where he was charged with box car robbery. On March 3 Sheriff Harlow, in response to a request of Lynch to use the Long Distance telephone, opened his cell. Lynch drew a revolver and shot the sheriff, killing him instantly. The son of the sheriff came to his father's rescue and was also shot by Lynch, and died two days later.

A posse with blood hounds attempted to trail Lynch but failed.

Captured In Colorado

Leaving Lamar, Lynch, according to his confession, went to Kansas City, and from there to St. Louis, where he obtained funds from friends. Going to Jacksonville, Ill., he purchased a motor car and started west. He was refused permission to cross the Mexican border and continued on to Los Angeles. Coming back east, he was recognized at La Junta, Colo., by a resident of Lamar, and apprehended.

Lynch's arrest at La Junta came on May 14, shortly after which he was brought back to Missouri and confined at Butler, Mo., the authorities at that time believing he would not be safe at Lamar because of the intense feeling.

After his return to Butler, Lynch confessed that he had tramped through the country surrounding Lamar after his escape, and at one time while being trailed by the posse with blood hounds, had stood on one of the street corners of the town and watched the posse work. While Lynch made no confession as to where he had obtained the weapon which he used to kill Sheriff Harlow, and his son, his mother and wife were supposed to have smuggled it to him. They were held immediately after his escape on the charge of being accessories to the crime.

Town Is Quiet

Lamar was quiet tonight and few persons were to be seen on the streets.

That Lynch came to his death at "the hands of parties unknown" was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury which held an inquest tonight.

No warrants had been issued this evening, the authorities said.

None of those who participated in the hanging, was recognized, according to Coroner J. E. Harmon.

NEGRO RAPIST, AN ESCAPED CONVICT, SOUGHT IN GEORGIA

Constitution

COLUMBUS, GA., June 12.—Citizens of four counties in this section tonight were searching in Talbot county for Simm Harte, escaped negro convict accused of attacks upon a white and a negro woman after breaking away from the Macon county chaingang.

A reward of $500 has been offered for capture of the negro dead or alive. He is said to be well armed, having broken into a store at Garden Valley and stolen guns and ammunition. The negro has escaped from the gang several times before and was brought back from New Jersey the last time.

LYNCHED AT DOOR OF COURT HOUSE

Rec 6c

Victim Had Just Been Sentenced for Life When Seized by Missouri Mob. No Capital Punishment in Missouri.

Lamar, Mo., May 28.—Shortly after Jay Lynch had pleaded guilty to the murder of Sheriff John Harlow and his son and had been sentenced to life imprisonment, 24 men entered the courtroom, took Lynch from the hands of officers and hanged him in the yard before a crowd of 500 persons. When Lynch's body was swung into the air, the spectators, including many women and children cheered. Lynch is one of few white men to be lynched in Missouri.

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Mob Gave No Warning.

Lynch this afternoon had been brought from Butler, Mo., where he had been held in jail since his arrest in Colorado several weeks ago. There were no threats when he was brought from the train to the court house. There was no show of violence in the court room when the prisoner was arraigned, and, according to witnesses, the men composing the mob gathered in the corridors of the court house and in the yard and no warning was given of their action.

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Lynch was arrested at Lamar on the request of St. Louis authorities where he was charged with box car robbery. On March 3 Sheriff Harlow, in response to a request of Lynch to use the long distance telephone, opened his cell. Lynch drew a revolver and shot the sheriff, killing him instantly. The son of the sheriff came to his father's rescue and was also shot by Lynch and died two days later.

A posse with bloodhounds attempted to trail Lynch, but failed.

Barred at Mexican Border.

Leaving Lamar, Lynch, according to his confession, went to Kansas City and from there to St. Louis, where he obtained funds from friends. Going to Jacksonville, Ill., he purchased a motor car and started west. He was refused permission to cross the Mexican border and continued on to Los Angeles. Coming back east, he was recognized at LaJunta, Colo., by a resident of Lamar, and apprehended.

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NEGRO LYNCHED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Memphis, May 28.—Meager reports received here tonight from Hernando and Oliver Branch, Miss., told of the lynching today near Mineral Wells, Miss., of a negro accused of attempting to attack one of three white women he held up on a lonely road on which they were riding in a buggy.

He had dragged the woman into a clump of bushes before the screams of her companions frightened him away, it was said, by county officials in long distance telephone messages tonight. An alleged accomplice, it was said, had been arrested by the sheriff and a deputy and taken to Hernando whence he later was moved to another village for safety.

REWARDS OFFERED IN LYNCHING CASE

The Atlanta Constitution

Georgia Will Pay $1,000 and Dr. Floyd W. McRae Will Give $500 for Conviction of Berry Washington's Slayers.

7-27-19

Governor Dorsey yesterday offered for the state of Georgia a cash reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who engaged in the lynching of Berry Washington, an inoffensive and highly respected old negro, at Milan, Telfair county, on May 25.

The publication of the verified details of this outrage and the circumstances leading to it were first made in The Constitution on Friday, July 25, the story of the crime having been kept out of print, even locally, for two months; and until the investigation made by The Constitution led to a verification of all the essential details as first reported to it.

The news of this outrage, one of the most horrible that has ever stained the pages of Georgia's criminal history, swept over the state like a breeze-fanned flame, leaving in its trail an uprising of righteous indignation such as is seldom occasioned or experienced in Georgia.

Governor Acts Promptly.

The governor acted promptly when the details were laid before him, and not only did he offer the $1,000 reward for conviction, but he took the matter up with the judge of the circuit in which the crime occurred, and with the sheriff of Telfair county.

The reward is differentiated as follows: $500 for the conviction of the first party engaged in the lynching of Washington, and $100 each for the conviction of the next five parties.

Added to this reward by the state of Georgia, Dr. Floyd W. McRae, one of Atlanta's prominent citizens, whose old home is in McRae, Telfair county, and whose family has for generations been one of the most prominent of the county, has offered a private reward of as much as $500 for the conviction of the guilty parties. Dr. McRae's card appears on the editorial page of today's Constitution.

The story of this outrage, as verified, is one in which two young white men appeared in a quiet negro section of the town of Milan at 1 o'clock in the morning of May 27 in search of two negro girls who lived alone with their widowed mother. The men were alleged to have been drunk and noisy and profane.

Ask Aid of Negro.

The terrified negro women rushed to the home of old man Washington for protection. The old negro, who had always borne a good reputation and was well esteemed by the white people of Milan generally, aroused from sleep, rushed out with a gun to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, and shot one of the men down, not however until after he himself had been shot without provocation by at least one of the drunken white men—the old negro shooting clearly in self-defense.

He was arrested, rushed to the jail at McRae, and at noon on the following day a small mob of men, about ten in number, went to the jail, secured the prisoner and returned with him to Milan, where they hanged him and riddled his body.

For reasons the affair was kept quiet, the local newspapers had nothing to say about it, and only within the past week have the facts become known.

This instance will stimulate support of the bill now pending in the house to give the governor authority to discharge instanter any law enforcement officer who neglects his duty, or shows indifference in such cases. A similar bill will be introduced in the senate Monday by Senator Dorris, of Cordele, who will seek immediate action in order that final legislative enactment may be secured as quickly as practicable.

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JUDGES HELPLESS, DECLARES GRAHAM

Constitution 7-29-19

Judge of Oconee Circuit, in Which Telfair County Lynching Occurred, Makes Statement.

McRae, Ga., July 28.—(Special.)—Judge E. D. Graham, of the Oconee judicial circuit, who has been holding a term of the Bleckley superior court during the past week, having had his attention called to the article in Friday's Constitution relative to the lynching that occurred in Telfair county, makes an interesting statement, in which he says that under existing laws, the judge of a court is powerless to remove, even pending investgiation, an inefficient sheriff or a cowardly jailer who may connive with lynchers.

With reference to his statement that "the local newspaper carried an account of the lynching" at the time it occurred, Judge Graham is correct only to the extent that the actual fact that "Washington had been lynched for killing a white man named Dowdy," was published. But none of the particulars with reference to the lynching were published, it not being shown that Washington was an inoffensive negro who was engaged in defending the females of his household from an attack by drunken brawlers.

Details Withheld.

The publication of these details by the local newspaper was withheld on the plea of certain officials that it might interfere with their effort to locate the criminals—though after two months, if anything has been done on that line, there is nothing to show for it.

In his statement Judge Graham says:

"I was absent from McRae at the time the tragedy occurred. On my return, the following day, I learned that a negro, named Berry Washington, who had been incarcerated in the county jail for the killing of a young white man named Dowdy, at Milan, had been taken from the jail, during the previous night, by a mob and carried to Milan and there shot to death, and that those in charge of the jail had made no effort to oppose the lynching.

"If there was any effort on the part of any one to prevent publication of the details of this deplorable and inexcusable lynching, I am not aware of it. The local newspaper carried an account of it, and I recall seeing a report of it in one of the dailies a few days afterward.

Court to Investigate.

"It has not been practicable to hold a term of Telfair superior court of sufficient length to thoroughly and efficiently investigate the matter. Terms of the superior courts of several other counties of my circuit, already appointed to be held, necessarily intervened, and it would have been worse than useless to call a special term of the court to investigate the tragedy and punish the guilty without having sufficient time for a full and effective investigation. In due course the superior court of Telfair county will convene and this tragedy will receive the consideration it requires.

"The citizenship of Telfair county is largely composed of moral and law-abiding people, and they naturally feel outraged at this act of brutal lawlessness.

"My position as the judge, whose duty it will be to preside in the superior court of Telfair county, forbids that I should say anything further on the subject at this time.

"However, it may be permissible for me to add that it is commonly supposed judges of the superior courts have full power to act relative to the protection of human beings held under process of the courts, but an examination of the criminal code of this state will disclose surprising defects in this respect.

Judge Powerless.

"In the smaller counties, a sheriff may appoint a jailor, wholly incompetent—morally and otherwise—and this jailor may aid or permit the lynching of human beings in his custody, and yet the judge of the superior court would be powerless to remove or suspend the jailor or the sheriff who appointed him.

"If he has timely notice, he might protect a prisoner by having him transferred from one jail to another, but the office of jailor and sheriff is regarded as being of such dignity that no power can interfere with the incumbent even to protect human life, except after charges are formally made and served, a trial had and a verdict of guilty rendered by a jury. In short, if a sheriff or his jailor permits lynching, under the laws of the state the lynching can proceed till charges are formally made against the sheriff and then a trial had before a jury and verdict of guilty obtained, before any judge can pass an order interfering with the unlawful bloodshed.

"This necessary procedure applies only to the sheriff. So far as the jailor is concerned, he stands above the power of all, except the sheriff who appoints him.

"Lynching will diminish in this state whenever a few common-sense provisions of law are enacted to prevent it."

Mob Uses Rope, Fire and Bullets To Lynch Negro

The Atlanta Constitution 5-15-19

Thousand Persons Storm Vicksburg Jail to Get Negro Who Was Accused of Assault on a White Girl—Lynching in Center of City.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 14.—A mob of between 800 and 1,000 persons broke into the county jail here tonight, overpowered Sheriff Frank Scott and twelve deputies, took Lloyd Clay, 24, negro, from his cell, marched him to the heart of the city and hanged him with a rope to the limb of an elm tree, at the same time placing a bonfire under him, after saturating his head with oil. The negro died while a fusillade of shots were being fired into his body. M. G. Cockrill, a deputy, was internally injured with a railroad iron, the mob had used to batter down the doors of the jail.

Assault on Girl Charged.

Clay was arrested early today by Sheriff Scott on charges of having assaulted a white girl at the home of a prominent citizen here. It was alleged that he entered the girl's room early this morning. She screamed, it was said, whereat the negro ran, the girl tearing a piece of cloth from his coat. This was used to give a pair of bloodhounds a clue, and the dogs trailed Clay to the Alabama and Vicksburg railway station here. He was taken to jail, where the young woman was asked to identify him. She told the authorities she was not positive Clay was the negro. The girl, it was said, was not injured.

Tonight a crowd assembled around the jail. Sheriff Scott remonstrated with them; and while addressing the crowd, a railroad iron, in the hands of the mob, was brought into play. The mob broke down three sets of steel doors, finally forcing their way to Clay's cell. When they appeared, Clay is quoted as saying:

"Give me a minute and I'll tell you who the other negro"——

His Words Choked Off.

But his words were choked off and the mob carried him to the street where he was placed in an automobile truck and taken to the scene where the lynching occurred.

The elm tree where the lynching took place is near the home where the alleged assault occurred. A rope was fasened around Clay's neck and oil applied to his head. Clay, it is said, tried to lift himself up by the rope and his hands were tied. As he was swung from the ground a match was applied to his head and a bonfire started under his feet. A fusillade of shots into the body followed. Charles Lancaster, an onlooker, was shot through the head and it is believed he is fatally wounded. Bennie Stafford, another onlooker, was shot through the arm. Clay's body was cut down about 10 o'clock tonight and prepared for burial.

Authorities said the lynching is the culmination of feeling which has resulted from a series of attempts by negroes in Vicksburg and vicinity to attack white women and girls.

WHITE RAPIST TO DIE

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 5.—Allan McNamara (white), convicted recently in Memphis for criminally assaulting a young girl, and sentenced to the eelctric chair, was brought to this city and lodged in the state penitentiary to await the hour for his death. Before leaving Memphis McNamara showed signs of desperation and said he would commit suicide if the authorities attempted to move him. The crime for which McNamara was convicted is said to have been one of the most horrible ever staged in Memphis.

ARKANSAS MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-22-19

(Associated Press.)

EL DORADO, Ark., May 21.—Frank Livingston, negro, was tied to a tree and burned to death by a mob of about 150 men, including negroes, about 15 miles from here today. It is said the negro confessed that he killed Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Clay, his employers, last night after he had quarreled with Clay. Their charred bodies were found in the ruins of their home this morning. No arrests have been made.

Arkansas Negro Is Burned at Stake as Confessed Murderer

N Y C CALL

MAY 24, 1919

ELDORADO, Ark., May 23.—Frank Livingston, a Negro, was burned at the stake at Schulerfi, 20 miles west of here, after he had confessed to killing Robinson Clay and his wife, according to the story of the lynching told here today.

Livingston, who was employed by the Clays, is said to have struck Clay over the head with an axe and killed Mrs. Clay with the butt of a shotgun.

N Y C GLOBE

MAY 9, 1919

NEGRO, FORMER SOLDIER, AND WOMAN LYNCHED

DURANT, Miss., May 9.—A Negro recently discharged from the army and a Negro woman were lynched near Pickens, Miss., Monday night, according to reports received here by Marshal Koalofer. The lynching is said to have followed admission by the Negro he had hired the woman to write an improper note to a young white woman of Pickens. Details are lacking as the scene of the reported lynching is in an isolated section of the state.

N Y C SUN

MAY 28, 1919

A Denial That a Negro Soldier Was Lynched in Blakely.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of May 21 appeared a communication from one William H. Holden of New London, Conn., vilifying this city because of an alleged lynching of a negro soldier. Inasmuch as the story is absolutely untrue I would thank you to secure from your correspondent his authority for publishing this slander upon our people.

The same story recently appeared in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and was called to my attention and I then exposed its falsity. W. W. FLEMING,
Editor Early County News.

BLAKELY, Ga., May 24.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 18.—Henry Thomas, a negro, alleged to have murdered J. Monroe Pharis, aged 38, white, of Brinkerhoff, La., near Grand Bayou this afternoon, was lynched by a mob shortly after the murder, according to information reaching here tonight.

MOB HANGS A NEGRO

LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS GAZETTE

JANUARY 31, 1919

Black, Convicted of Murder, Taken From Officers and Executed.

Monroe, La., Jan. 30.—Sampson Smith, negro, convicted yesterday of murder without capital punishment, late last night was taken from the sheriff of Caldwell parish by a mob and hanged to a tree near Columbia, about three miles from here. The negro was convicted of the murder last June of Blanchard Warner, a white man. The sheriff was endeavoring to move Smith to another jail for safe keeping when he was overpowered and the negro was taken from him.

NEGRO MURDERER IS LYNCHED BY MOB AT

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE

FEBRUARY 7, 1919

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 7.—John Daniels, a negro who killed Grover Dickery, manager of the Roper Lumber Company farm near Camp Perry, several days ago, was lynched by a mob at Jacksonville, Onslow county, early today. Daniels Petteway, confined in the jail as an accomplice, has disappeared and it is supposed that he also was lynched though his body has not been found.

The mob, estimated at about fifty masked men, took Daniels and Petteway from the jail about 1 o'clock this morning and hanged Daniels to a tree nearby. Late this afternoon no trace of Petteway had been found.

The manager was killed about three weeks ago in the presence of his wife, after having some words with the negroes about leaving a pasture gate open. Daniels struck him on the head with a stick, causing his death.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN

JANUARY 31, 1919

Overpowers Sheriff, Taking Prisoner to Monroe, La.

A mob Wednesday night lynched Sampson Smith, a Negro, convicted at Columbia, La., Wednesday of the murder of Blanchard Warner, a white man. The jury's verdict specified that capital punishment should not be inflicted, and the sheriff, hearing threats against the Negro, decided to take him to Monroe, La., for safe keeping. He was overpowered on the way.

Springfield Republican 31 Jan 19

CROWD OF CITIZENS KILLS NEGRO WHO SHOT POLICEMAN

BRISTOL VA COURIER

JANUARY 23, 1919

Camden, S. C., Jan. 22. — After shooting Robert Latta, a veteran policeman, to death here this afternoon, Vowell Hudson, a negro, was slain by a crowd of citizens who stormed a house in which the negro had barricaded himself and armed with a repeating shotgun, the same weapon used to kill the policeman, was shooting at all who approached. The posse fired into the building with rifles until the negro was captured, mortally wounded. He died a short time afterwards in jail. The policeman was killed while attempting to arrest the negro for creating a disturbance.

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John Hartfield, Accused Of Rape Burned To Death By A Mob

Daily Herald
6-27-19

Mississippi's Governor Refuse To Order Troops To Prevent Lynching

Ellisville, Miss., June 26.—Trailed for ten days through Southern Mississippi by posses which included several hundred members of his own race, John Hartfield, Negro, confessed assailant of an Ellisville young woman, was captured, desperately wounded, in a cane brake this morning, rushed by automobile to the scene of his crime, hanged to a gum tree and burned to ashes. His victim identified him ad witnessed his execution.

Governor Bilboa, petitioned during the day to intervene, in a statement isued at Jackson shortly before the lynching, declared himself "utterly powerless," and said that interference would only lead to the deaths of hundreds of persons and that "'nobody can keep the inevitable from happening."

The lynching was conducted in a manner which the authorities characterized as "orderly". Guarded by a committee of citizens of Ellisville, Hortfield was take first to the office of Dr. A. J. Carter, who after examination of gunshot wounds received when the fugitive made his fight against capture, declared the Negro could not live more than 24 hours. In the meantime a group of silent men were piling crossties and brush in a depression in the ground near the railroad trestle. There was no shouting. Arrangements apparently had been made days ago.

After Hartfield had been identified upon being brought here, there were quiet conferences. Members of the committee circulated in the crowd. Reports that there would be a "burning" at 5 o'clock gave way to statements that there would be a "hanging at the big gum tree." Hartfield was told what the crowd intended doing with him, but only repeated: "You have the right man."

No arfrests were made after the lnching and tonight the little town was quiet. Most of the visitors from the surrounding country had left for their homes.

HOLD UP TRAIN; TAKE OFF NEGRO, LYNCH HIM

Accused of Writing an Insulting Note to a White Woman

Montgomery Advertiser
4-28-19

(Associated Press)

SHREVEPORT, La., April 29.—A Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific train was held up by an armed mob about five miles from Monroe, La., today, and George Holden, negro, accused of writing an insulting note to a white woman at Monroe, was taken from the train and shot to death.

Holden was taken from a stretcher in the baggage car.

Two previous attempts to lynch him had failed.

The negro was being sent to Shreveport for safe keeping. He was shot in the leg Monday night by unidentified persons shortly after the woman received the note.

The negro's body was taken back to Monroe. A coroner's jury held that "Holden came to his death by unknown parties." No further action has been taken. The train crew was unable to give the number of persons taking part in the lynching.

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"White Supremacy" Justice In Petersburg, Virginia---White Brute Assaults Colored Woman Of High Character, Is Convicted And Sentenced To Thirty Days In Jail

Daily Herald 6-27-19

Appeal Taken And Case Postponed From Month To Month---Commonwealth Attorney Refused To Prosecute---Plaintiff Compelled To Employ Prosecuting Attorney

Special to The Herald.

Petersburg, Va. June 26—About two months ago James R. Harrison, a prominent real estate dealer (white) of this city attempted to rape a colored married woman whose character is above reproach. Harrison was arraigned in the police court and given 30 days in jail. The justice remarking in imposing the sentence that "on account of the high character of the woman" which was evident from the demands for justice coming from the white people of the locality in which she lived that "she should be protected." The case was appealed and set for May 15th. Her husband, Robt. Myers, a hard-working citizen of good character, endeavored to secure counsel to assit the prosecution in this city without success. Indeed the commonwealth's attorney of this city was frank to admit his regret on account of nature of his sworn duty. So on account of this unusul situation Mr. Myers was forced to employ counsel in Richmond to assist the prosecution. When the 15th day of May arrived the case was put off to the 4th of June and when the 4th of June rolled round it was set for June 24th and now it is again put off to July 11th. In the mean while gossip among the colored people has been rife. Harrison has got married and ssociated with himself a prominent churchman. When one of the dates of his trial for attempted rape came he was away on his honeymoon. The local brnch of the N. A. A. C. P. helped to employ counsel by contributing $100 of the $300 which was charged.

Louisiana Mob Lynches Negro

Montgomery Advertiser
5-1-19

Accused of Writing Note To White Woman—No Credence Given Woman's Statement By Prominent Citizens

Shreveport, La., April 29.—Prominent local citizens, leaders of both races, are aroused to the highest pitch, following the lynching of George Holden, by an armed mob at Monroe, La., today. It is stated that Mrs. Onlie Elliot, white, prefered charges against the Negro, alleging he had sent her an insulting note and the charges followed the Negro's refusal to perform some duty that was requested by the woman. A crowd of hoodlums took the Negro into custody, following the flimsy charges of the woman and he was rescued by a deputy-sheriff after having been beaten into insensibility. He was placed aboard a Vicksburg Shreveport and Pacific train, on a stretcher in the baggage car for the purpose of taking him to Shreveport for safe keeping. The mob raced ahead of the train in automobiles and reaching the next station they pulled the helpless Negro, who was almost dead, from the train, took him to a nearby tree and riddled his body with bullets. The note shown by the woman was written in plain handwriting. Acquaintances of the Negro state that he had no education and could hardly write his name.

Mark Smith A Neg Superior Court l Life By Shooti sailant In Hi Murdered

Mark Smith, colored, was shot and killed on Saturday evening between 8:30 and 9 o'clock about three miles from the city on the Snake road, as he was returning home after a visit to the city. Smith was driving an automobile, accompanied by his wife and child, and from their statement it seems a car with four white men drew up beside their car and began shooting at Smith who jumped out of his car and ran across the field. The parties continued shooting at him and he soon fell. After that it is said they took the body in their car and drove off with it, but one Negro claims he saw the body after the men left. Sheriff Burts interviewed the women in the car and they were unable to identify any of the party but were sure they were white men. No trace of the body had been discovered up to the time of going to press.

Mark Smith is the same Negro that was acquitted at the last term of court for shooting Deputy Sheriff Lester Cann.

(From the Abbeville (S.C.) Medium)

LYNCH CONFESSED NEGRO ASSAILANT OF FLORIDA WOMAN

3-15-19

Angry Mob Takes Bud Johnson From Officers and Burns Him

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press.)

PENSACOLA, FLA., March 14.—Bud Johnson, a negro, who according to police, confessed to an attack upon a well known white woman near Pace, Fla., was taken from Sheriff Harvell

near Castleberry, Ala., early today and burned to death near the scene of his crime. Before disposing of the negro, the mob, it was reported here, carried him before his alleged victim who asserted positively that he was the guilty man.

According to information received here tonight, the negro was being chased by men and dogs yesterday and succeeded in getting aboard the small steamer Helmar as the vessel passed Bay Point on Blackwater River. The negro was brought into Pensacola, arrested and put in jail. About noon yesterday Sheriff Harvell came here from Santa Rosa county, slipped his prisoner out and started in an automobile through the country seeking to catch a train at some point in Alabama for Montgomery. It was near the Alabama-Florida line that Johnson was taken away from the sheriff.

Word that the negro had been brought here caused a mob to form before the jail last night. Marines from the naval station stood guard nearly all night at the jail, although both Sheriff Van Pelt of this county, and Chief of Police Ellis said today they had not requested military aid. They indicated their belief that some unknown person had sent the call to the naval station.

After the lynching today the mob quickly dispersed and the situation both here and around Pace was reported as quiet.

TEXAS MOB BURNS NEGRO AT STAKE

BOSTON MASS HERALD
JANUARY 21, 1919

Women Watch Convicted Murderer Die

HILLSBORO, Tex., Jan. 20—Bragg Williams, a Negro convicted of a double murder, was taken from the jail by a mob here today and burned to death in the public square. He had been sentenced this morning to be hanged Feb. 21.

County officers attempted vainly to control the crowd which lynched the Negro, but it proceeded quietly to cut down a telephone pole, which was used as a battering ram with which the jail door was broken in. The guards inside the jail were then rushed, the Negro seized and taken to the public square, where he was tied to a post. Boxes, barrels and other fuel matter, over which oil had been poured, furnished the pyre.

Several hundred persons, including dozens of women, looked on as the Negro burned. The body was entirely consumed in about 40 minutes, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

Notice of appeal from the sentence imposed by the court today was filed by Williams's attorney and this action is said to have led the mob to take the case into its own hands.

NEGRO IS BURNED BY FLORIDA MOB

The Constitution

Accused of Attacking a White Woman, Bud Johnson Is Tied to Stake and Cremated Near the Scene of Crime.

Pensacola, Fla., March 14.—Bud Johnson, a negro, who, according to the officers, admitted he had attacked a well-known white woman at Pace, Fla., was taken from Sheriff Harwell, at Castleberry, early today, and burned to death near the scene of his alleged crime.

The sheriff was taking the negro to the Jackson county jail, when he was overtaken by the mob. Johnson then was taken back to the scene of his crime and identified by his victim before being burned to death.

After the lynching the mob dispersed and everything was reported quiet today.

Sheriff Harwell captured the negro and took him to Pensacola Wednesday night on a launch. He was placed in the Pensacola jail and when mob violence became apparent the negro was removed by the sheriff and was being hurried by automobile to Castleberry, Ala., where it was hoped to board a fast train for Montgomery, from which point he was taken to Marianna, Fla.

A mob of more than a thousand persons gathered around the Pensacola jail Thursday night and demanded the negro. When it was definitely learned he had been spirited away, several fast automobiles were commandeered and the sheriff's party was overtaken near Castleberry, which is near the Florida state line. The negro was seized, taken back to the scene of his crime and burned.

AUGUSTA HE JOURNAL
JANUARY 21 1919

Convicted Negro Murderer Burned To Death in Texas

Hillsboro, Texas, Jan. 20.—Bragg Williams, a negro convicted of a double murder, was taken from the jail by a mob here today and burned to death in the public square. He had been sentenced this morning to be hanged Feb. 21. County officers attempted vainly to control the crowd which lynched the negro but it proceeded quietly to cut down a telephone pole which was used as a battering ram with which the jail door was broken in. The guards inside the jail were then rushed, the negro taken to the public square, where he was tied to a post. Boxes, barrels and other fuel matter over which oil had been poured furnished the pyre. Several hundred persons, including dozens of women, looked on as the negro burned. The body was entirely consumed in about 40 minutes, after which the crowd quietly dispersed. Notice of appeal from the sentence imposed by the court today was filed by Williams' attorney and this action is said to have led the men to take the case into their own hands.

LYNCH MAN WHO REFUSED SCANT WAGES

Chicago Daily Tribune
6-24-19

Mob Acts to Force Idle Labor Into the Cotton Fields

(By Century News Service)

Star City, Ark., June 20.—Clyde Ellison, who lived in this neighborhood, was lynched here last week when he refused to work for a white farmer. Ellison had been offered the sum of 85 cents a day to work in a cotton field. It was thought that he could be frightened into accepting the work, and a charge of assault on Miss Idelle Bennett (white), 18-year-old daughter of Dave Bennett, was placed against him. The girl, a characteristic type of backwoods ignorance, gave the plot away when she admitted that her father had told her of Ellison's refusal to work and of the part she was to play in the scheme to force him to pick cotton.

Lynchers Give Warning

A final appeal was made to Ellison, and following this he was seized, carried to a bridge and a rope tied around his neck. Flat irons were heated and placed upon his naked form and he was forced to jump off the structure. His neck was broken by the fall. His body was left hanging over night, and a sign reading, "This is how we treat lazy niggers," was tacked to his head. The sheriff and deputies were notified to come and cut the body down.

Farms Deserted

Every one who took part in the lynching is known here, as the town is so small that people could be recognized by their voices, let alone their faces. Since this crime all of Bennett's farm labor has left him and the farms in the surrounding country are deserted.

DOUBLE LYNCHING AT JACKSONVILLE, N. C.

The Standard

Authorities Impotent to Protect Men Accused of Murder.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB AT JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, N. C., Feb. 7.—John Daniels, a Negro, charged with the murder of Grover Dickey, late manager of the Roper Lumber Company, was taken from the county jail and lynched. Daniel Pettway also colored alleged accomplice of Daniels, was also taken away from the jail by the mob. It is believed that he was lynched, although his body has not been found.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED BY MOB; ANOTHER MISSING

Atlanta Constitution
6-24-19

New Bern, N. C., February 6.—John Daniels, negro slayer of Grover Dickery, manager of the Roper Lumber company farm near Camp Perry, several days ago, was lynched by a mob at Jacksonville, Onslow county, early this morning. Daniels Pettaway, an alleged accomplice and confined in the jail with him, has disappeared and it is supposed that he also was lynched, though his body has not been found. Excitement in the little Onslow town is intense and trouble is feared.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a mob estimated to number more than fifty masked men appeared at the jail and secured possession of the two prisoners. Daniels was hanged from a limb of a tree a short distance from the prison and his body was riddled with bullets. The negro received one bullet wound before he had been removed from his cell.

While it is considered almost certain Pettaway met a similar fate, no trace of his body had been found up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Dickery was murdered on January 25 after he is said to have had some words with the negroes about leaving a gate to the pasture open, Daniels striking the farm manager over the head with a stick, causing his death. Mrs. Dickery, who was seated in an automobile waiting for her husband, witnessed the tragedy. Daniels and Pettaway escaped, but were later captured and lodged in the Jacksonville jail.

While Asleep Atlanta Man Is Lynched By Alabama Mob

Constitution
6-23-19

Lynchers Overpower Sheriff, Enter Jail and Shoot White Man Sleeping in Cell.

Bay Minette, Ala., June 22.—Frank Fokall, a white farmer of Silver Hall, was shot to death today while asleep in a cell of the Baldwin county jail by a posse of nine men who gained entrance to the jail by overpowering the sheriff and securing the keys.

Fokall was being held at the jail waiting trial on a charge of murdering Robert Bishop on June 1st. A telegram was dispatched to the governor regarding the lynching and a posse quickly organized and is searching for the men.

A meeting attended by a majority of the residents of Bay Minette was held at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at which the act of the unknown person was denounced in ringing terms and a large sum was subscribed to as a reward for their capture. A committee bearing resolutions to the governor of Alabama asking the posting of a reward was also appointed and will go to Montgomery Monday.

Fokall was shot seven times.

FORCED TO STAND ON A STUMP, NEGRO WAS SHOT OFF BY WHITES

The Atlanta Constitution
6-21-19

Four Men in Bibb County Jail In Connection With Affair; Court Called

(Special to The Advertiser.)

CENTERVILLE, ALA., June 20.—Sheriff R. H. Wood landed in jail here last night four white men from the Greenpond neighborhood charged with killing Jim McMillan, a negro. It is charged that these white men, together with others, whose names are not known, took charge of this negro, made him stand on a stump, and shot him to death.

The coroner's jury fixed the blame for the death of the negro on the white men whose names are as follows, viz: J. Blankenship, James D. Oglesby, Elisha Green and Tom Russell.

It is alleged that these men, in addition to killing Jim McMillan beat and otherwise mistreated several other negroes in the neighborhood of Woodstock and Greenpond.

Grand Jury Is Called

Immediately upon the arrest of the men named above Solicitor J. Fritz Thompson got in telephonic communication with Judge Miller, whereupon the Judge ordered the grand jury of Bibb County to assemble at Centerville on Monday, the 23rd day of June, to investigate the case against these defendants.

The officers of the county are busy today summoning the members of the grand jury and the witnesses for the State to appear in Centerville on the 23rd. There is considerable excitement in the Greenpond neighborhood over the killing.

Another Killing

On the Avery place one mile from Centerville last night a negro boy by the name of Will Avery shot to death Alex Williams. Immediately after the shooting Avery came to the sheriff's office and surrendered, claiming that he shot in self defense. The dead man had served ten years in the penitentiary for murder and was considered a desperate character.

CLYDE ELLISON LYNCHED

STAR CITY, Ark., June 14.—Clyde Ellison, Negro, was hanged to a bridge by a mob yesterday morning at a point about three miles from Star City, following an attempt to attack a young woman at her home near here.

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Southern Cannibals Feed Human Being to Furnace of Flames

The Chicago Defender 1923-MIC

Bud Johnson Is Burned at Stake

The Chicago Defender

Southern Cannibals Shout With Glee as Human Flesh Burns

3-22-19

Hillsboro, Tex., Jan. 24.—After battering the jail door for several hours with a telephone pole, a mob of prominent white people, men and women, took Bragg Williams from the bastile, led him to a vacant lot, poured oil over his naked form and fed him to the flames. His moans and cries rent the air for blocks away from the scene of the crime. He was under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. George Wells (white) and her child at Itasca. Prejudice is said to have ruled supreme at the trial. He was not allowed to testify, it is claimed.

Crowds Cheer

1-11

The mob became enraged when it was learned that Williams' attorney had made an appeal and was on the eve of being granted a new trial, when the prisoner was seized. Developments came to light during the trial showing that Williams was the victim of a frame-up and that Mrs. Wells was a woman of questionable character. Contrary to all reports sent out that the crowd was orderly during the burning was strengthened when it was learned that all the factories, schoolhouses and business places were ordered closed in order that a large crowd would be present at the stake. County officers failed to combat the mob. They were present at the burning and kept the crowd back a certain distance from the flames as the victim was scorched to ashes.

1-17

Dog Better Than Citizen

Boxes, barrels and other fuel were piled on Williams as he stood wriggling in the midst of the fire. Dogs barked as the angry tongues of the flames licked out, and one poodle was badly scorched, but was hurriedly carried to a near-by drug store, where greases were applied to the burns.

People Leave Hillsboro

Since the odor of the burning flesh of Williams has been drowned in the atmosphere, residents of this section are rapidly leaving, seeking comfort and decency in other portions of the country. A crowd of old men and women poured into Fort Worth and Waco on their way North. Regardless of the loss sustained by the untimely departure, every one seems happy at leaving the cesspool of crime. An aged traveler in talking to a group of men in the railroad station near Hillsboro said: "Boys, the only way to put an end to this burning and lynching business is to stop it ourselves; we can't depend on the southern laws to do it." He was seeking protection in other cities, as the mob had pledged to destroy the "whole back population."

With the burning of Williams, Texas hurls another vile epithet at the appeal issued by President Wilson to stop lynching.

(Continental Press)

Pace, Fla., March 21.—Bud Johnson, age 35, was taken from jail in Santa Rosa county last week and burned at stake by a crowd of white cannibals. He was accused of assaulting a white woman. It later developed that Johnson was the soul mate of the woman, and jealousy caused the private affairs between the couple to be revealed. Relatives of the unfortunate man were notified that parts of the charred body could be found near the scene of the burning. At the time the mob seized Johnson $66 was found in his pockets. This money was distributed in the crowd.

No Protection Given

The careless manner in which Johnson was handled by officers of the law after being arrested is said to be responsible for the burning. He was caught at a point known as Bay Point and brought back to this city. The mob, having obtained information of the whereabouts of Johnson, met the sheriff's party at Castleberry and seized the prisoner. No attempt was made to protect the unfortunate man. A rope was placed around his neck and he was dragged to the stake and after being chained securely, the torch was applied.

Pleads for Mercy

Screams from the burning man rent the air for miles around, and he prayed for some one in the crowd to shoot him. His plea for mercy was met by laughter from the unhuman mob. Men and women kept the fire at furnace heat by applying coal oil continually, until the groans of Johnson could be heard no more. Johnson's parched skull was crushed with a hatchet, and small bits were given to the mob as souvenirs. The lower portion of his body was hurled into the swamps, where it was found later. The parties who participated in the lynching are known to the authorities.

ELEVEN MEN TRIED ON MURDER CHARGE

Conviction

Alleged I. W. W. Arraigned for Killing of Former Service Men on Armistice Day.

1-27-20.

Monte Sano, Wash., January 26.—The attorney for the eleven alleged Industrial Workers of the World, charged with murder in connection with the Armistice day killings at Centralia, Wash., filed a motion for a change of venue at the opening of the trial here today. Judge Wilson denied the motion of the defense for a change of venue.

Long Trial Expected.

The trial was transferred to Monte Sano, seat of Grays Harbor county, from Lewis county, where the shooting occurred. Defense counsel then, as now, charged sentiment against the defendants would deprive them of a fair trial.

It has been estimated ten weeks will be necessary for the trial. The prosecution has a list of more than 500 witnesses and the defense is said to plan to present fully 100.

Ten defendants are charged specially with the murder of Lieutenant Warren O. Grimm, a leader in the Armistice day parade. They are Britt Smith, C. C. Bland, Bert Faulkner, Ray Becker, James McInerney, Loren Roberts, Eugene Barnett, Mike Sheehan, John Lamb and Bert Bland. John Doe Davis and Ole Hanson also were named in the information, but have not been apprehended.

The eleventh man, Elmer Smith, Centralia attorney, is charged with being an accessory before the fact in that he is alleged to have "procured, aided, assisted, counselled, incited, commanded and abetted" the others in the alleged conspiracy to shoot the former service men as they marched in a parade.

Conflicting Evidence.

In the investigation many eyewitnesses said the first shooting was begun without warning or provocation by those inside the I. W. W. hall. Some said the firing began from the hall after a single shot from the Avalon hotel, opposite the hall.

At the coroner's inquest Dr. Frank Bickford, Centralia physician and former service man, who was marching in the parade, testified that the shooting began only after the marchers started to rush the hall.

Wesley Everetts, said to have been an I. W. W. organizer and the slayer of Hubbard, was spirited from the jail in the night following the shooting, the electric lights of the town having been cut off. He was taken by a mob to a bridge over the Chehalis river, where he was hanged.

Several service men who were wounded by shots have completely recovered.

Twenty-four men, rounded up after the shooting, were charged with criminal activities, but several of these have since been released.

ACCUSATION OF MURDER DEATH IN LOUISIANA.

"NEGRO WHO INSULTED WHITE WOMAN TAKEN FROM TRAIN; LYNCHED.

The Defender

(By Associated Press.)

Shreveport, La., April 29.—A Vicksburg-Shreveport and Pacific train was held up by an armed mob about five miles from Monroe, La., today and George Holden, Negro, accused of writing an insulting note to a white woman, at Monroe, was taken from the train and shot to death. Holden was taken from a stretcher in the baggage car.

1-8-19

Two previous attempts to lynch him had failed.

Holden was being sent to Shreveport for safekeeping. He was shot in the leg Monday night by unidentified persons, shortly after the woman had received the note.

The body was taken back to Monroe. A coroner's jury held that Holden "came to his death by unknown parties."

No further action has been taken. The train crew was unable to give the number of persons taking part in the lynching.

* * * * *

The man murdered was accused of writing an insulting note to a white woman. The Associated Press gave no account of proof, but it seems as if a Louisiana mob cares nothing about proof, when a Negro is accused. Accusation is sufficient for action by such brutish hearted and ungodly animals in human form. The Associated press failed to tell the world where the officer that had charge of the already shot-up poor colored man, was when the mob took him (the shot man) from the stretchers in the baggage car. The mob had made two attempts to lynch Holden before, but failed. By this, it goes without saying that he was in custody of an officer, as Holden was being sent to Shreveport for safekeeping. The Associated Press says no further action has been taken. It is plain that official dereliction or cooperation was the order of the day in this case. Had Holden been given a trial, who knows what would have been the development in the case, after an impartial trial by a jury of his peers? This is a clear case of official dereliction or cooperation. A trial might have shown that Holden did not write the note. The seriousness of such high handed murder is alarming from the fact; such procedure hangs the life of a colored man upon such slender thread that his death is at the disposal of any enemy who has nothing to do but to write a note to a white woman and sign the name of the Negro he or she wants murdered. Oh Thou God of the universe! How much longer will it be, before Thine irresistible wheel will grind into powder the determined practice, of punishing Thy children because Thou hath made them black?

A NEGRO SOLDIER'S REWARD

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER

APRIL 20 1919

Lynched by Georgia Mob Because He "Wore His Uniform Too Long!"

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—While the attention of the world is centered upon the closing chapters of the Peace Conference, there is little time to heed the shocking news from Blakeley, Ga. telling of the lynching of Private Wilbur Little, a returned negro soldier. Little, it is said, was accused of wearing his military uniform "too long." Upon arrival home a few weeks ago he was advised by a certain white element to take off his army uniform. Several anonymous communications were sent Little, advising him to leave town if he wanted to sport around in his khaki. The refusal to comply with this nefarious order cost him his life. He was lynched in the uniform of the United States army. This is the recompense awarded to one who fought for the common cause and against the enemy of the world's democracy.

If there ever was a time for action by the United States Government, it is clearly apparent in this case to seek the punishment of the cowardly slackers and murderers implicated in this crime. We read daily of the attention given to the plea for justice for the Koreans, the Indians and other groups of oppressed people, and yet the American negro, notwithstanding his past and present record for patriotism, bravery in battle and loyalty to his country, is segregated, denied his rights as a citizen, beaten, robbed and lynched, and very little, if any, attention is paid by the government or serious efforts made to punish the offenders. The talk of Bolshevism coming to the United States, it is already here in the presence of such mobs who disregard law and order and who take human life in the savage method of lynching.

We wonder if a white soldier should be lynched in his uniform would the government wink at the deed? Did not the United States Government send warships to far-off Chile to demand restitution for the killing of a white sailor? Is it because of the difference between the white and the black? If so, the verdict of the world or that of the Peace Conference cannot be said just. Did not the black soldier fight and die for democracy as well as the white soldier? Does not the constitution grant to the black citizen the right to life, liberty and property as well as to the white citizen? Is this question to be kept silent or to be denied forever? There is a God who holds the destiny of nations in his hands and whose decree has gone forth "that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Let the souls of black men pour forth their plea for justice to God, whose power no earthly kings can sway; the Almighty God who loves mankind and who is the source of righteousness, love and freedom, and he will see to it that the oppressed shall be free.

A. J. KING.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1919.

SOUTHERN BARBARIANS

LYNCH TWO NEGROES

The Daily Herald 1-21-19.

Texas Huns Burn Condemned Man---Louisiana Mob Hangs Another

Hillsboro, Texas, Jan. 20.—Bragg Williams, a Negro, convicted of doub murder, was taken from the jail by a mob here today and burned to death in the public square. He had been sentenced this morning to be hanged February 21.

County officers attempted vainly to control the crowd which lynched the Negro, but it proceeded quietly to cut down a telephone pole which was used as a battering ram with which the jail door was broken in. The guards inside the jail were rushed, the Negro seized and taken to the public square where he was tied to a post. Boxes, barrels and other fuel matter,, over which oil had been poured, furnished the pre.

Louisiana Huns At Work.

Shreveport, La., Jan. 18.—Henry Thomas, a Negro, alleged to have murdered J. Monroe Pharris, agen 38, white, of Brinkerhoff, La., near Grand Bayou, this afternoon, was lynched by a mob shortly after the murder, according to information reaching here tonight.

The Negro, who was said to have owed Pharris some money, left Brinkerhoff with him for Black Bayou to cash a check. The murder is reported to have occurred in some woods just outside of Grand Bayou, the Negro using a piece of pipe to kill the white man, according to reports reaching Shreveport.

The Constitution 1-21-19.

Victim of Texas Mob Had Just Been Sentenced to Be Hanged for Murder of Woman and Child.

Hillsboro, Texas, January 20.—A mob gathered at the jail here late today, battered down the doors, took Bragg Williams, a negro, to the corner of the public square and burned him to death. Williams was sentenced this morning to be hanged February 21 for the murder of Mrs. George Wells and her child December 2, 1918.

Notice of appeal had been filed by Williams' attorneys immediately after the sentence had been pronounced.

Mrs. Wells and her child were found murdered in their home near Itasca, and Williams was arrested the same day. He was convicted here last week and taken to Dallas. Texas rangers, who had guarded the court room during the trial, brought the negro back to Hillsboro last night to receive sentence and lodged him in jail, after which they left the city. The mob was organized after the notice of appeal was filed today.

County officers attempted vainly to control the crowd which lynched he negro, but it proceeded quietly to cut down a telephone pole which was used as a battering ram with which the jail door was broken in. The guards inside the jail were then rushed, the negro seized and taken to the public square, where he was tied to a post. Boxes, barrels and other fuel matter, over which oil had been poured, furnished the pyre.

Several hundred persons, including dozens of women, looked on as the negro burned. The body was entirely consumed in about forty minutes, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

NEGRO IS BURNED IN PUBLIC SQUARE

BIBB COUNTY; ANOTHER ESCAPES

The Birmingham

PROPERTY OWNER MAKES GET-AWAY BY OUTWITTING MUR-

DEROUS CROWD—WIFE BRUTALLY HANDLED BY WHITE MEN.

Reporter 6-28-19

NEGRO REFUSED WARRANT FOR MEMBERS HE KNEW

Many Attacks Made by Other Parties on White Women is Set Out in Litsey's Story of the Mob Proceeding. Men Are Known to Witnesses.

By W. L. Porter.
(Associated General Newspaper Correspondent.)

Driven from his home between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and forced to take cover some three miles distance in the swamp of Tuscaloosa county, was the fate of Mr. George Litsey, as result of an attempted outrage supposed to have been committed on a white woman Monday afternoon about 2 o'clock by an unknown Negro, the scene of which it is stated to be some two miles distant from the county in which Mr. Lightsey lived and was at work during the time the crime is supposed to have been committed.

The woman is supposed to be the victim of three attempted assaults. One, it is claimed, by a Mexican, who from her house stole food, "a big, black Negro," is supposed to have stolen her husband's clothing, a light brown skin Negro is said to be the one who attempted the criminal assault upon her, tearing her clothing.

Mr. Lightsey paints a very pathetic picture in his description of the affair when he told how he was aroused from his slumber, to find an angry mob surrounding his house, demanding him to come out, and threatening his life if he did not be quick about it.

When he was first aroused, according to his own statement, several of the men were trying to raise the window near which he slept, and when he inquired as to what was the matter, he was told that he knew what was the matter, and to come out of there right away.

He stated further that the excitement grew so great and that the mob was making such an effort to get in the house that he ran down the hall, out through the back door, and down a lane where he made his escape.

The mob, he stated, then went to his brother's house, where they took him out of bed, and with a light marched him ahead of them back to his home (that of Mr. Lightsey), whtre they made him help them search for him, and also made brutal threats upon the wife of Mr. Lightsey, adding that they would batter her brains out if she uttered another word, while pleading and praying, and askig what had they done.

Bent on putting some one to death, the mob then went to the home of Jim McMillian, having with them, according to Mr. Lightsey's statement, a pair of blue overalls and a white shirt, which they put upon him, which was a similar dress said by the woman to be worn by the man who made the attack, after which he was carried before her to be identified.

The woman, it is said, on seeing the man fired the first shot, which took effect in the mouth.

He was instantly put to death and is said to have been buried by a sanctified preacher, whose name, along with those who made the box for his burial, who saw the mob make him change clothes, who knows where he was buried, as well as the names and addresses of some of the members of the mob for reasons are being held.

With Mr. Lightsey was his wife and little Francis Clinton, age eight, and sister-in-law of the deceased, who added to the pathos of the brutal murder.

The crime is supposed to have been committed in Bibb county, a cross the line of Tuscaloosa county, and Mr. Lightsey, who made an attempt to swear out warrants for the members of the mob, whom he knew, was denied the privilege of doing so by the officials, who told him that they would look after that themselves. Mr. Lightsey owns, in Tuscaloosa county, 21 1-2 acres of farm land and eight tenant houses.

It is still felt unsafe for him to return to that county; hence he is in another part of the state.

It is understood that several of the mob members are now being held in jail.

LYNCH NEGRO WHO CONFESSED CRIME

Hanged and Burned at Scene of Assault on White Woman.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR FAILS

Mississippi Executive Said Interference Would Lead to Deaths of Hundreds.

N Y C TIMES
JUNE 27, 1919

ELLISVILLE, Miss., June 26.—Trailed for ten days through southern Mississippi by posses which included several hundred members of his own race, John Hartfield, a negro, confessed assailant of an Ellisville young woman, was captured desperately wounded in a canebrake this morning, rushed by automobile to the scene of his crime, hanged to a gum tree, and burned to ashes. His victim identified him and witnessed the execution.

Governor Bilbo, petitioned during the day to intervene, in a statement issued at Jackson shortly before the lynching, declared himself "utterly powerless," and said that interference would lead only to the deaths of hundreds of persons and that "nobody can keep the inevitable from happening."

The lynching was conducted in a manner which the authorities characterized as "orderly." Guarded by a committee of citizens of Ellisville, Hartfield was taken first to the office of Dr. A. J. Carter who, after an examination of the gunshot wounds received by the fugitive when he made his fight against capture, declared the negro could not live more than twenty-four hours. In the meantime a group of silent men were piling cross ties and brush in a depression in the ground near the railroad trestle. There was no shouting. Arrangements apparently had been made days ago.

After Hartfield had been identified upon being brought here, there were quiet conferences. Members of the committee circulated in the crowd. At 5 o'clock the statement was circulated that there would be a "hanging at the big gum tree." Hartfield was told what the crowd intended doing with him but merely repeated "you have the right man."

From the physician's office, Hartfield was taken to the street and faced the crowd. "You have the right man," he reiterated. Then a noose found its way around his neck and the trip to the big gum tree was started, the crowd still ominously silent.

Under the big gum tree Hartfield forcibly detained his victim all of the night of Sunday, June 15. It was on a limb of the same gum tree that Hartfield was hanged as soon as the rope could be pulled by hundreds of hands. Then occurred the first demonstration. While the body was in its death struggles, pistols were produced by men in the crowd and fired point blank at the swinging form. Before the rope had been cut by bullets, burning faggots were thrown under the body and an hour later there was only a pile of ashes.

No arrests were made after the lynching and tonight the little town was quiet. Most of the visitors from the surrounding country had left for their homes.

BIRMINGHAM HERALD
MARCH 16, 1919

LYNCH NEGRO MURDERER

The first of the week the sheriff of Humphreys county came down to Jackson after Eugene Green, a negro charged with the murder of Will Hagan, city marshal of Belzoni, and who had surrendered to the sheriff of Hinds county after having been chased through three or four counties. Green was placed in a temporary jail at Belzoni, where a mob found him. He was hanged to a tree on the banks of the Yazoo river. His body was cut down, after being riddled with bullets, it is said, and thrown into the river as food for the catfish.

Lynchings - 1919 Cases of 8 Jan. - June.

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The Truth About The Burning Alive Of Lloyd Clay, At Vicksburg, Miss.

The Daily Herald 6-19-1919

Details Of The Revolting Barbarity Of The Torture And Lynching Of An Innocent Negro In Louisiana And The Fiendish Roasting Alive Of Another At Vicksburg, Miss.

Protecting Southern Womanhood.

(From The Nation.)

By HERBERT J. SELIGMANN

Director of Publicity N. A. A. C. P.

Itis instructive to note the attitude of some Southern women toward the measures underaken for their protection. The New Orleans Item of May 21 published a news paragraph to the effect that "a resolution of protest against lynch law and other mob demonstrations was defeated by the chapter [of the United Daughters of the Confederacy] whose members said the matter was political and shoud not be taken up by them." It might, to the uninitiated outsider, seem strange that there could be anything political about the protection of Southern womanhood. But let him talk to some citizens, let us say, of the Delta region in Mississippi, and he will be enlightened. He will learn first that mob murder is necessary to protect wives [illegible] daughters from "burly black brutes." If he ventures the information that of 2,522 cases of lynching of Negroes in the last thirty years only 477 were ascribed to rape and 237 to attacks upon women, and that in that period 210 were murdered by mobs for crimes against property, the reply will perhaps be that lynching is necessary to "keep the niggers in their place." To that uninitiated outsider it might seem that frequent mob murders, less than one-third of which are even attributed to offences against women, constitute an expensive way to protect Southern womanhood. A recital, in detail, of one or two cases, will perhaps serve to make the point sufficiently clear.

George Bolden (Negro) was accused of "writing an insulting note to a white woman" in the town of Monroe, Louisiana. Responsible citizens of the town testified that he could not write and that he had had to make a "cross mark" when he indorsed checks payable by them to him. Nevertheless a mob shot him and left him for dead. He was carried to the hospital, where his leg was amputated in consequence of the injuries which the mob had inflicted. Learning he was in the hospital, the mob, despite the prtest of the nurses, invaded a ward lled with patients, some of whom were critically ill, "one having just undergone an operation." They seized this man (Negro) "but discovered their mistake and left him." He died of shock the following day. Bolden, his legamputated, was turned over the next day to his wife, who was advised to take him to Shreveport. The mob boarded the train on which he lay in the baggage car. Near Chepiere, eight miles west of Monroe one of their number pulled the bell cord, stopping the train. "As the train slowed down," says the reporter for the New Orleans Times-Picayune of May 12, "the mob rushed into the baggage car and threw the Negro off.... Bolden's body literally was riddled with bullets."

And now for the protection of Southern womanhood which occasioned the murder. "Reports are also in circulation," says the Times-Picayune, "to the effect that Bolden, who was skilled in certain lines of work, had incurred the enmity of a small coterie of white men who are said to object to Negroes being emloyed at trades that require skill, and that one of the white men in this coterie wrote the note to the white woman and signed Bolden's name to it."

Southern womanhood was again protected in Vicksburg on May 14. A young white woman of that city, Mattie Hudson, eighteen years old, living on Second North Street, screamed at five o'clock that morning and said she had waked to find a Negro in her bed. The man escaped. At ten o'clock two bloodhounds from Crystal Springs, Mississippi, were baying down a street inhabited by Negroes. Every Negro man then at home knew that if one of those dogs stopped at his door he would be murdered by a mob without having opportunity to explain. One Negro who watched the dogs from his place of hiding informed the writer that they started toward the steps of a white man's house in First North Street but were pulled back by their owner, Gantt, who held them in long leashes. The dogs, according to the Vicksburg Evening Post of May 14, "failed to locate the man wanted," and "wound up aimlessly at the restaurant near the A. & V. railroad station." After a second hunt with the dogs, in which they took a different route, Lloyd Clay, nineteen years old, was arrested. He had come down stairs to see what caused the disturbance outside his house. His younger brother, aged seventeen, testified that Lloyd had slept in the same room with him the entire night. Lloyd Clay was favorably known. His family had lived in Vicksburg for several generations and bore a good name. "Brought before Miss Hudson, she declared he was not the man who attacked her last night," said the Vicksburg Evening Post.

Domination In The South"

Herald 6-23-19

In the Spring term of the court of general sessions of Abbeville, South Carolina, Mark Smith, Negro, was tried for shooting a deputy sheirff who invaded Smith's home for the alleged purpose of arresting him without a warrant. When the case came to trial and the evidence showed that the deputy was a midnight and unlawful intruder in the Negro's home the presiding judge ordered the jury to write a verdict of "not guilty" against the Negro, which was done.

Ten days ago Mark Smith while on his way home from the town of Abbeville was met on the highway by a party of white men and shot to death.

Mark Smith was murdered by the mob in order to prevent "Negro domination" in South Carolina, which Senator Borah in his Suffrage speech in the Senate so vociferously upheld. In that speech he declared that the fifteenth Amendment has been dead for forty years and was dead because the South could not submit to "Negro domination."

As the northern champion of the white South's "white supremacy" infamy the Senator should study the question and learn where it leads to. If he undertook the study of "white supremacy" and the means of preventing "Negro domination" with an open mind and an honest purpose to learn conditions as they really exist in the South he would learn that "Negro domination" in the South means not as the Senator pretends to believe, the right only of black men to vote, but the right of the Negro to assert at any time and in any manner the right to equal justice before the law, the right to defend his life, his home, his wife, his children, his property against the aggressions and unlawful assaults of white men and to defend those rights either through the courts of law or by such physical force as the situation may demand.

The assertion of these rights and the attempt to defend them by Negroes is "Negro domination" in the South; the exercise of the suffrage by the Negro will enable him to assert and secure these rights and it is for that reason that southern politicians, now re-inforced by one of the ablest

among Republican leaders, demand that the suffrage be withheld from the Negro. "White supremacy" does not mean simply the rule of the white man in government; it means the imposition of the absolute will of every white individual upon all Negroes singly and collectively; it means the willing subjection, the humble submission of every Negro to every white individual and to the multitude, a slavery more brutal, galling and damnable than personal ownership which carried with it responsibility for the care and keep of the slave and a monied interest which impelled the owner to protect the life and limbs of his chattel.

Any departure from or refusal of the Negro to submit to "white supremacy" as described is "Negro domination."

Mark Smith refused to submit; he defended his life and home from unlawful invasion by a white man—an official when in performance of his duty—the court upheld Smith in defending his life, but in doing so the courts broke down the great defense of white civilization, the barrier of "White Supremacy" and left an opening for "Negro domination" and the mob, the preservers of southern civilization and the custodians of "white supremacy" entered and saved Abbeville from "Negro domination" and even Senator Borah should rejoice as long as Negro disfranchisement continues "Negro domination" will be by such means averted by the mob if the courts become lax or negligent in their duty.

Details Of The Revolting Barbarity Of The Torture And Lynching Of An Innocent Negro In Louisiana And The Fiendish Roasting Alive Of Another At Vicksburg, Miss.

The Daily Herald

Protecting Southern Womanhood.

(From the Nation.)

June 18, 1919

By HERBERT J. SELIGMANN
Director of Publicity N. A. A. C. P

Protecting Southern Womanhood.

Lest there be doubt as to the motive of the mob, I quote the remark of a man made in reply to the request of Mrs. Ida M. Keefe tha the tree on which Clay was hung in front of her house be cut down. "Madam," said the man, "this tree is a monument to the spirit of manhood of this community who will not tolrate crimes against their women folks. What was done for you and for every woman and girl in Warren County." This view was concurred in by Mrs. Emily P. Shaw, of Vicksburg, who considered the tree "a monument to our young manhood and we women nd girls should stand behind men in a thing like this."

From the intances and the figures cited, it wuld seem that passion is aroused over mob murders, not because they are committed in defence of Southern womanhood, but because the entire relations of white and colored races are involved. In casual conversations in Mississippi Delta cities the following stimulants to mob murder were cited to me: 1. The nation-wide campaign for equal rights for Negroes. This specifically referred to in the editorial of the Vicksburg Weekly Herald of May 16. 2. Induction of Negroes into the Nnited States army, "putting them on an equality with white men." Cheap politicians, of whom Senator Vardamann is typical, refer to French-women-ruined Negro soldiers," using every resource of this kind to foment race hatred, which in their chief chief stock in trade. 3. Survival of the fear of Negro domination inherited from carpet-bagger days. 4. The economic motive in ll its variants, based upon the determination to deny the Negro his rights, to "keep the nigger in his place." 5. The sport in torture. Page 1 of the Vicksburg Evening Post, recounting the murder of Clay, had this passage: "'Have you had enough fun, boys' a leader asked. 'Yes, cut him down.'"

Unfortunately, racial animosity is exhibited not only in lynchings. Race riots are constaantly threatened. Not one Negro to whom I spoke in the Delta region but wished to get away. Daily life for them is almost intolerable. Negroes are subject to every insult and abuse, not to mention Jim-Crowism, and they have had to much experience of the courts to on them. It is not surprising thy have purchased arms in a of Southern cities with the of defending their lives a of their families if c voked. A disastro narrowly averted see, on the night urday, May 23 and 24. Says mercial Appeal of May 27: "There was a powder train all over Memphis Saturday. That there was no explosion was due to sheer luck. ... Somehow we have drifted into a tense racial relation. It is nobody's fault and yet it is everyone's fault." Open threats of an attack had been made by white men, to avenge the death of a street-car conductor. The mayor and city officials in conference were informed that the Negroes of Memphis had ar ms and ammunition, and proposed to use them in self-defense. Police and sheriff's deputies were posted, and what might have become a bloodly race conflict was averted. With every lynching, the danger of such a conflict increses. Convince men that they have no stake in society and the courts, and no refuge in an enlightened public sentiment: insult, injure, nd degrade them without redress and you create the desperation out of which springs violence.

WHITE MAN IS LYNCHED BY A BALDWIN MOB

Montgomery Advertiser 6-23-19

Masked Party Invades County Jail and Kills Prisoner In Cell

SHERIFF OVERPOWERED

Frank Foukal, Held Without Bond For Murder of Robert Bishop, Lynched Sunday

BAY MINETTE AROUSED

Meeting Held, Act Denounced, Reward Pledged For Capture of Dozen Men Who Escape

(Special to The Advertiser)

BAY MINETTE, ALA., June 22—A masked mob, estimated at from ten to twelve persons visited the Baldwin county jail here early today, overpowered the sheriff and shot Frank Foukal a prisoner, to death while he was asleep in his cell. The dead man was being held in the county jail without bond on a charge of murder of Robert Bishop on June 1st.

An indignation meeting was held at the court house at 5 o'clock this afternoon, which was attended by a large number of the leading ministers, attorneys, county officials and citizens of the county and a large sum was raised to bring about the arrest of the parties guilty of the offense against Baldwin county. Strong resolutions were adopted and a committee consisting of Norborne C. Stone and H. D. Moorer, of Bay Minette, was appointed to go to Montgomery and present the resolution to Governor Kilby.

Sheriff Otis B. Richardson, who was sleeping in the living apartments of the jail, at the time of the visit of the mob was almost smothered to death by the members of the mob and had to be revived by a physician when they had left.

No Witnesses Present.

There were no witnesses to the visit of the mob, but it is understood that they came to Bay Minette in two automobiles and left immediately after they had accomplished their purpose. It was between 1 and 2 o'clock when the men arrived at the jail, and went into the room where the sheriff was sleeping. Three men wearing green cloth masks approached him and asked for the keys to the jail. He refused and they proceeded to overpower him and placed him on the bed and covered him with the mattresses and pillows, almost suffocating him. The three men made a search of the quarters and found the keys while three men guarded the sheriff, the others made their way to the second floor of the jail to Foukal's cell and shot him while he was still asleep. Seven bullets entered his body, three in the chest and four in his back. The weapons used were pistols.

From the ease which the mob worked and the manner of getting to the cell of Foukal, it is thought that they were guided by someone who was familiar with the jail and surroundings.

Prosperous Farmer.

Frank Foukal was a prosperous farmer of the Silver Hill neighborhood, about 20 miles south of Bay Minette. He leaves a wife and two children. He is the son of a captain of the United States army and lost three brothers in the fighting for the Allies in France. He is a Bohemian.

The trouble leading to his arrest happened on June 1st. It is understood that he had made a trade of mules with Robert and Louis Bishop which was unsatisfactory to the Bishop brothers and that they visited his home in his absence and at the point of a gun made Foukal's wife give them $50 and a check for $26, the price they claimed was due them. Foukal stopped payment on the check and on June 1st, the two men came to his home and had some words with Foukal, who was out in his field. Foukal rushed to his house and secured a gun, and with his wife drove to the home of his brother-in-law in a driving rain.

TAMPA FLA TIMES
JANUARY 30, 1918

NEGRO LYNCHED IN LOUISIANA

Monroe, La., Jan. 30.—Sampson Smith, negro, convicted yesterday of murder without capital punishment, late last night was taken from the sheriff of Caldwell parish by a mob and hanged to a tree near Columbia, about 3 miles from here. The negro was convicted of the murder last June of Blanchard Warner, a white man.

The sheriff, who was attempting to bring his prisoner here for safe keeping, after threats of lynching had been made following the verdict at Columbia, had barely reached the outskirts of the parish seat, when he was overpowered and the negro carried away. The body was found this morning.

Lynchings - 1919 Cases of

Jan. - June.

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The Daily Herald 6-19-1919

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By HERBERT J. SELIGMANN

Director of Publicity N. A. A. C. P.

Itis instructive to note the attitude of some Southern women toward the measures underaken for their protection. The New Orleans Item of May 21 published a news paragraph to the effect that "a resolution of protest against lynch law and other mob demonstrations was defeated by the chapter [of the United Daughters of the Confederacy] whose members said the matter was political and shoud not be taken up by them." It might, to the uninitiated outsider, seem strange that there could be anything political about the protection of Southern womanhood. But let him talk to some citizens, let us say, of the Delta region in Mississippi, and he will be enlightened. He will learn first that mob murder is necessary to protect wives [illegible] daughters from "burly black brutes." If he ventures the information that of 2,522 cases of lynching of Negroes in the last thirty years only 477 were ascribed to rape and 237 to attacks upon women, and that in that period 210 were murdered by mobs for crimes against property, the reply will perhaps be that lynching is necessary to "keep the niggers in their place." To that uninitiated outsider it might seem that frequent mob murders, less than one-third of which are even attributed to offences against women, constitute an expensive way to protect Southern womanhood. A recital, in detail, of one or two cases, will perhaps serve to make the point sufficiently clear.

George Bolden (Negro) was accused of "writing an insulting note to a white woman" in the town of Monroe, Louisiana. Responsible citizens of the town testified that he could not write and that he had had to make a "cross mark" when he indorsed checks payable by them to him. Nevertheless a mob shot him and left him for dead. He was carried to the hospital, where his leg was amputated in consequence of the injuries which the mob had inflicted. Learning he was in the hospital, the mob, despite the prtest of the nurses, invaded a ward lled with patients, some of whom were critically ill, "one having just undergone an operation." They seized this man (Negro) "but discovered their mistake and left him." He died of shock the following day. Bolden, his legamputated, was turned over the next day to his wife, who was advised to take him to Shreveport. The mob boarded the train on which he lay in the baggage car. Near Chepiere, eight miles west of Monroe one of their number pulled the bell cord, stopping the train. "As the train slowed down," says the reporter for the New Orleans Times-Picayune of May 12, "the mob rushed into the baggage car and threw the Negro off.... Bolden's body literally was riddled with bullets."

And now for the protection of Southern womanhood which occasioned the murder. "Reports are also in circulation," says the Times-Picayune, "to the effect that Bolden, who was skilled in certain lines of work, had incurred the enmity of a small coterie of white men who are said to object to Negroes being emloyed at trades that require skill, and that one of the white men in this coterie wrote the note to the white woman and signed Bolden's name to it."

Southern womanhood was again protected in Vicksburg on May 14. A young white woman of that city, Mattie Hudson, eighteen years old, living on Second North Street, screamed at five o'clock that morning and said she had waked to find a Negro in her bed. The man escaped. At ten o'clock two bloodhounds from Crystal Springs, Mississippi, were baying down a street inhabited by Negroes. Every Negro man then at home knew that if one of those dogs stopped at his door he would be murdered by a mob without having opportunity to explain. One Negro who watched the dogs from his place of hiding informed the writer that they started toward the steps of a white man's house in First North Street but were pulled back by their owner, Gantt, who held them in long leashes. The dogs, according to the Vicksburg Evening Post of May 14, "failed to locate the man wanted," and "wound up aimlessly at the restaurant near the A. & V. railroad station." After a second hunt with the dogs, in which they took a different route, Lloyd Clay, nineteen years old, was arrested. He had come down stairs to see what caused the disturbance outside his house. His younger brother, aged seventeen, testified that Lloyd had slept in the same room with him the entire night. Lloyd Clay was favorably known. His family had lived in Vicksburg for several generations and bore a good name. "Brought before Miss Hudson, she declared he was not the man who attacked her last night," said the Vicksburg Evening Post.

Domination In The South"

Herald 6-23-19

In the Spring term of the court of general sessions of Abbeville, South Carolina, Mark Smith, Negro, was tried for shooting a deputy sheirff who invaded Smith's home for the alleged purpose of arresting him without a warrant. When the case came to trial and the evidence showed that the deputy was a midnight and unlawful intruder in the Negro's home the presiding judge ordered the jury to write a verdict of "not guilty" against the Negro, which was done.

Ten days ago Mark Smith while on his way home from the town of Abbeville was met on the highway by a party of white men and shot to death.

Mark Smith was murdered by the mob in order to prevent "Negro domination" in South Carolina, which Senator Borah in his Suffrage speech in the Senate so vociferously upheld. In that speech he declared that the fifteenth Amendment has been dead for forty years and was dead because the South could not submit to "Negro domination."

As the northern champion of the white South's "white supremacy" infamy the Senator should study the question and learn where it leads to. If he undertook the study of "white supremacy" and the means of preventing "Negro domination" with an open mind and an honest purpose to learn conditions as they really exist in the South he would learn that "Negro domination" in the South means not as the Senator pretends to believe, the right only of black men to vote, but the right of the Negro to assert at any time and in any manner the right to equal justice before the law, the right to defend his life, his home, his wife, his children, his property against the aggressions and unlawful assaults of white men and to defend those rights either through the courts of law or by such physical force as the situation may demand.

The assertion of these rights and the attempt to defend them by Negroes is "Negro domination" in the South; the exercise of the suffrage by the Negro will enable him to assert and secure these rights and it is for that reason that southern politicians, now re-inforced by one of the ablest

Lynchings - 1919
Cases of

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Burnings At Stake In The United States

A Record Of The Public Burning Of Five Men By Mobs During The First Five Months Of 1919 In The States Of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi And Texas

Published By The N. A. A. C. P.

(Continued.)

"DIE SLOW," IS CRY

The Negro, with head twisted, dangled limply from the line. Seeing that Clay was merely suffering discomfort, men below began to jerk his legs.

Others smeared kerosene upon the body while others prepared a bonfire below, saturating the material with gasoline.

When the fire was touched off a grewsome sight was revealed.

The flesh on the body began to crinkle and blister. The face of the Negro became horribly distorted with pain. He assumed an attitude of prayer, raising his hands' palms together.

Some one in the rear of the crowd fired a pistol into the air. Three seconds later fireams were popping on all sides. Even women were seen to shoot revolvers.

• • • • •

Stray bullets struck two onlookers, Benny Stafford, who suffered a wound in the chin, and an old man, Charles Lancaster, who will likely die.

The wounding of the bystanders did not detract interest from the central figure in the ghastly episode.

The fulisade of shots kept up for several minutes, then the crowd began a hubbub of gloating over the wretched form shrivelling mummy-like on the rope.

A can of gasoline was thrown on the blaze and this burned brightly for 30 minutes. The lowed part of the body was thoroughly crisped, the feet burned off and a large part of the carcass charred.

The legs of the corpse curled backward grewsomely. The flesh fell off and the knee bones showed through.

ROPE SOUVENIRS IN DEMAND

The grizzly form was allowed to dangle for an hour and a half in the moonlight.

People came and went. Men of all classes, women and even children visited the scene. The whole affair had been witnessed by many ladies who followed the mob from the jail and others who joined the crowd on the terraces nearby.

"Have ou had enough fun, boys?" a leader asked,

"Yes, cut him down," came the answering shout.

When the body fell to the gutter there was a great rush for bits of rope as souvenirs.

WANT GALLOWS TREE CUT DOWN BY CITY

The tree on which Lloyd Clay was hanged will be cut down by the city, at the request of residents of the neighborhood of Clay and Farmer Streets.

Mrs. Ida M. Keefe, living in the house in front of which the hanging took place, is paticularly desirous that this be done.

"I understand it customary," she said, "and I am sure I don't want the tree standing there after what happened last night."

"Madam," replied a man standing near who overheard her remark, "that tree is a monument to the spirit of the manhood of this community who will not tolerate crimes against their women folks.

"What was done here last night was done for you and for every woman and girl in Warren County."

July - Dec.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

(From Vicksburg Herald, May 16, '19)

... It is well for it to be known at home and abroad that this evil condition is aggravated if not provoked by such movements as the "Negro country-wide campaign for equal rights," Published in the New York press dispatches yesterday. Together they make a mock of policies and declarations of a better race relationship. One more kindly and just al may strive for. But never in the way of race equality in political and civil rights as this New York race propaganda calls for. That mischievous publication has acted like oil on fier in this instance where the crime was certain and the criminal likewise. Under the same condition and circumstances the Negro would have been lynched in Lincoln, Illinois.

(From Vardaman's Weekly, May 15, 1919.)

... It is hypocritical for you to denounce it. You may regret it, but if it were your daughter who had been outraged you would lead the mob.

It is said that the young woman assaulted was not able to definitely and surely identify the man who was killed as the man who made the attempted assault upon her. But Negroes have been guilty of a series of crimes of this character and the infuriated mob demanded a victim upon which to wreck their revenge.

O, it is horrible! Deplorable! Regretable! But, as I have so often said, it is going to happen as often as rapes happen, and I do not know but that the mob is the only protection to the wite man's home.

Every community in Mississippi ought to organize and the organization should be led by the bravest and best white men in the community. And they should pick out these suspicious characters—those military, French-women ruined Negro soldiers and let them understand that they are under surveillance, and that when crimes similar to this one are committed, take care of the individual who commits the crime.

There is no doubt but that hell will be to pay in this country in the near future, even more than the present—and a high sense of prudence demands that the white people be prepared and ready to take care of the situation.

2 NEGROES LYNCHED AND BODIES BURNED BY MOB IN GEORGIA

NEW YORK CITY CALL
OCTOBER 7. 1919

Men Had Been Arrested on Charge of Murdering Deputy Sheriff.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Oct. 6.—Jack Gordon and Will Brown, Negroes, were taken from the Lincoln County jail at Lincolnton early today by a mob and lynched, according to a telephone report received here. Following the lynching the bodies of both Negroes were burned at the stake, it was said.

Mose Martin, Negro, was also killed and five other Negroes were held as hostages by the mob, which earlier in the day demanded that Gordon be turned over to them by prison authorities.

Gordon had been lodged in the county jail today, charged with the murder of "Red" Freeman, a deputy sheriff, when the deputy tried to arrest him yesterday for carrying concealed weapons. In the sheriff's absence the officers in charge of the jail refused to release Gordon. The mob had threatened today to end the lives of the five Negroes held in swamps near here unless Gordon was turned over to them.

Martin was shot and killed late yesterday when he is alleged to have denounced efforts to capture Gordon. Brown had been arrested as Gordon's accomplice.

409

NEGRO IS LYNCHED Atlanta FOR MURDER OF GIRL

10-21-19

Marianna, Ark., October 20.—Alex Wilson, negro, who today shot and killed Miss Ruth Murrah, 18-year-old wealthy white girl whose farm near Skidmore is managed by her brother-in-law, William Clifton, while she and Miss Estelle Clifton were riding behind some cattle, was shot and instantly killed near the scene of the crime tonight by a posse of citizens after he had been captured by another posse and was being brought to Marianna, according to word received here.

The shooting of the negro, it was said, was accidental. The posses had been searching for him since word of the crime was received this afternoon.

The negro, who formerly was employed by Mr. Clifton, is said to have been rebuked recently by the latter and is believed by officials to have been lying in wait for him when the young women appeared driving the cattle in his place. Wilson covered them with the gun, which he had borrowed from a white farmer whom he told he was going squirrel hunting, it is related, and commanded them to throw up their hands. Both complied.

"If you are looking for Mr. Clifton, you will find him at the house," Miss Murrah is said to have told him.

Wheeling her horse Miss Clifton dashed away. When Miss Murrah attempted to follow her, it is reported, she was shot down by the negro. Miss Clifton rushed to Marianna and spread the alarm.

The negro turned the gun over to his brother, a negro farmer, not telling him of the crime, and attempted to escape. No feeling has been aroused against the brother.

Wilson came her eabout three months ago from Little Rock. He had been rejected for army service under the draft law, it is said, on the ground that he was mentally incompetent.

Miss Murrah was a norphan.

Georgia Mob Kills Two

Lincolnton, Ga., Oct. 6.—Jack Gordon and Will Brown, Negroes, were lynched by a mob here early today and their bodies burned. The victims of the mob were charged with shooting Deputy Sheriff Roy Freeman and Boyce Forston near here late Saturday. Freeman is not expected to live.

10-13-19

Mose Martin, another Negro, was killed by a possee late yesterday during the hunt and four other blacks were whipped for failure to give information as to the whereabouts of Gordon.

Rec—

The lynching took place about 4 o'clock this morning when Gordon was taken from the custody of Sheriff Kelly of Wilkes county, by a mob said to number approximately 1,000 persons. The other Negro, Brown, was being held by the mob awaiting for the arrival of Gordon. The two were strung up on the outskirts of the town and afterwards their bodies were riddled with bullets. They ere cut down and placed on a pile of burning pine wood

JOHN HARTFIELD WILL BE LYNCHED BY ELLISVILLE MOB AT 5 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON

Governor Bilbo Says He Is Powerless to Prevent It—Thousands of People Are Flocking Into Ellisville to Attend the Event—Sheriff and Authorities Are Powerless to Prevent It.

N Y C CALL
JULY 14, 1919

HATTIESBURG, June 28.—John Hatfield, the negro alleged to have assaulted an Ellisville young woman, has been taken to Ellisville and is guarded by officers in the office of Dr. Carter in that city. He is wounded in the shoulder but not seriously. The officers have agreed to turn him over to the people of the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon when it is expected he will be burned. The negro is said to have made a partial confession.

GOV. BILBO SAYS HE IS POWERLESS.

When Gov. Bilbo was shown the above dispatch and asked what action, if any, he intended to take to prevent the affair, he said:

"I am powerless to prevent it. We have guns for state militia, but no men. It is impossible to send troops to the scene for the obvious reason that we have no troops.

"Several days ago arrangements for the lynching was now been fixed for five p. m.

A committee of Ellisville citizens has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the event, and the mob is pledged to act in conformity with these arrangements.

Rev. L. G. Gates, pastor of the First Baptist church of Laurel, left here at one o'clock for Ellisville to entreat the mob to use discretion.

GEORGIA MOB SHOOTS NEGRO IN RACE RIOT

Whips Two Others and Holds Five for Murder of Deputy.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
OCTOBER 6, 1919

WASHINGTON, Ga., Oct. 6.—A mob of 1,000 have shot and killed one negro, whipped two others and are holding five more, as the result of the murder of Red Freeman, a deputy sheriff, by a negro named Jack Gordan, near here yesterday. The negro who was killed and the two who were whipped are alleged to have made boastful remarks about the murder of Freeman.

The mob searched the cane brakes and fields all day for Gordan, only to find that a posse had arrested him and that he was lodged in the jail here. They then went to the Court House square, where they demanded that he be turned over for punishment. He was not surrendered. The five negroes being held will be lynched, the crowd asserted.

NEGROES BURNED BY MONSTER MOB AT LINCOLNTON

Constitution

Lincolnton, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Jack Gordon, negro, who shot and killed Deputy Sheriffs Ray Freeman and Boyce Fortson early Sunday morning, and Will Brown, another negro, who is said to have taken Gordon away in an auto, were taken from officers at 4 o'clock this morning and burned by a mob of over 1,000 men. The officers were on the way with their prisoners at this place. 10-7-19

Mose Martin, a negro who, it is claimed, boasted over Gordon's deed and criticised organized efforts to capture him, was killed Sunday by officers. Two other negroes were whipped for the same reason.

Gordon was captured at Little River station near here and was placed in jail in Washington last night, where a great mob surrounded the jail and demanded his delivery. He was later turned over to Sheriff Kelly, of Lincoln county, only after the Washington mob was dissuaded from storming the jail and was taken from Lincoln county officials.

Deputy Freeman is barely living and little hope is felt for his recovery. Fortson's hand was smashed by a bullet from Gordon's pistol. One more negro is held in connection with the near riot, but officials do not anticipate further trouble.

Freeman Dies Monday.

Washington, Ga., October 6.—Deputy Sheriff Freeman, who was shot by Gordon, died late today. Reports from Lincoln county tonight indicated all was quiet and further trouble was not anticipated unless negroes said to have been implicated by Gordon were captured. A quiet search was in progress for these men, it was said.

N Y C WORLD
OCTOBER 7, 1919

3 Georgia Blacks Lynched as Result of Killing Offic

LINCOLNTON, Ga., Oct. 6.—Three negroes to-night had paid lynch law's penalty for the fatal shooting early Sunday morning of Red Freeman, a deputy sheriff of Lincoln County. The mob, which spent all yesterday and most of last night searching through swamps and canebrakes for Jack Gordon, the negro accused of killing the Sheriff, had dispersed to-night and the county was quiet.

Gordon and William Brown, who is alleged to have aided Gordon in escaping after the shooting, were burned at the stake before daylight to-day by a mob of a thousand persons after Gordon had been taken from officers who captured him.

Mose Freeman, a negro charged with misleading members of the mob during their search for Gordon, was shot to death when he tried to escape. Deputy Freeman died to-day.

MOB LYNCHES GEORGIA NEGRO

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
OCTOBER 8, 1919

Sixty Men Shoot Prisoner Taken from Sheriff, Who Was Spiriting Him to Safety.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 7.—Eugene Hamilton, a negro, sentenced to ten years for trying to kill Charles Tingle, a Jasper County farmer, was shot to death at daylight near Monticello, Jasper County. A mob of sixty men held up Sheriff Middlebrook, of Jones County, who was bringing Hamilton to Macon for safe keeping. He had heard of a plot to take the negro from Gray, where he had been sent by the Jasper County sheriff.

Tingle was not seriously wounded, but friends had made repeated threats they would "get" Hamilton. The negro's motion for a new trial was recently denied and was appealed to the Georgia Court of Appeals.

A coroner's jury late to-day investigated the lynching of Hamilton. It returned a verdict of "death from gunshot wounds at the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Adventures

Body Is Found Hanging From Tree in Woods

9-19-19

(Associated Press.)

JONESVILLE, ARK., Sept. 18.—The body of an unidentified negro, lynched Saturday, was found near here today hanging from the limb of a tree in the woods. The negro who was arrested after being found at night under a bed in a white man's house was taken from the town marshal by a mob. The negroe's fate was not generally known until today when the suspended body was found riddled with bullets.

ONE NEGRO KILLED, FIVE HELD BY A MOB

Montgomery Advertiser

Georgia Mob Proposes to Lynch Six For the Murder of Deputy Sheriff

10-6-19

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Ga., Oct 5—One negro was shot to death tonight, two others were whipped, and five were reported as being held by a mob that since day break this morning has been scouring the swamps and canebrakes of Lincoln county for Jack Gordon, negro who shot and killed Red Freeman, a deputy sheriff and wounded a citizen who attempted to aid the deputy. Members of the mob are reported as intent upon lynching the negroes before morning.

The negro who was shot and killed and the two who were whipped by the mob were said to have made boastful remarks regarding the killing of the deputy sheriff. The five reported held are said to have been captured near the scene of the killing. Members of the mob said they would be held until Gordon, who was captured late today and placed in jail here could be taken with them to the scene of Freeman's death.

More than a thousand persons packed the court house square here tonight demanding that Gordon be turned over to them. Extra guards were on duty at the jail.

The mob prepared to storm the jail but a white citizen climbed to a place of vantage, pleaded for a delay until Sheriff Kelley, of Lincoln county, who was reported en route to this place, arrived. This apparently calmed the crowd.

Sheriff Callaway, of Wilkes county, is absent from Washington and unaware of conditions at the jail.

It was learned tonight that Gordon was seriously wounded in the affray in which Deputy Sheriff Freeman was killed.

The negro who was killed was identified late tonight as Moss Martin, said to be a friend of Gordon, who lived in Lincoln county.

The mob grew restless at midnight, after having waited several hours for Sheriff Kelly to arrive. The sheriff was said to have left Camak about 10 o'clock in an automobile, but had not put in an appearance at the jail. Camak is an hour's ride from here.

The crowd did not lessen in size, and many expressed their determination to remain at the jail until daylight if necessary. These had been members of posses which had searched for the negro Gordon throughout the day.

TEXANS INVADE JAIL, GET NEGRO, LYNCH HIM

The Montgomery

GILMER, TEXAS, July 24—Charlton Jennings, a negro, was taken from jail here this afternoon and hanged in the court yard square by a mob of about 500 men. The negro was arrested charged with assaulting a woman here yesterday. The mob dispersed after the negro was pronounced dead.

FIVE NEGROES ARE HELD FOR DAYLIGHT LYNCHING

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
OCTOBER 6, 1919

Lincoln County, Ga., Citizens Are Scouring Swamps for Another, Accused of Killing Deputy.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Oct. 6.—One negro was shot to death last night, two others were whipped and five were being held, it was said, for lynching by a mob that since daybreak yesterday had been scouring the swamps and canebrakes of Lincoln County for Jack Gordon, a negro who shot and killed Red Freeman, a deputy sheriff, and wounded a citizen who attempted to aid the deppty.

The negro who was shot and killed and the two who were whipped by the mob were said to have made boastful remarks regarding the killing of the depty sheriff. The five being held were captured near the scene of the killing. Members of the mob asserted last night they would be held until Gordon, who was captured and placed in jail last night, can be taken by the mob to the scene. It was said the mob's announced intention was then to lynch all six of the negroes.

SENTENCED NEGRO IS SHOT BY MOB

Victim Had Been Convicted and Sentenced for Attempt on Life of Jasper County Farmer.

Constitution

Macon, Ga., October 7.—Eugene Hamilton, a negro, under ten-year sentence for an attempt upon the life of Charles Tingle, Jasper county farmer, was taken from Sheriff Middlebrooks, of Jones county, near here, early today, and shot to death at daylight near Monticello, in Jasper county.

A mob of about sixty men held up the sheriff who was trying to bring Hamilton to Macon for safekeeping, having heard of plans to take the negro from Gray, where he had been sent by the Jasper county sheriff.

Tingle was not seriously wounded, but friends had repeated that they would "get" Hamilton, whose motion for a new trial was recently denied and was appealed to the Georgia court of appeals.

A coroner's jury investigated the lynching of Hamilton and returned a verdict of "death from gunshot wounds at the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

Lynchings - 1919 410 July-Dec. 410

Cases of

MOB HANG[illegible], BURNS COURT HOUSE AND INJURES MAYOR

Assailant of White Girl Is Strung Up and Shot in Heart of Omaha After Official Has Neck in Noose and Is Beaten Insensible When He Tries to Appeal for Order.

TROOPS FROM TWO FORTS ARE RUSHED TO SCENE.

Women Join in Violence Which Comes as Protest at Crimes and Terrorism by Blacks—Stores Looted of Arms, Soldier Is Slain Leading Attack on Flaming Building.

N Y C WORLD
SEPTEMBER 29, 1919

(Special to The World.)

OMAHA, Sept. 28.—As a climax to a day of rioting here in the heart of the city, during which one man was slain, a score wounded, hundreds of shots fired and the County Court House burned, in protest against recent crimes by negroes, William Brown, a negro prisoner held for an attack on a white girl, was lynched as he was trying to escape from the burning structure shortly before midnight. The mob, which numbered thousands, both men and women, hanged the negro to an electric pole, and as his body was lighted by the flames from the burning building, riddled it with bullets.

While the greater part of the mob was surrounding the Court House, Mayor E. P. Smith mounted a box and appealed to the rioters to disperse. **He was seized, badly beaten and his neck actually was put in a noose before he could be rescued. Removed to a hospital, he remained unconscious at midnight from his injuries.**

Two thousand troops, held in readiness earlier in the night at Forts Omaha and Crook, started for the city on special cars to restore order, permission having been given for this movement by Secretary of War Baker in Washington.

Stores Looted of Arms.

The court house, a new $1,500,000 structure, houses also the county jail on its top floor, beneath which is the Sheriff's office. During the afternoon the mob started to form, beating policemen, negroes and the city officials who counseled calm. It broke into sporting goods stores and looted them of revolvers, shotguns and ammunition.

When streams of water were turned on the mob, fusillades began from a dozen different points in the four crowded blocks surrounding the court house. Traffic was stopped, windows smashed by the hundred, and soon fires were started in the court house, which had previously been barricaded against the mob.

It was while the rioters were forcing their way into the building that the first fatality came, one of the men being shot dead and others seriously wounded. Two negro policemen sent to maintain order were beaten almost to death, women being in the throngs that manhandled them.

Fire hose run to the blazing Court House was cut again and again, and the flames gradually progressed to the jail floor, where 100 prisoners were hemmed in by the flames.

Negro Identified as Assailant.

Brown, the negro who was lynched, was in jail, charged with attacking Agnes Lobeck, a young white girl. He had been positively identified by Miss Lobeck, as well as by her escort, a cripple, when the assault occurred.

For weeks the riot had been brewing. In six weeks more than twenty cases of attacks by negroes have occurred. Several murders have been perpetrated and hold-ups by negro criminals have been nightly occurrences. The courts sentenced one negro, accused of attempted assault, to thirty days in jail. Three days after he was released he was before the same Judge for a similar offense and was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

The Lobeck attack occurred Thursday night. Yesterday Brown was arrested. As early as 2 o'clock this afternoon the mob started forming around the County Jail, on the fifth floor of the Court House.

As night approached the mob grew bolder. All police and detectives were withdrawn from their beats and sent to the jail.

Inflamed by speeches made by different members of the crowd, and particularly by the brother of Miss Lobeck, the crowd rushed the building. A policeman interfered and was thrown through a door. Doors were pulled from their hinges and bricks were thrown.

The police within the building turned fire hose on the crowd, but were driven from the hose by hundreds of bricks. Then the hose was cut to pieces.

Service Men Lead Mob.

At 8 o'clock the crowd started looting hardware stores in search of arms. The Townsend gun store, within a block of the jail, was the first store looted. The Walter G. Clark Company, two blocks away, was the second wrecked. Pawnshops and other places were quickly stripped of arms.

Standing in the stream of water from a fire hose a sailor in uniform called upon others to follow him. They rushed the Court House, but were driven back by police.

At 8 o'clock four police within the jail had been injured. Three members of the mob had been shot.

A second mob stormed the City Jail in search of a negro who shot a white man while being chased down the street. The negro, as well as others in the City Jail, were taken to Council Bluffs for safety.

Chief of Police Eberstein addressed the mob, but was knocked down. At 8 o'clock a man on horseback rode at full speed through the crowd and up the front steps of the jail, calling upon others to follow. With an immense roar the crowd followed, but was beaten back.

Negroes Beaten by Crowd.

At 9 o'clock the crowd started pulling negroes from street cars and beating them. Two were dragged from cars at 15th and Farnam Streets and beaten half to death.

At 9 o'clock Sheriff Clark announced the situation had got beyond control and called for the assistance of troops.

Fort Omaha was then appealed to for assistance and the officer of the day called all the Regular Army men at the post to assemble. He then sent the troops toward the city in special cars.

At midnight the soldiers had not arrived and the mob was still in possession of the downtown streets and the square around the Court House.

The Court House, upon the top of which is located the County Jail, was a mass of flames. The first, second, third and fourth floors were destroyed. All city and county records were burned.

In the vaults of the County Treasurer's office is $1,000,000. This is said to be safe from the flames.

On the fifth floor, where the jail is located, more than 100 prisoners were in the cells. Fifty police and detectives are on the jail floor.

Soldier Slain at Building.

When at 10.30 the mob rushed up the jail steps they were met by a fusillade of bullets. A soldier, supposed to be Charles Clancey of South Omaha, was shot through the heart. He was in the lead of the mob. Three other members of the mob were shot and fell back into the arms of their friends, who dragged them across the street to the Y. M. C. A. Building, where their wounds were dressed by surgeons from the crowd.

Mayor Smith, with a pistol in his hand, came from the county building before the fire got under way.

"Give us the nigger," yelled the crowd.

"I can't do it, boys," answered the Mayor.

The report that Mayor Smith had shot a soldier spread through the mob. The Mayor was quickly grabbed by a portion and was rushed down Harney Street to 16th, where stands a traffic box.

"Hang the Mayor, he won't give us the nigger," yelled the crowd.

Somebody got a rope. The Mayor's face was cut and bruised and covered with blood But he was game.

Nearly Lynched the Mayor.

Central Police Station, where one last automobile load of police was being held for an emergency, was quickly telephoned. The reserves were rushed to the rescue of the Mayor. The mob met the police car. As the policemen piled out of the car they were captured, the car overturned and set on fire. The car was burned.

The mob later released the Mayor without further injury. For three hours the officials tried to get aid from either Fort Omaha or Fort Crook, but **the red tape of the War Department forced the soldiers at those posts to remain within bounds while the mob ruled the city.**

With firearms stolen from looted stores the mob fired in all directions. From buildings across the street firebombs were thrown into the Court House until fires were raging in practically every room except in the fifth floor, where was the jail.

About 11 o'clock the police in the jail waved a white flag from one of the windows. The flag consisted of a pair of men's white drawers. The crowd roared.

Flames Drive Mob Back.

"Come and get him. He is yours," they screamed from the jail.

But the fire drove the mob back. The rioters could not face the great heat of the burning building.

A raid on an adjacent fire house was made and ladders secured. These ladders were put against the jail floor. Men mounted the ladder, carrying ropes with them.

Somebody within the jail pushed the negro through the window; not a stitch of clothing was on his body.

The rope was thrown around his neck. He was half dead with fright. Whether or not he made a statement could not be ascertained. The roar of the mob prevented anything else being heard.

The negro was thrown down the ladder, rushed across the street and hanged in front of a business college to a pole.

The crowd yelled as the negro was dying. Then somebody fired a shot.

Body Dragged Through Streets.

In half a minute a thousand bullets had been fired into his body. When the men on the ladder reached the second floor with the negro, they threw him into the crowd instead of coming down the ladder for the last floor.

The negro's body was cut down almost at once. The crowd, seizing a motor car nearby, tied the body of the negro to it and started through the streets.

"Take him up into nigger town and show them what we will do to them all," yelled the crowd.

At midnight thousands of the mob started for the north end of the city, where several thousand negroes live. The body of the dead negro was dragged along behind the leading automobile.

After the jail had surrendered, the police started to leave the building. The mob grabbed them, took their pistols away from them and beat a number of them half to death.

The jail was captured through a ruse. While the main mob was in the front, a small portion went to the south side of the building. A steeplejack was brought into use. He climbed up the walls to the fourth floor. The guards within were all on the side near the mob. The steeplejack lowered a rope and a companion came up, hand over hand. He was dressed in a sailor's uniform. He was followed by others. Soon there were half a hundred men on the fourth floor and then they tackled the police. The police surrendered.

Just at midnight a police patrol wagon, passing 15th and Farnam Streets, in the very heart of the city, was captured by the mob. The police were disarmed, the patrol overturned and burned.

Omaha Deports 40 Negroes.

Forty negroes rounded up by the police in poolrooms and other such resorts were yesterday deported and told not to come back. They were locked in a car of the fast mail train t othe West and are enroute to Wyoming, where they will be set to work building a railroad bridge. Everything was done according to law and order in the deportation.

The train makes a stop at Grand Island.

The negroes were told of an attempt to lynch a negro murderer in Grand Island on Monday night. Another stop is at North Platte, where a negro murdered a railroad conductor last Saturday. The Sheriff beat the mob to the jail and got the negro out of town.

"You don't have to lock that door to keep us in, boss. Lock it to keep them Grand Island and North Platte fellows out," one big negro told the train men.

A LYNCHING IN GEORGIA.

The following explains [illegible] things are done in Georgia where a colored man is brought into question, major punishments are meted first and minor punishments afterwards. The victim was a southern colored man. Had he lived North and had been born there, he would hardly have indulged in such language as has been accredited to him.

8-16-19

Cochran, Ga. August 6. An unidentified Negro, who was taken from a Southern passenger train

...re at 1:40 o'clock this morning on complaint of Negro passengers of the ...rain and placed in the city barracks ...as lynched by unknown parties dur...ng the early morning. His body was found swinging to a small tree fifty yards from the Cochran and Eastman line.

The Negro was enroute to Rochelle He told several persons it is said that he was from Chicago and had a message from that city. Negroes informed white people that the victim of the lynching had boasted that the Negroes of Georgia were going to do ...hat the Negroes of Chicago had done.

Under the law, the greatest punishment that should have been meted this man was a fine of approximately twenty-five dollars but this lawless mob caused him to give up his life as a forfeit. Evidently crazed with "boot legging" whiskey, he made himself a nuisance to his associate travellers who little thought that in complaining they were sending him to his death in the Negro hating State of Georgia. Human life is too cheap. It is a colored man today and it may be a white man tomorrow.

Free speech is no longer permissible in this country. It is saying one thing and doing another all along the line. The Scriptures tell of these times. The grave is the solution and the religion of Jesus Christ, the only balm for a sin sick, weary troubled soul. Great principles have been set aside, but they must be fully recognized before the equilibrium of eternal justice will be observable again in this land.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
NOVEMBER 17, 1919

NEGRO LYNCHED AS I. W. W.

Three Others Forcibly Removed From Jail Get Away From Mob.

MOBERLY, Mo., Nov. 17.—A mob of 100 masked men lynched a negro yesterday, who was alleged to be one of four who beat and robbed Edward Thompson, a farmer, last Thursday night. Two of the negroes escaped after they had been taken to the Macon jail, and later it was reported that they had been recaptured and were being held at a place unknown to the mob. The authorities said that the negroes admitted that they belonged to the I. W. W. organization.

Learning that the negroes were being held at Macon, the mob motored over there and the four negroes were forcibly removed from the jail. They were taken into one of the public parks and in the excitement of the first lynching three of them escaped.

...HAM CHARGES JURY ON TELFAIR LYNCHING

Judge Speaks Openly on Berry Washington Killing.

Constitution

McRae, Ga., August 27.—(Special.) At the beginning of the special term of Telfair superior court Judge Graham charged the grand jury with reference to the lynching of Berry Washington, which occurred in this county late in May.

Judge Graham's statement as to the manner in which this affair reflected upon the good people of the county and his insistence that the grand jury bring the guilty parties to justice, are exactly along the same line of The Constitution's editorial protest against the affair, which Judge Graham terms the affliction of "a full measure of disgrace on the county."

In his charge Judge Graham said: "I have briefly given you the usual regulation charge as required by the code, but my sense of duty as a citizen and as a judicial officer will not permit me to conclude without calling your attention specially to a concrete case of lawlessness of the most flagrant and shocking character.

"In this county shortly after adjournment of last term of this court, about midnight May 24, a negro man about 70 years old, named Berry Washington, a prisoner in the custody of the sheriff, was taken from the jail of your county and brutally and unlawfully executed.

Facts of Case.

...appears from heresay that in the town ...lan, situated on the line of Dodge ...elfair counties, where many peaceful ...-abiding people reside, at a late ...ng the night preceding the lynch... young white men, Evans and Dow... in the negro quarters; that they ... in contact with Berry Washington, who shot and killed Dowdy with a gun. That immediately afterward Washington surrendered to the marshal and was brought to McRae and incarcerated in jail to await trial. At the time he surrendered Washington asserted that the young white men were riotous, discharging pistols and frightening some of the women, whose outcries caused him to go to the scene with a gun to protect them, and that he killed Dowdy in self-defense. Whether this statement is true, or not true, I am unable to state. Regardless of the circumstances of the killing of young Dowdy, the negro was entitled, under our laws to protection and a fair and impartial trial.

"I am further advised that late in the afternoon of the following day (Saturday) our excellent county commissioner, Mr. Horton, heard that some people had gathered in or about Milan and were manifesting strong feeling of hostility toward the prisoner, and that it was suspected an attempt would be made to lynch him. That Mr. Horton went to the jail, where the sheriff resided, to impart this information and to adopt effective measures for the protection of Washington. The sheriff was temporarily out, but he found members of his family there and also the late Dave McRanie, deputy sheriff, who had just arrived from Milan, to whom he related what he had heard and of whom he demanded the prisoner, advising that he wished to have him carried under sufficient guard to another jail or place of safety. McRanie apparently made search and announced the jail keys could not be found, at the same time belittling the fears of the commissioner and assuring him that no mob would get the prisoner while he (McRanie) was there. This occurred about dark, and thus Mr. Horton was compelled to rely upon such assurances and to leave without the prisoner.

"Our laws provide that whenever any officer charged with the duty of preserving the peace, or executing warrants, has knowledge or the intention of a mob to perpetrate violence upon a citizen, it shall be his duty to summon citizens of the county and require them to assemble with arms to prevent such violence, and such officers shall use every means in their power to prevent it; and any sheriff or other arresting officer, failing in this duty commits a crime, for which he is subect to indictment and punishment. A county commissioner is not one of such officers and has no such powers.

"It will always be a source of regret to me that I was not at home when this tragedy occurred. If I had been here and had received timely warning, Berry Washington would not have been lynched.

In Town's Outskirts.

"The jail, as you know, is not situated in the heart of our little city, but rather in the outskirts. After the departure of Mr. Horton—about midnight—quite a number of persons coming in automobiles to that side of McRae, quietly obtained possession of the prisoner by using the jail keys, carried him back to Milan and there in the suburbs of the town, within 200 yards of the county line, shot and killed him, leaving his body hanging to a post or tree. A person residing in the neighborhood of the jail states that from his residence he saw several automobiles come and stop some distance from the jail; that a few persons went from the cars to the jail, entered and quickly returned holding a man they had there obtained, put him in one of the cars and departed. That he could not recognize any of them owing to the darkness, and at the time they entered and departed there was no audible noise at the jail and no alarm given afterward. All this was so quietly done that probably not half a dozen people in McRae, barring those at the jail, had any knowledge of the tragedy till the following day.

"How the mob thus entered and obtained the unfortunate prisoner from the jail without being opposed, I am unable to advise you. McRanie, the deputy sheriff, was himself unfortunately shot and killed shortly after the lynching without having made any statement to me, and up to this hour the sheriff has had no conversation with me in reference to the subject.

"Gentlemen, the fact stares us in the face that an unlawful homicide has been committed in this county under circumstances characterizing it as unusually savage and merciless; in bold defiance of law and to the great disparagement of the hitherto fair name of your county and the thousands of law-abiding people who constitute an overwhelming majority of your citizenship. I see from the flush that mantles your cheeks that you fully realize this, and I venture the positive assertion that the good people of Milan, of McRae—of the entire county—feel and recognize it. It is clear that a few misguided, lawless people, angered at the killing of one of their friends or relatives, and probably encouraged by a feeling that they would not meet with serious opposition, have committed an infamous crime, thereby eternally disgracing and damning themselves and staining the good reputation of the innocent people of the county and state."

No Suppression.

Following this Judge Graham at considerable length took the position that the county had been misrepresented by some of the newspaper comments which left the impression that some of the good people of the county had suppressed the news of the lynching to keep it from becoming known.

He held that this was not the case and argued quite at length to sustain that position.

In conclusion, Judge Graham said: "Whatever may be said about the race question, to my mind there is but one solution: Protect the negro in his absolute rights of life, liberty and property, and give him fair and impartial trials in the courts."

Just what the grand jury will do toward bringing the guilty parties to justice remains to be seen.

JUST OUT OF ATLANTA
Constitution

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

7-17-19

Memphis, Tenn., July 16.—A young negro, recently discharged from the army, was lynched at Louise, Miss., last night for having made indecent proposals to a white woman, according to reports received here today

NEGRO RUNS AMUCK, POSSE KILLS HIM

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
JULY 22, 1919

Had Wounded Two Other Blacks Before Officers Bring Him to Bay.

Pinkey Tillman, negro, aged about 35, was shot and instantly killed shortly before noon yesterday near his home on the Thibault farm, about seven miles from Little Rock, by a sheriff's posse. Tillman was killed after he had wounded two other negroes.

Deputy Sheriff George B. Rison, a member of the posse, said that Tillman left his home about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning after declaring he intenedd to kill all those who "had done him wrong." Going to a field in which John Reeves, negro, was plowing, Tillman, who was carrying a shotgun, calmly told Reeves that he was going to kill him.

Reeves hastily unhitched his mule from the plow, jumped upon the animal's back and attempted to flee. The mule was too slow, he said, so he jumped from it and ran, but he was stopped by a charge of shot from Tillman's gun. He was shot in the back of the head and right shoulder.

Tillman then went to the home of Bill Webb, another negro, about 300 yards' distant, and shot him. Webb was shot in the left shoulder and arm. Both Reeves and Webb were taken to the City hospital, where last night physicians said they are not dangerously wounded.

Refuses to Surrender.

The sheriff's office was notified and Deputy Sheriffs Clifton Evans and William Mahoney hurried to the scene. They were unable to persuade Tillman to come out of the home of Nathan and Horace Jones, where he had taken refuge when he saw the officers approach. He had threatened to kill the Jones brothers, they said. Three negresses at the place tried to induce Tillman to surrender, but he refused, saying he would not be taken alive.

The deputies then telephone to the sheriff's office for more officers. It was an hour before the reinforcements arrived. During the interim Deputies Evans and Mahoney guarded the two-room cabin. Tillman remained in the house without showing himself.

Upon the arrival of Deputies W. F. Hobbs, E. S. Jones and George B. Rison, it was decided to set fire to the cabin to force Tillman out. The owner and the occupant both acquiesced. Although the flames soon ...veloped practically the entire ...ding, Tillman did not appear. ...ly, with the roof falling in, he burst through the rear door and jumped into a clump of high weeds close by. He held his shotgun in a firing position.

Deputy Mahoney, only a short distance from the negro, dropped to the ground just in time to avoid being struck in the face by a charge of ...uil shot fired by Tillman. The officer retaliated, firing his revolver twice. The second shot struck the negro in the side, and he fell.

Top of Head Torn Off.

Other officers hastened to Mahoney's rescue, and fired several shots at Tillman, who was struck by bullets fired from Hobbs' and Rison's guns. Deputy Hobbs fired with a high-powered rifle, the missle tearing away the top of the negro's head.

In the exchange of shots between the officers and Tillman, Essie Long, negro, who was assisting the officers, was struck in the right leg near the ankle by a bullet. He was taken to the City hospital, but his wound is not serious.

Tillman had been living near the scene of yesterday's battle about two years, it is said. He previously had considerable trouble in New Orleans, La., according to his sister. It was said he killed two men there. The sister said she was glad the officers "got" him, because he caused so much trouble. It is said the entire community, both whites and blacks, were afraid of Tillman.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN GILMER, TEXAS

The Constitution
28-19

...ted Press.)

GILMER, TEXAS, July 24.—Gilmer was quiet tonight after a night and day of intense excitement brought about by the attack yesterday on a white woman, and the lynching today on the court house square of Chilton Jennings, young, negro, for the crime after he was identified and had confessed.

Jennings was captured by a sheriff's posse early today three miles from Gilmer, after an all night search. He was placed in jail at noon. A mob soon gathered and with the aid of sledge hammers, broke the steel doors of the jail.

Just as the negro was brought out and a rope placed about his neck, a man on horse-back approached and was handed the other end of the rope. He galloped away, dragging the negro several blocks to the court house square. Jennings was then hanged.

The victim is said to be in a critical condition.

UNKNOWN NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN GEORGIA

The Constitution

(Associated Press)

MACON, Dec. 1—An unidentified negro was lynched by a small mob at Big Walnut Church, forty eight miles southeast of Macon, last night, according to advices received here today. The negro was accused of shooting and seriously wounding Hansel Rosier, Jr., son of a Wilkinson county farmer. His body was found hanging to a tree early today. No excitement followed the lynching.

12-2-19

Lynchings - 1919
Cases of

411

July - Dec.

411

STEWART APPOINTED SHERIFF OF BALDWIN COUNTY BY GOVERNOR

Resignation of Richardson Was Asked For by Governor

7-18-19

W. Ramsey Stewart has been appointed by Governor Thomas E. Kilby to succeed O. M. Richardson as sheriff of Baldwin county, former sheriff Richardson's resignation, tendered to the Governor on Saturday afternoon last, having been accepted. Official announcement of the appointment of the new county official was made from the governor's office at the Capitol Monday.

A telegram from the Governor called Richardson to the Statehouse Saturday. The presumption is that during the interview which took place in the Governor's private office Saturday afternoon, the Governor suggested to Richardson that his resignaiton was in order. It is learned from official sources that had Sheriff Richardson declined to resign, impeachment proceedings would at once have been instituted against him, charging him with gross carelessness, it being alleged that he did not employ a guard for the Baldwin county jail, and that he was asleep when a mob entered the jail and shot to death Frank Foukal, a prisoner awaiting trial.

Summoned To Montgomery.

Previous to the calling in of Richardson, Assistant Attorney General Horace C. Wilkinson had been ordered to Bay Minette to investigate the circumstances of Foukal's murder. The Governor, it is stated, will not countenance the continuance in office of any sheriff who permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody by a mob, and further, that the mere statement that the sheriff was overpowered will not be taken as an excuse in any such cases, as may occur in the future. No action will be taken, however, until the sheriff has been given a fair and just opportunity to clear himself from blame.

Rigid Investigation.

A rigid investigation of the killing of Foukal will be made at the coming session of the grand jury, according to advices from Bay Minette.

While the executive and prosecuting officers of the state and county are going about their work in a secretive way it has been learned that the investigation headed by Assistant Attorney General Wilkinson and the Baldwin county solicitor has resulted in the ...ing of sufficient evidence to ma... assist the grand jury in se... ndictments.

...or Withholds Announcement

...nfirmation of the resignation of ...ichardson was received until ...orning. Sheriff Richardson ...is resignation to Governor ...rday but no announcement ...t was made until Saturday ... the report of the resigna... ...eceived by the Advertiser. ...ilby left the capitol for a ...p to his home in Anniston, ... afternoon and remained ...unday, making it impossi... ...n the report of the resig... ... Monday morning. Sher... ...n gave as his reason for ... inability to sufficiently ...ldwin county jail with the ... is receiving.

...d Body of Eli Cooper ...s Found Buried in ...

Baltimore
9-6 News 19

(By Continental Press.)

Eastman, Ga., Sept. 5.—The ...harre... ...ody of Eli Cooper, an aged farmer ...ho resided two miles from Caldwell ...as found in the ashes at Petway' ...ift church, which was burned by ... ...rowd of white men at an early hou... ...n the morning of Aug. 28. Three other ...hurches and several lodge halls were ...urned by the same band of outlaws ...uring the day. The men who visited ...he community near Caldwell and ...ragged Cooper from his home are ...known to officials here. However, no ...arrest has been made. The reason for ...his negligence on the part of the officers has not been explained.

Wife Sees Murderers

Cooper is alleged to have said that the "Negro has been run over for fifty years, but it must stop now, and that pistols and shotguns were the only weapons to stop a mob." When the whites learned of this they formed a posse and made for Cooper's home. A crowd of twenty men battered the door of Cooper's home and pounced upon him with knives and axes. He was killed as his wife looked on. The ... was tied to a buggy and dragged ... the church. Torches were applied ... the house of worship, and when ... flames were licking high into the ... Cooper's nude form was thrown ... the blaze.

Body Fed to Flames

The Petway Gift church was discovered in flames about 1 o'clock in the morning. When neighboring farmers endeavored to extinguish the flames a crowd of about fifty white men held them at bay with revolvers. Cooper's body could be seen leaning against a tree, and the men were taking shots at it. It is estimated that over 500 shots pierced the dead man's body. A foot from the dead man's form was found a few yards from the church. Cooper, it is said, worked on the plantation of A. P. Petway, and sought to organize the farm laborers into a union for the purpose of demanding better wages. He has been unpopular with the whites ever since this became known, and some warned him that unless he discontinued his efforts to organize the laborers he would be found dead on the streets "some bright morning," as the communication to him stated.

Aged Man Lynched

It is near the scene of the burning that Berry Washington, aged 85, was lynched by a mob in May. Washington, bowed by the weight of his age, shot in defense of his daughter's honor, who was in the clutches of a white man. The girl's assailant entered Washington's home, drove the old man into the kitchen of the dwelling at the point of a revolver, and ordered the daughter, a maiden of 16, to accept his affections in the parlor of the home. Washington secured a revolver, crept around the outside of the house to the front window and fired on the intruder. The man fell mortally wounded. Washington summoned the sheriff and surrendered. It was shortly after the shooting that he was taken from the jail, carried to a lonely spot and strung to a tree. The lynching was kept a secret for three months, but came to light when a minister wrote a letter to organizations in New York and Chicago telling of the brutal crime.

Other Churches Burned

A reward of $1,000 has been offered by Governor Dorsey for the apprehension of the parties guilty of burning four churches and three lodge buildings near Cordele, Ga. The buildings were burned on different nights, and followed in the path of the lynching of James Grant, a returned soldier. The churches were worth approximately $5,000 each and the lodge hall slightly less. After the churches were fired hundreds of citizens left the vicinity and plantations were literally deserted. At a mass meeting held by white people in the courthouse yard appeals were sent out requesting our people to remain on the theory that the guilty parties would be punished. Little, if any attention was paid to the appeal.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED, HIS BODY IS FOUND IN BURNING CHURCH

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 29, 1919

Georgians, Angered by News That Blacks Were "to Wipe Out Whites," Put Torch to Several Meeting Houses.

SHOTS HEARD AFTER NEGRO IS DRAGGED FROM HOME

Mob Made No Charge Against Him—Reading of Race Riots in Chicago Believed to Have Aroused the Blacks.

(Special to The World.)

DUBLIN, Ga., Aug. 28.—The burning of several negro churches and lodge rooms yesterday was followed to-day by the lynching of a negro, Eli Cooper. He was burned to death in the smouldering ruins of the Ocmulgee African Church, which a lynching mob had set afire.

Cooper was taken from his home early this morning by a small body of whites, despite the pleas of his wife and other members of his family. What offense he had given is not known, and no reason was given to his wife for the mob's action.

A short time after he was taken away she heard the sound of pistol shots, but it is not known whether Cooper had been killed at that time or not.

The church was found in ashes this morning, and in the ruins was found the body of a negro, which was recognized as that of Cooper. That he was first shot seems probable, as the Sheriff has been told that a number of empty pistol shells were found on the scene.

Three Churches Burned.

The death of Cooper follows the destruction of four other buildings, three churches and a lodge room. All these were in or near Caldwell, Ga., and were destroyed at night.

The news of the attacks on the negroes has proved a surprise to this part of the State and to all Georgia since the relations between the races have been of the friendliest.

It is stated, however, that recently the negroes have been discussing the race riots in other sections of the country and that a number of newspapers from Chicago have been circulated in this territory and have had the effect of angering many of the negroes. As a result reports have been circulated here that the negroes were preparing for a race riot.

The negroes were "about to rise up and wipe out the white people," was heard from many lips. Whether there was any truth in this report or not is unknown, but it had the effect of incensing the whites.

The negroes are panicstricken many have left the community and more are planning to leave as soon as it is possible for them to get away.

There is a report that the whites of the community are planning to undo the mischief wrought by the mobs as far as possible by rebuilding the burned churches, but no definite steps have yet been taken in this direction.

Added interest is given to the lynching and the burning of churches by the fact that in this same territory

Several months ago an aged negro, Berry Washington, was lynched after shooting and killing a young white man who, it is stated, had made advances to some young negro women, members of his family.

This Telfair County lynching had been denounced by Judge Graham. In his charge to the jury he said:

"In this county, shortly after adjournment of last term of this court about midnight May 24, a negro man about seventy years old named Berry Washington, a prisoner in the custody of the Sheriff, was taken from the ... of your county and brutally and unlawfully executed.

"It appears from hearsay that in the town of Milan, situated on the line of Dodge and Telfair Counties, where many peaceful and law abiding people reside, at a late hour during the night preceding the lynching, two young white men, Evans and Dowdy, were in the negro quarters; that they came in contact with Berry Washington, who shot and killed Dowdy with a gun; that immediately afterward Washington surrendered to the Marshal and was brought to McRae and incarcerated in jail to await trial.

"At the time he surrendered Washington asserted that the young white men were riotous, discharging pistols and frightening some of the women, whose outcries caused him to go to the scene with a gun to protect them and that he killed Dowdy in self-defense.

"Regardless of the circumstances of the killing of young Dowdy, the negro was entitled, under our laws, to protection and a fair and impartial trial. The fact stares us in the face that an unlawful homicide has been committed in this county under circumstances characterizing it as unusually savage and merciless, in bold defiance of law and to the great disparagement of the hitherto fair name of your county and the thousand of law abiding people, who constitut... an overwhelming majority of ... citizenship. The lynching of ... helpless old negro was bad enough, but as ill luck would have it, the manner of handling the matter by ... of the press added insult to injury, the false and ridiculous charges being made that the citizens of the county not only approved and condoned the brutal crime but suppressed the news to keep it from being ...wn."

Mob Kills Negro Who Had Shot White Girl

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
OCTOBER 21 1919

Marianna, Ark., Oct. 21.—A possee last night shot and killed Alex Wilson, negro, who had fatally shot Miss Ruth Murrah, eighteen years old, wealthy white girl, while she and Miss Estelle Clifton were riding behind some cattle on Murrah's farm, near Skidmore, Ark.

Wilson was killed near the scene of the crime after he had been captured by another posse and was being brought to Marianna.

Madison N.C. Mesenger
JULY 2, 1919

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Crime Against Young White Woman — Colored People Make No Objection—Confesses and Warns Members of His Race.

A special to the daily press from Ellisville, Miss., tells of the lynching there last Thursday of a negro who committed a crime against a young white woman:

Trailed for 10 days through three south Mississippi counties by posses which included several hundred members of his own race, John Hartfield, negro, confessed assailant of an Ellisville young woman, was captured desperately wounded near Collins at daybreak one day last week, rushed by automobile to the scene of his crime, hanged to a gum tree and then burned to ashes. His victim witnessed the lynching.

The lynching was conducted in a manner which the authorities characterized as "orderly," Guarded by a committee of citizens of Ellisville, Hartfield was taken first to the office of Dr. A. J. Carter, who, after examination of gunshot wounds received when the fugitive made his fight against capture, declared the negro could not live more than 24 hours. In the meantime a group of silent men were piling crossties and brush in a depression in the ground near the railroad trestle. There was no shouting. Arrangements apparently had been made days ago.

The victim of Hartfield's crime was escorted into the physician's office after the wounds had been examined. She positively identified him as her assailant. When she left the negro said to the committee, "you have the right man."

Hartfield was not taken to jail, although earlier reports were that he had been lodged there. From the doctor's office he was taken to the street and faced the crowd. "You have the right man," he reiterated. Then a noose found its way around his neck and the trip to the big gum tree was started, the crowd omniously silent.

Under the big gum tree Hartfield forcibly detained his victim all of the night of Sunday, June 15. It was under a limb of the same gum tree that Hartfield was hanged as soon as the rope could be pulled up by hundreds of hands. Then occurred the first demonstration. While the body was in its death struggles, pistols were produced by men in the crowd and fired point blank at the swinging form. Before the rope had been cut by bullets, burning fagots were thrown under the body and an hour later there was only a pile of ashes.

No arrests were made after the lynching and tonight the little town was quiet. Most of the visitors from the surrounding country left for their homes.

Petitions to Governor Bilbo to prevent the threatened lynching brought a reply from the executive to the effect that he was "utterly powerless," as the stat had no troops. "Furthermore", the governor is quoted as saying, "excitement is at such a high pitch through south Mississippi that any armed attempt to interfere with the mob would doubtless result in the deaths of hundreds of persons. The negro has confessed, says he is ready to die and nobody can keep the inevitable from happening."

MOB LYNCHES ONE OF NEGRO I. W. W. BAND

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
NOVEMBER 17, 1919

Three of His Confederates Escape—Had Held Up, Robbed, and Beaten Farmer.

MOBERLY, Mo., Nov. 17.—A Negro—one of four said to have beaten and robbed Edward Thompson, a farmer, Thursday night—was lynched here yesterday by a mob of 100 masked men. The Negro's three companions escaped after they had been taken from the jail at Macon early yesterday and brought to Moberly secretly. Later it was reported two had been captured and were in custody at a point unknown to the mob.

It was reported farmers have gone to adjacent counties in search of the recaptured blacks. Local authorities said the Negroes admitted they were Industrial Workers of the World.

Last night large numbers of farmers congregated on the streets here, and, fearing mob violence, Sheriff Owens took the four Negroes to Macon County. Learning of this the mob motored there and demanded that Sheriff Jesse Stampor turn over the Negroes to them. The sheriff pleaded with the men, but the jail keys were taken forcibly from him, and the blacks were returned here just before daybreak clad only in their night clothes.

A large fire had been built in a public park, and sight of it produced a noisy demonstration among the Negroes.

A rope was placed over the head of one of them and swung over a limb of a tree. The mob pulled and the limb broke. The Negro started running as he fell. Four guns flashed and he was killed instantly. At the sound of the shots the other three escaped.

The Negroes are alleged to have beaten Thompson into unconsciousness and robbed him of $12 on the outskirts of Moberly.

MERCER PA DISPATCH
JULY 4, 1919

Negro Lynched by Mob.

John Hartfield, Negro, confessed assailant of a young white woman, was lynched at Ellisville, Miss., last Thursday by a mob. Hartfield, who had been wounded by farmers in affecting his capture, was taken to the railroad trestle where he committed the crime to which he confessed and was hanged to a tree. His body was then burned. Trailed for 10 days through southern Mississippi by posses, which included several hundred members of his own race, John Hartfield, Negro, confessed assailant of an Ellisville young woman, was captured, desperately wounded, in a canebreak, rushed by automobile to the scene of his crime, hanged to a gum tree and burned to ashes. His victim identified him and witnessed his execution. Governor Bilbo, petitioned during the day to intervene, in a statement issued at Jackson shortly before the lynching, declared himself "utterly powerless" and said that interference would only lead to the deaths of hundreds of persons and that "nobody can keep the inevitable from happening."

SHOOTS NEGRO, THEN TIES HIM TO TREE

PITTSBURG PA SUN
JULY 24, 1919

Special to The Pittsburgh Sun

URICHVILLE, O., July 24.—After having his left leg riddled with shot, Hines Robertson, a Negro, 35 years old, was tied to a tree by Victory Judy, a farmer of Newport, and held until the arrival of H. W. Scott, chief of the fire-department, who arrested the Negro.

Robertson is said to have gone to the Judy home, while the farmer was in the field, and threatened to burn the house unless Mrs. Judy paid him $350. The screams of a son who was bedfast frightened the Negro and he started to run. Mrs. Judy, hurrying to the field, summoned her husband, who procured a shotgun and gave chase, shooting the Negro as he fled. Robertson showed fight after being shot, but was overpowered by Judy and tied to a tree.

Robertson pleaded guilty to a charge of blackmail before Justice of the Peace Law and was held for the grand jury.

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ARKANSAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

LITTLE ROCK TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 22 1919

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 21.—According to a long distance telephone message tonight from Mountain Home, Baxter county, twenty-five citizens met a posse en route to Cotter with T. T. Lee, captured yesterday following a hunt through the mountains of Arkansas and southern Missouri for several days, and hanged him to a tree. Lee was arrested in connection with the killing several days ago of K. V. Loba, a farmer.

Georgians Shoot Black Dead.

Madison, Ga., Nov. 21.—A crowd took Wallace Baynes, a Negro, from his home near here Wednesday and shot him to death, after he had killed Kay Ozburn, railroad station agent, who had assisted an officer in an attempt to arrest him on a minor charge. The Negro was taken from his hiding place between two mattresses and dragged with a rope around his neck to near by woods and killed.

PLANTER KILLED; MOB LYNCHES TENANT FARMER

Lambert, Miss., Nov. 22.—As the result of a dispute over a crop settlement between F. P. Cassidy (white) and Robert Motley, a tenant farmer, R. W. Sivley (white), a prominent planter and brother of Judge Clarence L. Sivley of Memphis, was shot and killed when he went to the assistance of Cassidy. The latter, it is said, had attempted to horsewhip Robert Motley when William Motley, a brother, entered the affray.

Upon the approach of Sivley to interfere, William Motley fired at the planter when his brother had been kicked in the face several times. Robert Motley was arrested and taken to jail, where an armed mob forced its way in and lynched him. William escaped and is being hunted. Sivley was rushed to a local hospital, but died early Friday morning.

NEGRO, ACCUSED OF ATTACK ON WOMAN, KILLED BY MOB

Body Swung to Tree Near Scene of Alleged Crime After Black is Taken From Sheriff

LOUISBURG, N. C., Aug. 21.—Walter Elliott, a Negro, who is alleged to have attacked a farmer's wife, was shot to death last night by a mob, which later carried the body to the scene of the crime and swung it to a tree in a country churchyard.

The mob took the Negro from Sheriff Kearney two miles from here, while on his way to jail.

LYNCH NEGRO FOR REMARKS ABOUT CHICAGO.

The Atlanta

John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed Governor Dorsey of Georgia calling his attention to the reported lynching of a Negro at Cochran, Ga., for making remarks about the race riots in Chicago, and asked what the state of Georgia was doing to apprehend and punish the lynchers. The telegram is as follows:

8-16-19

August 7, 1919.

Hon. Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor,
Atlanta, Ga.:

The lynching is reported by the press of a Negro at Cochran, Ga., the charge being that the Negro made remarks about Chicago race riots. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully asks what the state of Georgia is doing to apprehend and punish the lynchers and calls attention to the fact that no crime against womanhood was even alleged.

JOHN R. SHILLADY,
Secretary.

MOB RIDDLES MAN'S BODY WITH BULLETS

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 7.—In the attempt to save the life of Henry Booth of Humboldt, who was literally shot to pieces by a white mob shortly after the report had gained circulation that a white woman had been "frightened" by a dark man, relatives rushed him to this city for medical treatment. Booth was arrested on suspicion, lodged in jail, and later a mob visited the bastile, riddled the prisoner's body with bullets and left him for dead. Officers who were assigned to watch the jail stated that the offense against Booth was committed while they were at "lunch."

Booth was rushed to this city, accompanied by his wife, the local authorities at Humboldt permitting her to bring her husband here without police guard, knowing that he would probably die on the way and that an escape was a matter of impossibility.

EX-LIEUTENANT SHOT WHILE IN PRISON CELL

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—According to reports from the Wilson hospital, Henry Boone, shot in a cell of the Humboldt jail, while being held on accusations of insulting, was considered fatally wounded. It is said there was eighteen holes in Boone's body, arms and legs. Eight of them were in the torso. The left arm was also shattered by bullets.

Boone is said to have been a man of some education, having served eighteen months with the overseas troops as a lieutenant. Boone, according to reports, insulted the young wife of a planter. He was arrested, and after midnight several men broke into the jail and shot him. He was brought to Memphis by his wife and taken to the hospital.

Lynchings - 1919 July - Dec.

Cases of 4/12

WALTER TYLER IS LYNCHED

On Public Highway Near Louisburg

FOR CRIMINALLY ASSAULTING MRS. W. L. MEDLIN

Broke In Home While Husband Was Away at Tobacco Barn — Admits Guilt — Officers Held Up By Crowd And Forced to Give Up Prisoner.

LOUISBURG N. C. TIMES
AUGUST 22, 1919

For criminally assaulting Mrs. W. L. Medlin at her home near New Hope church on Tuesday night, Walter Tyler was lynched three miles west of Louisburg near Mr. Phi Tomlinson's after having admitted his guilt on Wednesday night about 9 o'clock. From the information received in Louisburg Wednesday and Thursday it seems that Mrs. Medlin had just returned from the hospital, where she had undergone an operation and that her husband was at his tobacco barn about two or three hundred yards from the house. Tyler evidently knowing these facts went to the home about midnight and effected an entrance without causing any alarm and when Mrs. Medlin knew anything he was at the bed and threatened her life unless she kept quiet and gave way to his desires, whereupon he accomplished his purpose As soon as she could do so Mrs. Medlin gave the alarm and a search began for the negro who had made his escape. The rough treatment which the brute gave and the shock of the fright, caused Mrs. Medlin to be in a serious physical condition Wednesday and was placed under the care of the physician.

Blood hounds and officers took up the search early Wednesday with the assistance of many of the neighbors and friends who were badly wrought up over the matter, the feeling in the community having worked up to a very high pitch and several arrests were made, but there was sufficient coolness to investigate every clue and it was found that none answered the description until Tyler was found in a to[bacco] field by some citizens who immediately took him in charge and carried him to the point near the home identified him by foot prints. A confession was secured and an arrest made at Hagwood's Store by Constable J. King who, seeing that it was necessary to keep the prisoner there for the preliminary hearing as the feeling against him was taking form, deputized Messrs. Lee Baker, Robt. Wheless and William Wheless and started with him to Louisburg, driving a Grant six at top speed. Constable King tells us that he succeeded in remaining ahead of the crowd until he reached the intersection of the Youngsville and Franklinton roads at Mr. A. J. Fraziers when a car shot by him. Not recognizing this to be a car in which danger for the prisoner existed he continued on his way to Louisburg to place his prisoner in jail. About half a mile from that point in a little bottom near the home of Mr. Phi Tomlinson they came upon a car across the road and not being able to get by they were forced to come to a stop when several men with hats pulled over their eyes and faces either blacked or masked with drawn guns demanded the negro. At this time about fifty men well armed seemed to have come up and there was no alternative. The officer was placed under guard as was the other deputies and the negro taken to one side and questioned, when he admitted the crime. He was then taken across the railroad, where he was swung up to a pine sapling and riddled with bullets. Later on during the night the body was taken down and carried to New Hope church, in sight of the scene of the crime, and swung up again.

After the crowd dispursed Constable King and his assistants were turned loose and they came on to Louisburg, where he reported the circumstances to the Coroner and the Sheriff. The Coroner notified the Solicitor, who visited the scene of the crime yesterday afternoon for an investigation.

Mrs. Medlin was the daughter of Mr. John Edwards and she and her husband are among Harris township best and most highly respected citizens.

The negro was raised in Wake County and was more or less a stranger to the neighborhood, was about twenty-two years old and bears a pretty ugly reputation.

Victim of Mob Dies of Wound

The Raleigh News 11-7-19

The death of Solomon Jackson, who lived at 316 Common Alley, occurred at the Knoxville General hospital on last Sunday morning, following a lingering illness, caused by his having been shot by members of the white mob that was on a rampage in the city the night of August 31. A bullet from one of the guns carried by the soldiers who were in charge of the city on that morning, passed through the right thigh of Jackson. It was thought that his wound was not so serious and he had been allowed to leave the hospital for several days when he was taken suddenly ill again and died several days after returning to the institution.

Solomon Jackson had been living in Knoxville since his return from France where he experienced actual fighting with the overseas forces. He opened a small confectionery establishment in the city shortly after his arrival here and was enjoying success in its operation. He was a stranger to local citizens, but his demeanor during his time here was of such as to cause favorable comment.

In talking to a representative of The News of his having been shot, he stated: "I was asleep in my home at 316 Common Alley when I heard some one beating on my door. When I opened the door I saw a mob standing on the outside. They ordered me out and whn I refused to come out, they left and returned shortly with several soldiers. The soldiers began firing at me and the only reason I was not killed I ran out the back of the house and crawled under the house and remained hid until the crowd left."

Jackson's home was in Tallassee, Ala., and relatives there ordered the remains prepared for burial.

ONE SHOT DEAD, 5 HELD BY MOB

Lynching Bee Planned in Georgia Following Murder of Deputy Sheriff by a Negro.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
OCTOBER 6, 1919

WASHINGTON, Ga., Oct. 5.—One negro was shot to death to-night, two others were whipped and five were being held, it was said, for lynching by a mob that since daybreak this morning has been scouring the swamps and canebrakes of Lincoln County for Jack Gordon, a negro, who shot and killed Red Freeman, a deputy sheriff, and wounded a citizen who attempted to aid the deputy.

The negro who was shot and killed, and the two who were whipped by the mob, were said to have made boastful remarks regarding the killing of the deputy sheriff. The five being held were captured near the scene of the killing.

Members of the mob asserted tonight they would be held until Gordon, who was captured and placed in jail late to-day, can be taken to the scene. It is the mob's announced intention then to lynch all six of the negroes.

More than a thousand persons packed the courthouse square here tonight and demanded that Gordon be turned over to them.

HELENA, Ark., Oct. 5.—Organized bands of negroes of southern Phillips County, of which this city is the seat of Government, had planned a general slaughter of white people in the locality to-morrow, according to statements made to-day by authorized investigators of the past week's disturbances in that section.

According to the authorities, the plot includes a widespread uprising in the event certain demands were not met.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 5.—Feeling was running high here to-night as the result of the killing early today of J. L. Kitchin and A. M. Blair, plain clothes officers on the city police force, by Joe Turner, a negro.

The officers were shot while raiding a suspected gambling house in the negro section of the city. Posses have been scouring the country since shortly after the killing, but the negro was still at large at last reports.

TEXAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO IN COURT YARD

N Y C HERALD
JULY 25, 1919

GEORGETOWN, Texas, Thursday. — Chilton Jennings, a negro, was taken from jail here this afternoon and hanged in the court yard square by a mob of about five hundred men. The negro was arrested charged with assaulting a woman here. The mob dispersed after the negro was pronounced dead.

MOB STORMS JAIL AND GETS BLACKS

The Constitution

Negroes Were Shot, Their Bodies Tied to Autos and Dragged Through Jacksonville Streets.

9-8-19

Jacksonville, Fla., September 8.—A mob broke into the county jail shortly after midnight, took therefrom two negroes held for the murder recently of George Dubose, carried them in automobiles into the outskirts of the city, riddled them with bullets, put ropes around their necks and dragged them through the city streets, dropping one of the bodies in front of one of the leading hotels. Sheriff's deputies and police are searching for the other body.

The sheriff learned early in the night that there might be an attempt to lynch a negro held in jail on the charge of attacking a little white girl, so, on advice of Judge Simmons, he put the negro in an automobile and sent him to St. Augustine for safekeeping.

Arriving at the jail, and not finding this negro, the mob took the other two and put them to death.

GEORGIA BAND GETS NEGRO AND SHOOTS HIM

Atlanta Journal

Jasper County Scene of Fourth Lynching in Cracker State In Two Days

10-8-19

MACON, GA., Oct. 7.—Eugene Hamilton, a negro under ten year sentence for an attempt upon the life of Charles Tingle, Jasper county farmer, was taken from Sheriff Middlebrooks of Jones county, near here early today and shot to death at daylight near Monticello, in Jasper county.

..A mob of about sixty men held up the sheriff who was trying to bring Hamilton to Macon for safe keeping, having heard of plans to take the negro from Gray, where he had been sent by the Jasper county sheriff.

Tingle was not seriously wounded, but friends had made repeated threats that they would "get" Hamilton, whose motion for a new trial was recently denied and was appealed to the Georgia court of appeals.

A coroner's jury investigated the lynching of Hamilton and returned a verdict of "death from gun shot wounds at the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

COLORED YOUTH IS GIVEN DOSE OF SOUTH'S DEMOCRATIC KULTUR: BURNED TO DEATH, SAYS REPOR

Special to The Informer.

Crosby, Tex., Nov. 5, 1919.—One of the most Hunnish and heathenish cruelties ever perpetrated in a civilized county was staged here on October 27. Several colored men were working for a rice farmer and they were brought to town to be paid off.

One colored boy was brought to Crosby, presumably to be paid off, when a mob took him out of the car, poured three gallons of gasoline on him and after throwing him in the calaboose, threw matches on him and set him on fire, burning him into ashes.

Details of the alleged crime and the personnel of the mob have not been ascertained, but the daily white newspapers have been "mum" about this atrocity, which happened almost in a stone's throw of Harris County court house.

One Man Charged With Shooting A White Man---

A Third Negro Lynched Sunday

(United Press.)

Washington, Ga., Oct. 6.—Jack Gordon and Will Brown, Negroes, were taken from the Lincoln county jail at Lincolton early today by a mob and lynched, according to a telephone report received here. Following the lynching, the bodies of both Negroes were burned at the stake, it was said.

Gordon was charged with shooting deputy sheriff Roy Freeman and Boyce Ferton when the officers attempted to place him under arrest yesterday on charges of carrying concealed weapons and disorderly conduct. Brown was an alleged accomplice.

Freeman was reported to be dangerously wounded today and is not expected to recover. Ferston's wounds are not serious.

Mose Martin another Negro was shot and killed by members of a mob late yesterday when he is alleged to have denounced efforts to capture Gordon and Brown.

Five other Negroes reported to have been taken in charge by the mob were released early today, it was stated.

FLORID... LYNCHES ONE...

LAKE CITY, Fla., Dec. 4.—Enraged at an insult alleged to have been made upon a young white woman of Columbia county, a party of men lynched a Negro named Sam Moseley last night, about ten miles north of this place. Nothing was known of the lynching until passersby on their way to Lake City noticed the body hanging to a tree by the road.

Moonshine Whisky and Lynch Law Raise Tumult in Telfair County

The Constitution recently received from S. B. Woodfin, editor of the Richmond Virginian, the following letter of inquiry as to the truthfulness of a report of a particularly aggravated instance of mob violence purported to have taken place last May 24, at Milan, Telfair county, Georgia.

Richmond, Va., July 19, 1919.

Editor Constitution, Atlanta: We are in receipt of the enclosed letter with reference to a lynching alleged to have occurred recently in Milan, Ga. Will you not kindly advise me to what extent, if any, the statement of alleged facts made in this letter are correct or what the facts really were?

S. B. WOODFIN,
Editor Richmond Virginian.

Here follows the letter to which Mr. Woodfin refers:

New York, July 17, 1919.

Editor Virginian: A story of almost unbelievable brutality and injustice has come to us from Georgia, in the form of a sworn statement by a colored clergyman. It tells of the lynching by a Georgia mob of a colored man 72 years old, his offense being that he defended two colored girls from attack.

You will notice the writer refers to the silence of Georgia's newspapers. The only hope of making such outrages impossible is to make them matters of common knowledge. The colored clergyman's name is withheld for obvious reasons. His statement follows and I hope you will let it speak to your readers. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN R. SHILLADY,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"THE LYNCHING OF BERRY WASHINGTON,"

"———, Ga., May 26.

"I wish to inform you of an outrageous lynching which occurred at Milan, Ga., May 24, 1919, Telfair county, Mr. John Williams, sheriff. On May 24 at 1 o'clock at night, John Dandy and Lewis Evans, white, went down into the colored people's section of the town and went to the home of a widow by the name of Emma McCollers, who had two daughters. They knocked; but the occupants refused to open the door, and Dandy shot through the door. The ball went through the organ and the machine. That frightened the girls and they ran out to another old lady's home. Her name was Emma Tisber and is a widow with two little children. The white men went after these colored girls; the girls ran under the porch and hid. These white men broke down the door and tore up the floor. The old widow lady got frightened, ran and jumped in the well, and the children screamed for help. Brother Berry Washington, colored, 72 years old, ran out with his shotgun in his hand. When he got near the hall he met both of the white men. John Dandy, 25 years old, with a wife and two children, asked the old man what he came out for. He said: "To see what was the matter with the women and children." Then John Dandy fired at him and said: "I will kill you, old man." The old man fired and killed him (John Dandy) first. He fell with his pistol in his right hand and a cigarette in the other, and a flask of—liquor fell out of his pocket. The other white fellow ran (Lewis Evans). A. Stricklin heard it.

Gives Self Up.

"Another colored man came out and advised Brother Washington to go up town and wake the chief of police and give himself up. The policeman's name is Mr. Stuckey. He sent Brother Washington to McCrae jail at 2 o'clock on the night of the 24th. He stayed in jail until Saturday night, the 25th, at 12 o'clock. A mob of 75 or 100 took Brother Washington out of jail and brought him back to Milan. They carried him to the same spot where he shot Dandy and lynched him. He was hanged to a post, his body shot into pieces and left hanging there until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, May 26. He was lynched because he protected his own women, in his part of the town. White boys came down there late hours of the night and disturbed the peace and happiness of the colored and white people.

"They ordered every colored person to leave town Saturday night. Poor old men, women and children left their homes before dark. Not a colored person spent the night in their homes Saturday night nor Sunday night. Up to the 27th of May, this had not been published in any of the Georgia papers, it was so disgraceful. It is even said that a white minister directed the mob."

"Yours for justice and the race."

"This is the truth, the whole truth, so help me God.

"His name is Berry Washington, 72 years of age, and a faithful member of the A. M. E. church. He was also a steward. He had been living here for fifteen years as a good, quiet citizen."

Truth Is Confirmed.

The complete file as presented above was sent by The Constitution to one of the most prominent men in Telfair county—a man who not only enjoys the fullest confidence of the citizenship of the county, but who has a state-wide reputation for conservatism, truthfulness and veracity. His name is not given because in his reply to The Constitution he asks specifically that he be not drawn personally into the controversy in relation to the occurrence under discussion and request that his name be not used. It will be observed, however, that he makes a frank statement with reference to the situation; his letter to The Constitution being as follows:

The Verification.

McRae, Ga., July 23, 1919.

"Editor Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. Your letter making inquiry into the facts connected with a lynching at Milan, this county, to hand and noted.

"I very much regret to say that in the main, the letter of charges is true. About the only exception is that the man who was killed is named Dowdy instead of 'Dandy,' and that instead of there being a mob of 75 to 100 men, I have been reliably informed that there were less than ten men and only two entered the jail. (I was out of town at the time.)

"When I returned to town, I began making inquiry and the commissioner told me that he made repeated efforts to get the sheriff to remove the negro. He stated that he personally went to the jail late in the afternoon and demanded the keys of the jail in order that he might remove the negro, and he could not find the sheriff but found one of his deputies, who claimed he did not know where the keys were.

"The commissioner asked the editor of the county newspaper not to mention anything about the incident in his paper, as he was taking the matter up with the solicitor and others and would place private detectives on the case in order to round the lynchers up, at which time a special term of superior court would be convened and try them. So the intentions of the commissioner to start an investigation of the case was kept out of print, as he feared it would make it harder for him to round them up, but up to this time I have heard nothing further from it.

"Now, as to just what the two white men did in the 'negro quarters,' I cannot say. I couldn't say that they drove the negro girls from their home, or that one jumped in a well, but it is common knowledge that the men were drinking and down there at a very unseasonable hour, out of their place, cursing and disturbing the negroes, who were in their own homes. I have been told that when the old negro approached the white men, Dowdy asked him: 'Old man, what are you doing down here? Don't you know I'll shoot you?' And with that he fired; the old negro returning the shots. I do not know that Dowdy's father, who is a preacher, led the mob.

"It is a disgraceful occurrence. It is deplored by all the good people of this section, of course, but what can they do when the officers of the law refuse to act? We have been to them and asked that they act, but they refused. We promised to keep silent in order that we might not frustrate their plans to run down the guilty parties.

"Here is hoping the present legislature will get through that proposed measure giving the governor power to discharge a sheriff who refuses to do his duty in a case of this kind.

"Law and order is almost a thing of the past.

"Telfair is not alone in this class. Read the daily accounts of illicit distilling.

"In nearly every branch head in Georgia is to be found an illicit still.

"This contraband whisky is the inspiration of 99 per cent of these killings.

"That is what caused this disturbance. It was because a handful of the friends of the dead man were full of it, that they did what they did.

"It was because he was full of it that a well-known farmer and business man of this county shot and killed his brother-in-law a few days ago.

"I might go on and recite case after case of this kind, but you are as familiar with them as I am.

"There is only one thing necessary. **We need men who will enforce the law, and a law compelling the governor to remove them for failure to perform the law.**

"That is what Telfair needs. If that handful of men had known th... ONE man would be there to oppo... them when they came for that old negro, they would not have come.

"These are the facts, so far as I know them to be. I regret that it is so, but you asked me for the truth, and that is what I propose to give, regardless of the opinion that it may create."

Lynchings—1919 8 Cases of

407 July-Dec.

407

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
AUGUST 21 1919

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Louisburg, N. C., August 21—Waller Elliott, a negro, who is alleged to have attacked a farmer's wife, was shot to death last night by a mob which later carried the body to the scene of the crime and swung it to a tree in a country churchyard. The mob took the negro from Sheriff Kearney, two miles from here, while on his way to jail.

GEORGIA MOB KILLS NEGRO.

N Y WORLD
DECEMBER 22 1919

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 21.—Boarding a Central of Georgia passenger train at Smithville, Ga., a mob of about fifty men seized Charles West, a negro returned soldier, and hurried him away to a secluded spot, where he was shot to death. The negro had been arrested in Jacksonville, Fla., on a charge of having killed Emmett L. Brightwell, a farmer of Richland, Ga., and was being returned to Americus to answer to the charge when he was removed from the train.

Negro, Former Soldier, Lynched in Louisiana

N Y C TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

Body Tied to Automobile and Dragged Through Streets, Then Burned

BOAGLUSA, La., Aug. 31.—After being trailed by bloodhounds, caught and identified by a white woman as the man who attacked her Saturday, Lucius McCarty, a discharged negro soldier, was lynched here to-day by a mob of more than a thousand men.

His body was then tied to an automobile, dragged through the principal streets of the town and finally burned in front of the home of his victim.

TOWN AGAIN QUIET AFTER LYNCHING OF 2 NEGROES

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
DECEMBER 16, 1919

Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 16.—Reports received here early today from Chapmanville, Logan County, where two negroes were lynched by a mob late yesterday, indicated that quiet prevailed in the town and authorities expected no further disorders. No arrests in connection with the case had been made, the reports stated.

The lynching occurred on the bank of the Guyandotte River at Chapmanville, where the two negroes, E. [illegible] Whitfield and Earl Whitney, charged with the murder of a white man, were taken from deputy sheriffs, shot to death and the bodies thrown into the stream.

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WOMAN SLAIN BY MOB

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 7, 1919

MONROE, La., Sept. 6.—A negro charged with an attack on the wife of a farmer near Mer Rouge, La., was taken from the Sheriff of Morehouse Parish to-day by a mob of forty men and shot to death. The Sheriff was taking his prisoner to jail when intercepted by the crowd. The negro's name was not given in the advices received here.

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
NOVEMBER 29 1919

MOB SHOOTS NEGRO IDENTIFIED BY GIRL

FOXWORTH, Miss., Nov. 29.—Immediately after he had been identified by a white girl as the man who had attempted to attack her, Neville Foxworth, Negro, was taken from officers by a mob and shot to death here, yesterday.

The girl, on her way from school said the Negro followed her in the woods. She ran and he gave chase, but she outran him. She had recognized the Negro, however, and his arrest followed.

GEORGIA MOB KILLS NEGRO.

N Y EVE WORLD
DECEMBER 22, 1919

Returned Soldier Had Been Charged With Murder.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 22.—Boarding a Central of Georgia passenger train at Smithville, Ga., a mob of about fifty men seized Charles West, a negro returned soldier, and hurried him away to a secluded spot, where he was shot to death. The negro had been arrested in Jacksonville, Fla., on a charge of having killed Emmett L. Brightwell, a farmer of Richland, Ga., and was being returned to Americus to answer to the charge when he was removed from the train.

N Y C EVE SUN
AUGUST 29, 1919

LYNCH NEGRO, BURN CHURCH.

Whites in Georgia Get Rumor That Blacks Plan Uprising.

EASTMAN, Ga., Aug. 29.—A mob of white residents attacked Eli Cooper, a leader among the negroes, as he was in a church at Ocmulgee, Ga., and shot him to death yesterday.

The mob then burned the church. Later other negro churches and a lodge were burned. The attack on Cooper grew out of the rumor that the negroes were planning to rise and exterminate the white residents of the section.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY N. CAROLINA MOB

Constitution

Franklinton, N. C., December 27. A negro named Green, charged with the murder here today of R. M. Brown, was lynched near here by a mob tonight which took him from officers en route to Raleigh in an automobile, where it was intended to hold the negro for safe keeping. The negro was taken from the officers only after a fight between deputies and members of the mob and during the struggle Green broke away, but was recaptured.

A rope was tied around the negro's neck and he was dragged two miles behind an automobile, then hanged to a tree.

N Y C TRIBUNE 4 SEPT 19
N Y SEPTEMBER 4 1919
Lynched

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 3.—Flinton Eriggs, a discharged negro soldier, was shot and killed by a mob of thirty men three miles south of Star City, Ark., Monday afternoon, according to reports received here to-day. He was accused of having insulted a young white woman.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
NOVEMBER 21 1919

GEORGIANS LYNCH NEGRO.

Negro Dragged From Bed in His Home by Mob.

MADISON, Ga., Nov. 20.—A mob took Wallace Baynes, a negro, from his home near here last night and shot him to death after he had killed Kay Ozburn, railroad station agent, who had assisted an officer in an attempt to arrest him on a minor charge.

The negro was taken from his hiding place between two mattresses and dragged with a rope around his neck to nearby woods and killed.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 8, 1919

Another Georgia Negro Shot to Death by Mob

MACON, Ga., Oct. 7.—Eugene Hamilton, a negro under ten-year penitentiary sentence for an attempt upon the life of Charles Tingle, Jasper County farmer, was taken from Sheriff Middlebrook, of Jones County, by a mob of sixty men early to-day and shot to death.

Tingle was not seriously wounded, but friends had made repeated threats that they would "get" Hamilton, whose motion for a new trial, recently denied, had been carried to the Georgia Court of Appeals.

NEW YORK CITY EVE SUN
NOVEMBER 21, 1919

GEORGIA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Slayer Dragged From Bed Into Woods and Shot.

MADISON, Ga., Nov. 21.—Wallace Baynes, a negro, was dragged from his bed and shot to death by a mob, after he had killed Kay Ozburn, a railroad station agent, who had assisted in the arrest of Baynes.

The negro was taken from his hiding place between two mattresses and dragged to a nearby woods with a rope around his neck and shot.

NEW Y[illegible] WORLD
NO[illegible] 1919

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

MADISON, Ga., Nov. 21.—A crowd took Wallace Baynes, a negro, from his home near here last night and shot him to death, after he had killed Kay Ozburn, railroad station agent, who had assisted an officer in an attempt to arrest him on a minor charge. He was taken from his hiding place between two mattresses and dragged with a rope around his neck to nearby woods and killed.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
JULY 16 1919

NEGRO SHOWS PICTURES.

Views Taken in France Cause Trou[illegible] in America.

Mixon Ramey, discharged negro s[illegible] dier, stod before the recorder yest[illegible] day, charged with carrying obsce[illegible] pictures. Officer Spires testified th[illegible] he saw Ramey exhibit the postcar[illegible] to a friend and place them in his arr[illegible] shirt. The judge examined the view[illegible] but as a doubt appeared, he continu[illegible] the case until he could consult t[illegible] solicitor. The pictures were not [illegible] degrading as some that have been di[illegible] played in court.

Recorder Kimball is collecting th[illegible] pictures taken from defendants an[illegible] will show them to leading negroes [illegible] Columbia in order that they may b[illegible] informed.

MOB CREMATES NEGRO ON PUBLIC SQUARE

Constitution

Little Rock, Ark., November 11.—Jordan Jameson, negro, who, it was charged, shot and killed Sheriff Greer, of Columbia county, near Magnolia, last Friday, was taken from officers at Magnolia early today and burned on the public square at Magnolia.

Jameson was captured by a posse from Waldo, Ark., last night, surrendering when a threat was made to burn the house in which he had taken refuge, and was being taken to Magnolia to be turned over to the acting sheriff when a mob intercepted the posse, took possession of the prisoner and burned him on the public square of the town.

[illegible]N SHOT [illegible]EAS WHO [illegible]O PIECES

Luther Berry Shot Down [illegible] He Seeks to Arrest [illegible] Man on Warrant [illegible]ng Robbery Occurri[illegible]veral Months Ago

DEAS FOUND AT THE HOME OF A SISTER

Hunted Man Shoots at Berry Approached Him at Depot —Leavell Leads Squad Which Shoots Him to Pieces

G. Luther Berry, member of the Montgomery police department as a plain-clothesman, and Mace Deas, a well known young white man of the city, met violent deaths Sunday night as the result of encounters, first between Berry and Deas and later between Deas and a squad of patrolmen, headed by Police Captain W. J. Leavell, which was engaged in searching for the murderer of the officer.

Officer Berry was shot to death near the Union Depot a few minutes past nine o'clock as he started to arrest Deas on a warrant charging him with connection in a robbery which occurred several months ago near the Atlantic Coast Line shops, and on which Russell Shouse and "Punch" Roberts were tried in circuit court. Berry, accompanied by plain-clothesman Bernard Young, had received information that Deas was in the city, he having left after the alleged offense above referred to, and that he was at the depot, and they were near the entrance of the depot when Deas and another man came out. Officer Berry, it is said, started after Deas who turned and then whipped out his pistol and shot once, then fled.

Officer Young at once started after Deas, who ran toward the L. & N. freight sheds, emptying his gun at the fleeing form, but apparently without results, as Deas soon disappeared between some cars and Young returned to his fellow officer. Mr. Berry was removed to a local infirmary, where he died within a few minutes after being carried into the operating room. He had been shot through the throat, the bullet ranging downward to the right side and lodging right under the shoulder blade. It was believed that in its passage it had severed a large artery from the heart as the wounded man was bleeding profusely externally as well as internally. In falling he was also badly bruised about the face.

News of the shooting spread over the city like wild fire and a vast throng soon gathered at police headquarters. All patrolmen were called in and a city-wide search for Deas was ordered. Nearly two hours after the death of the officer headquarters was given the information that the hunted man could probably be found at the home of his sister, Mrs. P. R. Collins, at No. 9 Pelham street, Captains Leavell and J. F. Partin at once going to that point.

When the two captains arrived at the dwelling house they were joined by Detectives Paul Rapport and Patrolman G. W. Berry and the squad then rapped on the door. Mr. Collins, it is said, answered the door and to the inquiry as to whether Mace Deas had been there, replied yes. The squad at once punshed forward into the house and was told that Deas was in the back room. A few seconds later Deas was mortally wounded. The officers rushed through the front room and to the rear one which was dark. They found Deas crouched in one corner of the room and as they appeared, it was said he raised his arm as though to fire upon them. This was the signal for Captain Leavell and his force to get busy and more than 25 bullets were fired from four heavy revolvers at the crouching form.

Dr. C. G. Laslie was called to police headquarters to minister to the dying prisoner, and upon examination in the assembly room where Deas lay on the floor bleeding profusely, it was found that his body had been pierced at least seven times in mortal spots by bullets from the revolvers of the officers. Either wound [illegible] would have proved fatal. There were two shots [illegible] neck, one in the lower abdomen and four through the chest.

While a number of other posses were

out scouring the city for Deas and eager to avenge the murder of Officer Berry, Captains Leavell and Partin drew up at No. 3 Pelham street about 11 o'clock after they had fruitlessly searched two houses on King street in quest of the fugitive. They observed that Detectives Rapport and Officer G. W. Berry had arrived at the scene a moment before, and the four, with drawn revolvers, knocked at the door of the house. A man came to the door, the officers said, and upon being questioned, told them that Deas was in a rear room.

Go After Deas

As fast as human feet could carry them, the officers dashed through the front room and through a door into the rear room. The latter room was dark from within, but a light from the adjoining room enabled them to discern the form of Deas as they reached the opening. Deas was in a corner of the room, and upon seeing the officers leveled his pistol at them. The officers then opened fire, and emptied their revolvers, filling him full of bullets. Deas remained standing for a few moments and veered toward a rear door, apparently trying to go through it, when he dropped his pistol.

LOUIS BISHOP TELLS OF FOUKAL LYNCHING

The Montgomery Adv

Nine Baldwin County Prisoners Brought to Montgomery Friday; Bishop Calmly Gives Details of Murder in Bay Minette Jail; Officials Hear Full Confession

6-26-19

PRISONER SAYS FOUKAL WAS NOT ASLEEP WHEN MURDERED

Birmingham Court Reporter Takes Down Statement of Man Who Says Foukal Murdered His Brother in Cold Blood; Gives Thrilling Account of Killing of Robert Bishop

MOBILE, ALA., July 3—Three other arrests were made by the Baldwin county officials this evening in the same case. They are Wesley Bishop, a cousin of the man killed by Foukal and Ira and Harvey Underwood. All arrests were made on information in the alleged confessions of the men now in jail at Birmingham. The total number of those under arrest in the case tonight is twenty-five. More are to be taken into custody tomorrow.

BOBILE, ALA, July 3.—Henry Bishop, a relative of the man killed by Frank Foukal, lynched in his cell in the Balwin county jail at Bay Minette, June 22, was taken from the United Fruit steamship Herman Winter tonight, five minutes before the ship sailed for Central America. He was placed in jail here, charged with complicity in the lynching of Foukal, and will be taken to Birmingham for safe keeping in the morning.

LOUIS BISHOP CONFESSES.

Seated in the office of the Montgomery county jail, Friday night, Louis Bishop, in the presence of Assistant Attorney General Horace C. Wilkinson, W. R. Stuart, of Baldwin county, Sheriff John L. Scogin of Montgomery county, and several other witnesses, told how he fired the first shot into the body of Frank Foukal, who was murdered in the Baldwin county jail on the morning of June 22.

Together with H. W. Wright, Harmon Pierce, Johnny Johnson, Albert Lipscomb, Cicero Nelson, Devereux Nelson, Rudolph Pierce and George Nelson, arirved in Montgomery from Bay Minette on the 5:50 train Friday evening, in the custody of Assistant Attorney General Wilkinson, W. R. Stuart, sheriff of Baldwin county and Deputy J. M. Wooley. The prisoners were taken at once to the Montgomery county jail to await the arrival of C. B. Frith, a Birmingham court reporter, who took down their statements, which they will be required to sign.

Bishop appeared outwardly calm, and rolled and lighted 'nterminable cigarettes as he recounted in a subdued and monotonous voice, the details of the crime. He is tall and lean, and has the appearance of a man about 40 years old. The features are commonplace except for the eyes, which are peculiarly dark and piercing.

He denied that Foukal was asleep when the first shot was fired. His statement concerning the killing of his brother, Robert Bishop, also conflicts with every account of the affair so fa made public.

Asked to repeat the names of th who made up the mob which acc lished Foukal's death, Bishop re- complied, giving them in order, a lows: Sim Andrews, Walter Bi Louis Bishop, Albert Lipscomb, ward Nelson, Johnny Johnson, Jo derwood, George Nelson, Sam Will Harry Williams, Dexereux Nelson, Harvey Underwood.

He explained how on the nigh the murder, the mob assembled on outskirts of the town of Fairhope went to Bay Minette by The start was made as nearly as he co said the party carri shotgu and two John Joe H

go to the jail, but remained on watch outside, he stated.

Sim Andrews led the party which proceeded toward the jail. Upon arriving there, they went through a window on the ground floor which they found open. Sim Andrews then went into the room where Sheriff Richerson was sleeping and turned on the light over the bed. The sudden light awakened the sheriff who sat upright. They seized him and several members of the mob held a pillow over his face so that he could not cry out. In the meantime, Sim Andrews procured the keys to the doors leading to Foukal's cell. One key was found in the sheriff's trousers pocket, the other in the kitchen.

He went on to say that while Sam Williams and Devereux Nelson held the sheriff in his bed, Sim Andrews unlocked the doors of the jail and accompanied by Louis Bishop and the rest of the party, proceeded to where Foukal lay asleep. Bishop says they grasped him by the shoulders, and shook him several times. "Is this Foukal?" they asked. The question was repeated, until Foukal finally aroused from his slumber answered, "Yes, who are you looking for?" "We're looking for you," Bishop says he told the doomed man. At the same time he fired several shots into Fouk-'s body

ws also fired out of

Lynchings—1919 Cases of

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July—Dec.

DRAG NEGRO FROM BURNING JAIL AFTER 9 HOURS FIGHT

Seething Mass of Flames in Court House and Jail Forces Sheriff to Submit to Mob; Mayor's Appeal Met With Attempt to Hang Him; Rope About Mayor's Neck Is Cut by Policeman; Negro, Charged With Assault, Hanged to Electric Light Pole; Mob Diminishes After Lynching.

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 29—Mayor Edward P. Smith died shortly after midnight from injuries inflicted by a mob which attempted to lynch him.

The mayor left his office and went to the street in front of the county court house to advise the dispersal of the mob, which last night was clamoring for William Brown, a negro, confined in the county jail, on a charge of attacking a white girl.

Mayor Smith had only spoken a few words, advising the mob to observe the law when some one shouted: "Lynch him!" and one of the crowd threw a rope about his neck.

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 28—William Brown, negro, alleged to have assaulted a white girl, was dragged from the county jail at 11 o'clock tonight and hanged to an electric light pole, following a struggle of nine hours, by an immense mob to wrest him from the sheriff.

Sheriff Michael Clark and his deputies held the fort in the top story of the court house, where is located the jail, with a hundred prisoners until the building became a seething mass of flames, and he was forced to submit.

After the lyching, the firemen were for the first time able to get a stream on the flames. At the same time additional extension ladders were sent to the third and fourth floors where many of the occupants were standing on window ledges on the one side of the building that had not been touched by the flames.

The entire fire department was on the scene and many of the trucks were rushed to fire houses to secure extra hose.

The negro was pulled out on the south side of the court room, giving the firemen an opportunity to work on the north side where the fire started. As soon as the mob had accomplished its primary object, it started to diminish.

The work of rescue then began. It was apparent that the jail story, on the fifth floor of the building, was becoming intensely hot. The cries of the prisoners, about 100 of whom were trapped, spurred the firemen to greater efforts.

Shortly before midnight the fire in the court house was brought under control, the mob was dispersing and it was believed that the sheriff's force and prisoners were safe.

Fire broke out in the court house shortly after 9 p. m.

Shortly after 9 o'clock a big fire started on the ground floor of the courthouse and the entire fire department was called out. There are more than 100 prisoners billeted in the jail, which is on the top floor of the courthouse. The crowds made it difficult for the fire department to reach the scene, or for the police to protect the firemen in their work. Several lines of hose were quickly cut by the mob.

Within ten minutes after the firemen arrived every line of hose laid by the firemen had been cut. The flames quickly mounted to the fourth floor and could be seen pouring ont of the sheriffs office. Directly above is the jail where more than a hundred prisoners are confined. Frantic efforts were being made to release them by fire escapes.

It was learned that one man, Frank Clancy, aged 20, had been killed and two others, Frank Morasco and James Bords were wounded.

The interior of the big building became a mass of flames by 10 o'clock and forced by the heat, a large part of the mob moved back from the building on the north side. They gathered again, however, on the south side where the heat had not become so intense.

At this point a Barbara Fleitchie appeared at a window at the north end of the building in the person of an aged woman, who wildly flung an American flag to the wind and appealed to the mob to desist. There were mingled cheers and hoots from the rioters, who yelled for the prisoner whom they sought to lynch. It had the effect, however, of giving the firemen an opportunity to run an extension ladder to the fourth floor, from which it was hoped to take the sheriff and his deputies and his prisoners who were about to become victims of the flames.

Just after dark a crowd began sacking a downtown gun and ammunition store, the police being powerless for the time being. The crowd reached large proportions during the evening, every street within a radius of four or five blocks being jammed with humanity. Two negro policemen who were among the officers rushed to the scene, were badly beaten by the crowd, one of them receiving dangerous injuries. Several other officers received serious but not dangerous injuries.

Early in the afternoon Sheriff Mike Clark, who feared for his prisoner, massed a number of deputies in the jail which is on the top floor of the court house. To his force was added uniformed police officers. Chief of Police Eberstein climbed on top of a box and undertook to appeal to the crowd to disperse, but was hooted down and had considerable trouble extricating himself and getting into the court house building.

Three streams of water turned on it apparently only served to anger the crowd further and a fusillade of bricks and other missiles followed during which more than fifty windows were smashed.

The court house door was guarded by uniformed officers but the rioters obtained a rope and ladder and began pouring through second story windows. A large number of them secured entrance before the police checked the assault.

Numerous attacks on negroes in the downtown district continued to occur and a large number of them were injured, some dangerously hurt.

The police seemed powerless to be at all the points which were threatened by the mob which continued to increase the territory over which it was working. Women joined in the beating administered to the negroes. A crowd marched to the police station in search of prisoners but recoiled when the police made a show of force.

Superintendent Ringer, of the police department, could not be found late this evening and his home could not be raised by telephone. Mayor Smith was also absent from his home when the trouble begun, but later appeared and appealed to the crowds to disperse. A number of accidents were reported on account of traffic congestion.

The assault with which William Brown was charged was committed early in the week. With an escort crippled beyond the point of resistance, the girl met here assailant a few blocks from home in the southeast part of the city. He held the couple up at the point of a revolver. After robbing the young man he attacked the young woman in his prsence, holding a revolver at the head of her escort in the meantime.

Later Brown was arrested by police officers and taken to the city jail where both the girl and her escort identified him as the man who committed the deed. Later it was stated that Brown had made a confession of his crime. He was taken to the county jail, which was considered a safe place for his confinement.

ROPE ABOUT NECK MAYOR OF OMAHA ESCAPES THE MOB

Mayor Smith Was Strung Up and Badly Injured for Trying to Save Negro, But Not Killed as First Reported.

TROOPS PATROLLING STREETS OF OMAHA

Authorities Think They Have Situation in Hand. Only Two Persons Killed in Riot, Though Many Were Injured.

Omaha, Neb., September 29.—With 800 troops from Forts Omaha and Crook, Neb., and Camp Dodge, Iowa, on riot duty, and with 500 more soldiers due to arrive later, Omaha officials were confident there would be no further outbreak of the race rioting wihch yesterday and last night resulted in the death of two persons, injuries to several score of others, an attempt to lynch Mayor E. P. Smith, and partial destruction by fire of the county courthouse.

The troops have machine guns ready to put into use if necessary. Headquarters were established at central police station by Colonel J. E. Morris, Twentieth infantry, commander of the military forces in the city. Members of the police department were put under Colonel Morris' orders. General Leonard A. Wood, commander of the central department of the army, is expected to arrive in the city tonght or tomorrow to take charge of the situation.

Developments in Situation.

Developments in the situation during the day included:

Announcement by County Attorney A. V. Shotwell that he would do everything in his power to fix the responsibility for the rioting and to start prosecutions.

Issuance of a proclamation by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob W. S. Wuest, commanding officer at Fort Omaha, promising protection to all and asking that firearms be given over to the police or military authorities.

The stationing of federal troops near the hospital where Mayor Smith lies suffering from injuries received when mob attempted to lynch him.

Announcement by Mayor Smith's physician that his condition was "very satisfactory."

Inauguration by local authorities of precautions to guard against a fresh outbreak, including the transportaton of negro prisonersf from the jail here to the state penitentiary at Lincoln.

The city was quiet throughout the day, soldiers patrolling the streets to prevent the congregation of groups on street corners.

Mayor Smith was the victim, several years ago, of an accident which required a serious operation on the skull. He wears a silver plate where a small portion of the skull was removed at that time. During the attempt to place his life in jeopardy Sunday, the mayor received a severe blow on the head, from the effects of which danger of complications was feared.

On account of his previous disability the mayor had for a long time refrained from violent exercises of all kinds.

Only Two Persons Killed.

Latest reports of the rioting estimate the number of injured all the way from 45 to 60. Only two persons were killed, however. These were William Brown, negro, who was taken from the county jail and lynched, and a white man believed to be Clarence Clancy, aged 23, of Omaha.

When Mayor Smith regained consciousness his first question of a hospital attendant was: "What did they do with the colored man?"

He was told.

The mayor was unable to give a coherent story of the mob's attack on him. He had been on the roof of the courthouse and had just come down to ask the mob to obey the law when he was seized.

The mob, reports show, was com-

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posed for the most part of young men and boys, but the police were powerless to check them. Criticism was heard today that there was a lack of leadership in the organization of the forces combating the mob.

Mob Seizes Mayor.

Mayor Smith was seized by the mob on Seventeenth street, near the courthouse, about 10 o'clock and was threatened with lynching. He was hustled to Harney street and stopped at the foot of a trolley pole on the cross-arm of which was a coil of rope.

"Give us the key to the jail," "If we can't get the negro we'll lynch you," "He's no better than the nigger," "He's a negro lover," were shouts heard among the mob. "Get that rope," someone shouted. It was pulled down by a loose end, but was not long enough to reach. A man climbed the pole and with a knife cut the rope. It was brought down and placed around the neck of the mayor.

"Throw it up over the pole and string the mayor up," yelled a dozen voices. The mayor was the center of a crush so great that it almost overturned an automobile standing near.

The rope was placed around the mayor's neck. Appalled at the possibility of murdering the city's chief executive, protests began to be heard. "We won't stand for hanging the mayor;" "that won't get us the nigger;" "let 'im go;" "tell 'im to get out of here." Then two officers cut the rope, carried the mayor to an ambulance and rushed him to a hospital.

The mayor's law firm is at present defending two negroes charged with assaults on white women. The police assert that fact had much to do with some of the remarks made by members of the mob who had a hand in the attempt against his life.

Courthouse in Ruins.

The fire started in the courthouse, left that structure a mass of ruins. The property was valued at a million and a half dollars. The damage to the records could not be estimated early today, but it is believed many have been destroyed beyond reclamation. Statistics vital to county affairs since the county was organized are believed to be badly damaged.

For several hours the lives of more than 100 prisoners in the county jail were endangered by the flames in the lower floors of the building. It was finally necessary to send them all to the roof. Sheriff Clark stood off the angry mob until the flames caused the prisoners themselves to take action. They at first decided among themselves to throw the negro from the roof to the pavement below and leave him to the destruction of the mob. It was at this moment that the mob that had gained entrance to the burning building pushed past Sheriff Clark and his deputies and forced their way into the cell corridor. Here it was that the negro was turned over to them.

Throwing a rope around his neck these men, numbering about fifty, dragged him to the ground floor down stifling stairways and through blinding smoke to the street. When they appeared at the Harney street entrance to the courthouse they were greeted by a howling mob of thousands.

Brown was practically dead before he was ever strung to the light pole. Two bullets were fired into his body as he was dragged through the crowd. He was never heard to utter a word and he was not given an opportunity to speak before being stretched full length before the gaze of thousands.

Brown's body was mutilated beyond recognition. Riddled by a thousand bullets, it was first placed over a fire of tar red fagots. It was not permitted to remain there long, however, and was soon being dragged through the streets at the end of a rope pulled by fifty members of the mob. This spectacle did not end until late in the morning hours, when what remained of the torse was hung to a trolley pole at one of the most important down-town intersections. The arrival of the federal troops caused a dispersal of the mob.

The destruction of the court house came as a result of a lack of police protection for the firemen when they attempted to run hose lines. Many of the firemen, however, entered the building and assisted in the work of quieting the prisoners, some of whom had become frantic.

Officers threw their clubs, guns and badges of authority to the wind and quit the job cold. This was especially true of many of the younger men who have come into the service under the present administration.

Sheriff Clark today told the story of how Brown finally came into the possession of the mob.

"... deputy sheriffs had orders ... Brown and they did all in ... power to do so," said Clark. "When the flames and smoke crowded us off the fourth floor, Commissioner Ringer, Chief Eberstein, Mayor Smith and some police officers started for the freight elevator. The last men into the elevator were Mayor Smith, Commissioner Ringer and Chief Eberstein.

Women Prisoners Screaming.

"The women prisoners were screaming at the top of their voices. We took fifteen women prisoners and released rather than have them burn in their cells. They escaped from the building.

"Later we took the male prisoners out of their cells when it became too hot there and led them to the roof of the building. They were panic-stricken. The negro prisoners seized Brown and tried to push him over the cornice into the crowd below but white prisoners and deputy sheriffs restrained them.

"I was on my way up a stairway to the roof when a mass of bodies tumbled down over my head and sprawled on the floor beneath me.

"The negro prisoners had bolted by me with Brown in their clutches. They hurried him to the floor below and turned him over to a crowd of thirty or more who had climbed into the window from an extension ladder. That was the last I saw of Brown.

"We had 126 prisoners in the jail Sunday morning. We released fifteen women. Three men prisoners escaped, two were confined for petty offences and one for burglary."

Reform Administration.

Since the present city administration came into office May 1, 1918 the mayor has supported the police administration of Superintendent Ringer, which has been known as a "reform" administration. He has supported such changes in the police personnel as were recommended by Mr. Ringer and this action has been the source of considerable criticism by some newspapers.

Twenty-eight years ago yesterday, a negro named Neal was taken from the court house and hanged on a pole just across the street from where Brown met his death.

Early this morning a report from police headquarters stated that the mayor was dead, but it proved erroneous.

Mayor Smith is 59 years old and is a democrat in politics. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and came to Nebraska in 1885 and to Omaha in 1890. He is a lawyer and practiced his profession until chosen mayor a year ago last May, to succeed James G. Dahlman who had held that office for twelve years.

This morning, after the soldiers had begun restoring order in the city, many police officers stripped themselves of their insignia of authority and resigned forthwith. Most of the policemen who quit were men who had come into the service during the present administration.

GENERAL WOOD SENT TO OMAHA.

Washington, September 29.—Major-General Leonard Wood, commanding the central department, with headquarters at Chicago, has been directed by Secretary Baker to proceed to Omaha, Neb., where federal troops were sent last night to quell a race riot.

Mr. Baker communicated with General Wood after he had received a message from the governor of Nebraska asking for federal aid. The troops were ordered from Fort Omaha by General Wood, the secretary said

An appeal for help was received late last night by Senator Hitchcock, democrat, Nebraska, from the sheriff at Omaha. It was referred to Mr. Baker.

GRAND JURY SUBMITS REPORT ON LYNCHING

The Montgomery Advertiser

No Evidence Secured to Establish Identity of the Mob of Lynchers

10-4-19

Unable to obtain any information leading to the detection of those responsible for the lynching Monday of three negroes, Robert Crosky, Relias Phifer and Will Temple, who were shot to death, the Montgomery county grand jury at 9 o'clock Friday morning submitted a brief report to Circuit Judge Leon McCord and were discharged after a special session lasting less than 24 hours. The jury was convened at noon Thursday and twenty-two witnesses were examined in one hour on that day. It was understood that on Friday, just before adjournment, the jury examined two additional witnesses.

In dismissing the jurors Judge McCord thanked them cordially for their services, stating to them that he reposed the fullest confidence in them and felt that they had been faithful in their efforts to make a searching investigation.

The grand jury report apparently has closed a threatening chapter in the history of Montgomery. Early Monday afternoon a mob of masked men held up deputies at the points of shot guns on the Lower Wetumpka Road and taking from them, Robert Crosby and Relias Phifer, negroes charged with criminally assaulting white women of this city, led them to a clump of woods near Hughes' Ferry and shot both fatally. Excitement from this lynching was still fresh when on Monday night Policeman Barbaree was shot by Will Temple, a negro, while trying a quell a disturbance between negroes in the eastern part of the city. Although fatally shot, the officer shot Temple who was taken to Hale's Infirmary, but was later shot to death in the hospital by an angry mob.

Following a conference by Judge McCord, Solicitor W. T. Seibels and Governor Kilby, the grand jury was summoned into special session to make a critical and unprejudiced investigation.

The grand jury report was read to the court by F. G. Salter, its foreman. The text of the report follows:

"The Grand Jury organized and empanelled on the second day of October 1919, have complied with your Honor's charge, which was thorough and complete in every respect.

"We have examined diligently and carefully every witness brought before us, and we have worked with the sole idea of ascertaining some information that would establish the identity of the parties engaged in the killing of Robert Crosky, Relias Phifer, and also the negro, Will Temple, at Hale's Infirmary.

"We beg to report that we can secure no information whatever to establish the identity of any of the parties engaged in these killings.

"We, therefore, ask to be discharged."

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB IN ALABAMA

Constitution

Montgomery, Ala., September 29.—Two negroes, Miles Phifer and Robert Crosky, the latter a returned soldier, were taken from Montgomery county officials about five miles from this city, and lynched this afternoon.

The negroes were being carried to the state prison at Wetumpka for safe keeping when a masked mob of about 25 men held up the automobile in which they were traveling, forced the officers to lay down their arms and then led the negroes about 100 yards into the woods and opened fire on them with shotguns and pistols. Both negroes were charged with criminal assault on white women.

9/30/19

There was no excitement following the news of the lynching. Judge Leon McCord, presiding judge of the circuit court, had a long conference with Governor Kilby directly after he was informed of the affair and later announced that a special session of the grand jury to investigate it would probably be called. Tonight the governor held a lengthy conference with the three deputies from whom the negroes were taken, but no word of what transpired in that conference leaked out.

Phifer was almost instantly killed while Croskey lingered until nearly 8 o'clock tonight before death came.

Earlier in the day the two negroes had been granted a preliminary hearing, behind closed doors, to answer to indictments charging them with criminally assaulting two white women of the city and their trials had been set down for next Friday.

After the action of the trial Judge had become known it is said that organization of the mob was then undertaken, and with a tip that the negroes would not be held in Montgomery but probably be carried to some other jail nearby, the leaders surmised that the Wetumpka prison would be the one selected. The party, numbering twenty-five men all masked, made its way to a point on the Wetumpka road about five miles east of the city and there waited the arrival of the sheriff's car carrying the prisoners.

When the car carrying the two negroes, which was accompanied by three deputy sheriffs, rolled up to the spot selected by the leaders of the mob, the latter blocked the road and demanded custody of their prisoners. Resistance was useless in the face of shot guns and pistols. Deputy Sheriff Frizzell, one of the guards, declared. They were disarmed, a guard left with them and the negroes hustled out of the car and about 100 paces off the road they were loosed and told to run. Thoroughly frightened and realizing the fate that was upon them the negroes made little or no effort to get away and then the men opened fire on them with pistols and shot guns. Phifer was almost instantly killed, being riddled from head to heel, while Croskey was likewise shot up but survived for five hours.

Accused of Spreading Propaganda, Sumter Negro Is Found Dead

Americus, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—The body of Ernest Glenwood, a negro, was found yesterday in Flint river near the line of Sumter and Dooly counties by Tom Shirer, a fisherman. The negro, who formerly lived in the vicinity of Lily, Dooly county, disappeared September 22, when he was taken in custody by three masked men. John Graham, another negro, who was with Glenwood at the time, was not molested.

Glenwood, it is charged, had been circulating incendiary propaganda among negroes in Dooly county, and when he was seized it was believed he would be whipped and made to leave the community. When the body was found yesterday a rope was about the neck and another stout cord about the right wrist. It is not known how Glenwood came to his death, but it is believed after he had been severely whipped and let free that he jumped from the river bridge, 14 miles from Americus and only a short distance from where the body was found.

(J)

Atlanta Const. 10/4/19

Lynchings—1919 July—Dec. 415

Cases of.

415

OMAHA NEE BEE
OCTOBER 5, 1919

Recall Lynching of Negro in 1891 Just Block Down the Street From Scene of Sunday Night Mob Compelled to Break Jail and Steel Cage

Joe Coe, alias George Smith, Taken from Jail to Parents of Little Girl for Identification—Sheriff John F. Boyd and Gov. James E. Boyd Addressed Crowd Without Effect—Councilman Moriarty Broke Door and Jailor Lynch Presented Gun at Head of "Uncle Jimmie" Cannon—Steel Cage Demolished With Sledges—Julius S. Cooley Made Address to Crowd Beneath Dangling Figure.

The lynching of Will Brown in Omaha Sunday night was the first that has occurred in this city since Saturday, October 10, 1891, when Joe Coe, alias George Smith, was hanged to a wire supporting the Harney street trolley wire in front of the Boyd theater, Seventeenth and Harney street, just one block from the scene of the hanging of Brown Sunday night.

Smith, alias Joe Coe, was charged with brutally assaulting a 5-year-old girl named Lizzie Yates, who was reported dead the afternoon before Coe was lynched. The alleged death of the little girl later proved to be without foundation.

Taken Before Parents.

The accused negro was taken from the city jail Friday afternoon and driven to the home of the girl's parents, living at 1712 North Eighteenth street, for the purpose of identification. He was dressed in different clothes than he wore at the time of the attack, but Mrs. Yates was quite certain he was the negro who had been prowling around the house representing himself to be a garbage man.

She said she would not be willing to swear positively as to his identity. The little girl was still timid and very nervous from her experience, and could not be induced to look at the negro, so nothing could be obtained from her in the way of identifying her assailant.

At 8:30 a crowd collected around the city jail, but they were told that the accused negro had been taken to the county jail By 9 there was a crowd of over 1,000 around the county jail yelling "bring out the nigger," numerous cries like this and almost at exactly the same time were heard at the courthouse Sunday night.

"Break the Door"

After a good deal of howling, some one yelled, "Let's break the door," and soon a line of men appeared carrying a long, heavy post. Sheriff John F. Boyd appeared and standing on the steps said: "Gentlemen and fellow citizens, as sheriff of Douglas county, I command you to disperse. I know what you want, but Smith is not here, he was taken away about supper time."

"A fake, a lie," the crowd howled. After a moment the sheriff was able to continue, and said that he must do his duty and protect the jail.

"If I had my way," said Boyd to closing, "I would furnish the rope to hang the wretch."

Governor Appears.

Governor James E. Boyd was sent for, and crowding his way to the steps, attempted to speak, but the howling stopped only for a moment, while the governor said:

"For the honor of Omaha, men, desist. Your actions are a disgrace to the city and will bring shame to every man in it. I implore you to cease and let the law take its course. Be men and disperse."

Councilman Moriarty grabbed hold of the bars over the window of the jailer's office and urged the mob on. Moriarty started things by thrusting his cane through the bars and breaking the windows. A couple dozen men took up the heavy post and using it as a ram, started to break through the steel bars. This could not be done, and attention was turned to the window casing. Every stroke of the timber was greeted with lusty cheers.

Jailor Presents Gun.

An old white-haired man, Uncle Jimmie Cannon, who was as much of a leader as any one, said he would go and started to climb into the window, but he was met by Jailer Lynch, who held a heavy revolver at the old man's head and told him to get out. Then a 20-foot plank was brought up and shoved into the room, clearing it of its occupants, who retreated into the hall.

Once inside, the crowd made short of the door opening from the office into the corridor. The door opening into the large cell on the lower floor was broken and the crowd made its way upstairs to the room where the negro spent the last hours of his life.

Break Steel Cage.

The door leading to his room was broken open and the crowd rushed in, surrounding the steel cage, in one corner of which crouched the miserable object of their search. A blanket was wrapped around him and he was endeavoring to conceal himself. The sight of the steel cage did not daunt the attacking party and demands for sledge hammers, crowbars, cold chisels, etc., shouted through the window met with quick response from those outside and soon the noise of resounding blows awakened the echoes out-

Meanwhile a dozen policemen stood outside, but they were utterly helpless and did not attempt to do anything. The crowd was constantly receiving accessions, until about 10,000 people were collected. The hill about the jail was literally black with people, and Harney street, from Eighteenth to Sixteenth, was filled with a howling, surging mob.

At this time the fire department arrived on the scene, but every attempt of the men to connect a hose was stopped by members of the mob, the same as occurred last Sunday. The hose was cut into bits. Seeing all attempts to turn the hose on the crowd were useless, the firemen were withdrawn.

Bring Negro Out.

At 12:25 the leaders of the mob called to the crowd to give them room to get out of the window of the jail office. With a blood curdling yell, the crowd gave way for the leaders and the doomed man. Several men sprang out of the window with the rope in their hands and others shoved the half dead brute out the window. Then the most fearful work ever witnessed at the hands of a mob in Omaha, up to that time, was performed amid the piercing yells of thousads of desperate men.

The rope was grasped by nearly a hundred men, who ran down to Seventeenth and Harney streets. The accused negro was dragged by the neck all the way and was nearly dead before he had been dragged 100 feet. The mob rushed upon him, kicking and jumping upon him as he was jerked down over the rough pavement, his clothing being almost torn from his body and the skin and flesh bleeding in a shocking manner.

The leaders in the rope brigade made for a telegraph pole at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Harney streets. One of the lynchers climbed up the pole, but found no projection to throw the rope across, and quickly descended to lead the way to a pole that stood diagonially across the street, directly north and across the street from the Boyd theater.

Strung Into Air.

Within a short time the end of the rope was returned to the mob below, and in a second the body of the negro was dangling in the air. Beneath the dangling body stood the mob, looking up at the object of their fearful revenge, gleaming in the electric light, and their voices filling the air with the cries of a vengeance fully satisfied.

While the majority of the great crowd quietly left for home, fully 1,000 persons remained and completely blocked the streets and sidewalks near the dead man. Calls for speeches were sent up by the crowd. Julius S. Cooley was first spotted and compelled to make a talk. Cooley didn't say much of anything beyond claiming a great saying to the county by such action, and advocated the laws of Judge Lynch on account of celerity and economy.

Heafy & Heafy's undertaking wagon drove up as the speech ended and was greeted with cheers. Some cried: "Let him hang, d—n him, let him hang." Amid such remarks the body was lowered into the box, after having hung one hour, and with one final hurrah the wagon drove down Farnam street on a gallop.

Notwithstanding the terrific jam, no serious accidents occurred, though several persons were more or less injured, being knocked down and walked over.

Coe was a married man and had a wife and child, who resided in the alley between Eleventh and Twelfth streets in the rear of the Wells-Fargo Express company.

Lynchings – 1919 Cases of

425

July – Dec.

Victim Alleged To Have Committed Assault On White Woman

Given No Hearing; Body Riddled With Bullets And Then Hung In Church Yard

Louisburg, N. C. Aug. 21—Walter Elliott, Ngro, who is alleged to have asaulted a farmers' wife, was shot to death last night by a mob which later carried the body to the scene of the crime and swung it to a tree in country churchyard. The mob took the Negro from Sheriff Kearney, two miles from here while on his way to jail.

MISSISSIPPI HAS A NEGRO LYNCHING BEE

BELZONI, MISS., July 7.—Sheriff O. G. Turner, tonight verified the reported lynching of a negro at Louise, Miss. late Tuesday night when he returned from the scene. Sheriff Turner said Robert Truett, 18 years old negro, was hanged on a bridge by a mob. It is alleged the negro insulted a married white woman after forcing an entrance into her room. The officer denied that Truett was a former soldier, but said the belief was that he had obtained his idea from a discharged negro soldier. No arrests were made.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN WILCOX COUNTY

Returned Soldier, Accused of Shooting White Man, Hanged to Pole.

Abbeville, Ga., August 14.—Jim Grant, returned negro soldier, was lynched near Pope City, Wilcox county, early today. He is alleged to have shot Lee Gammage and his son, Lee, Tuesday morning. Grant's father also was severely whipped by a crowd of citizens. Grant was captured at Richwood last night while trying to board a train and brought back to the scene of the shooting. His father was sent for, whipped and advised to leave immediately. Grant then was informed he would be taken to the county jail, but near Pope City he was hanged to a telephone pole, the body being left there.

Grant is said to have fired at the white men while they were taking into custody another negro accused of theft.

The white men were not seriously wounded.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED ON GILMER SQUARE

Gilmer, Texas, July 24.—Gilmer was quiet tonight after a night and day of intense excitement, brought about by the attack yesterday on a white woman, and the lynching today on the courthouse square of Chilton Jennings, young negro, for the crime after he was identified and had confessed.

Jennings was captured by a sheriff's posse early today three miles from Gilmer, after an all night search. He was placed in jail at noon. A mob soon gathered and with the aid of sledge hammers broke the steel doors of the jail.

Just as the negro was brought out and a rope placed about his neck a man on horseback approached and was handed the rope. He galloped away, dragging the negro several blocks to the courthouse square. Jennings was then hanged.

The victim is said to be in a critical condition.

NEGRO AGITATOR IS LYNCHED IN GEORGIA

(Associated Press)

COCHRAN, GA., Aug. 19.—An unidentified negro who was taken from a Southern Railway passenger train here last night on complaint of negro passengers and placed in the city barracks, was lynched, by unknown persons during the early morning. His body was found swinging to a small tree fifty yards from the Cochran and Eastman Railroad line.

The negro is said to have told several persons that he was from Chicago and had a message from that city. Negroes informed white persons that the victim of the lynching had boasted that the negroes of Georgia were going to do what the negroes of Chicago had done.

LYNCHERS BREAK JAIL DOORS TO GET VICTIM

JULY 25, 1919

GILMER, Tex.—Gilmer was quiet Thursday night after a night and day of intense excitement brought about by the attack on Wednesday on a white woman, and the lynching on Thursday on the courthouse square of Chilton Jennings, young negro, for the crime, after he was identified and had confessed.

Jennings was captured by a sheriff's posse thre miles from Gilmer after an all night search. He was placed in jail at noon on Thursday. A mob soon gathered and with the aid of sledge-hammers broke the steel doors of the jail.

Just as the negro was brought and a rope placed about his neck, a man on horseback took the other end of the rope. He galloped away, dragging the negro several blocks to the courthouse. Jennings was then hanged.

RETURNED SOLDIER LYNCHED IN GEORGIA

Shot Two White Men.

(Special to the Freeman.)

ABBEVILLE Ga., Aug. 21.—Jim Grant, returned negro soldier, was lynched near Pope City, Wilcox county, early yesterday. He is alleged to have shot Lee Gammage and his son Lee, Tuesday morning.

Grant's father also was severely whipped by a crowd of citizens at that section. Grant was captured at Richard last night, while trying to board a Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad train.

The crowd brought the negro back to the scene of the shooting and sent for the negro's father. The latter was whipped and advised to leave immediately. Grant then was informed he would be taken to the county jail, but near Pope City he was hanged to a telephone pole, the body being left there.

It is understood those catching Grant were in the main the same persons, who first started the search after Mr. Gammage and his son were shot in the back Tuesday. The trouble began over a stolen pistol, which Mr. Gammage recovered from a negro farm hand.

ALLEGED SLAYER OF WHITE FARMER LYNCHED SUNDAY

Columbus, Ga., December 21.—A negro known as Charles West, alias Johnny Webb, was taken from a train near Smithville early today and shot to death by a mob of about fifty men bent on avenging the death of a Stewart county farmer.

The account of the affair received here by telephone said the negro was being brought back from Jacksonville, Fla., where he had been arrested charged with the murder of Emmett L. Brightwell, a returned soldier. Brightwell was shot and killed December 12 by a negro whom he had ordered not to hunt on his farm. The mob entered the train when it stopped at Smithville before daybreak and conducted itself so quietly that the members of the train crew said they did not know what had happened until Deputy Sheriff W. K. Johnston, Jr., had been forced to give up his prisoner.

After seizing the negro the men entered automobiles and drove to the scene of the shooting, where the body was found later. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict later in the day that the negro came to his death at the hands of unknown persons. A subscription of $400 had been raised and offered for the negro's arrest. This, it was said, was paid to the Florida authorities who caught him.

TAKEN FROM POSSE AND HUNG TO TREE BY ARKANSAS MOB

Fort Smith, Ark., November 20.—According to a long-distance telephone message received here early tonight from Mountain Home, Ark., Baxter county, a mob of twenty-five citizens met members of a posse who were en route to Cotter with T. T. Lee, captured late today following a hunt through the mountains of Arkansas and southern Missouri for several days, and hanged him to a tree. Lee was accused of assassinating K. V. Loma, prominent farmer, several days ago while he was sitting at the dinner table with his family.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 7, 1919

LYNCH ASSAILANT

Monroe, La., September 6—A negro, charged with an attack on the wife of a farmer near Mer Rouge, La., was taken from the Sheriff of Morehouse Parish today by a mob of forty men and shot to death. The Sheriff was taking his prisoner to jail when intercepted by the crowd. The negro's name was not given in the advices received here.

INVESTIGATE LYNCHING.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
JULY 26, 1919

Gilmer County Authorities Start Inquiry Int[o] Death of Negro.

(By United Ne[ws] The Morning Telegraph.)

GILMER, Texas, July 25.—County authorities promised a full investigation to-day of yesterday's lynching in which Chilton Jennings, negro, was taken from the jail and hanged.

Jennings was said to have confessed to an attack upon a white woman. He was arrested early yesterday after having been pursued all night by a posse. Sheriff Bryce and his deputies were powerless to handle the mob.

The woman attacked was reported in a critical condition to-day.

RETURNED NEGRO SOLDIER LYNCHED

(Associated Press)

ABBEVILLE, GA., Aug. 1[9]—Jim Grant, returned negro soldiers, was lynched near Pope City, Wilcox county, early today. He is alleged to have shot Lee Gammage and his son, Lee, Tuesday morning. Grant's father also was severely whipped by a crowd of citizens. Grant was captured at Richwood last night, while trying to board a train, and brought back to the scene of the shooting. His father was sent for, whipped and advised to leave immediately. Grant then was informed he would be taken to the county jail, but near Pope City, he was hanged to a telephone pole, the body being left there.

Grant is said to have fired at the white men while they were taking into custody another negro accused of theft.

The white men were not seriously wounded.

2 Alabama Negroes Lynched; Mob Takes Them from Officials

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29.—Two negroes, Miles Phifer and Robert Crosley, the latter a discharged soldier, were taken from county officials about five miles from Montgomery late today and shot to death by a mob of about twenty-five masked men. The negroes were charged with having assaulted white women.

The negroes were being taken to the State prison at Wetumpka for safekeeping when the mob held up the automobile carrying them. The mob forced the county officials to surrender their prisoners.

The mob took the negroes into a wood, released them and told them to run. The frightened negroes made little effort and were only a few yards distant when the mob opened fire. Phifer was instantly killed, but Crosky lived several hours.

NEGROES LYNCHED.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Dec. 15—Two negroes, accused of murdering E. D. Meek, a resident of Island Creek, Logan county, were taken from a train at Chapmanville today and lynched, according to reports reaching here tonight. The bodies were thrown into Island Creek, the reports say.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Wallace Baynes Taken From Negro House and Killed

MADISON, GA., Nov. 20—Wallace Baynes, a negro, was taken out and shot to death in the northern part of Morgan County last night after he had killed Kay Ozburn, railroad station agent who was aiding a bailiff to arrest the negro, according to word received here today.

Ozburn and the bailiff had gone to the negro's house and a demand for him to come out and surrender was replied to, it was said, by a shot that killed Ozburn. The sheriff was sent for and a crowd gathered. Entering the house the sheriff found Baynes concealed between two mattresses. A number of men rushed in, seized the negro tied a rope around his neck carried him off into the woods and shot him to death.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 4, 1919

Negro Ex-Soldier Slain by Mob.

[illegible], Ark., Sept. 3.—Flinton Briggs, 26, a discharged negro soldier, was shot and killed by a mob of thirty men three miles south of Star City, Ark., Monday afternoon, according to reports received here to-day. He was accused of having insulted a young white woman.

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 7. 1919

Negro Lynched For Trying to Organize Georgia Rail Toilers

COCHRAN, Ga., Aug. 6. —An unidentified Negro, who had been arrested and put in the city jail, was today found hanging from a tree near the jail. His "offense" is believed to have been an attempt to organize the Negroes in the state.

He had been taken to jail from a train of the Southern Railroad on the complaint of Negroes, it is said, who resented his attempt to organize them.

NEGRO MAN LYNCHED IN WILKINSON COUNTY

Dublin, Ga., December 1—(Special.)—Matter details of a lynching just across the line of Laurens, in Wilkinson county, reached here this afternoon when parties coming to Dublin brought news of a negro's body hanging by the road near Big Walnut church. Their information was that no one seemed to know his name, but that he had been lynched some time during Sunday night by a mob after he had shot and wounded a young white man name Rosier, a son of Hansel Rosier, one of the best known men of that section.

Rosier was not seriously wounded, although shot in the face and breast. There was no excitement in the neighborhood or in any other section of the county. Few people in the county knew anything of the lynching, and it was not until late this afternoon that the news became known in Dublin.

Returned Soldier Is Lynched in Georgia

Abbeville, Ga., Aug. 22.—James Grant, returned soldier, was lynched near Pope City, Wilcox County, last Thursday, Aug. 14. He was accused of shooting Lee Gammage and his son Lee, both white.

Grant's father was severely whipped by a crowd of white citizens of that section. Grant was captured at Richwood while trying to board a Georgia Southern and Florida train. The crowd brought him back to the scene of the shooting and sent for his father. When the latter arrived he was seized, beaten on the back with cowhides and told to leave the community immediately. The trouble between Grant and Gammage started when the white man learned that Grant had a pistol. He endeavored to disarm him and confiscate his weapon.

Policeman in Pistol Duel.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 30.—This city was quiet following the lynching of two negroes yesterday and the death of another last night in a revolver duel with a policeman. The policeman also was killed.

Robert Crosky, a former soldier, and Retious Phifer, both negroes, were charged with crimes against white women. A citizen learning late yesterday that a mob was forming to lynch them apprised Gov. Kilby by telephone. The Governor immediately ordered the men transferred to Wetumpka prison by automobile.

While the sheriff and his deputies were carrying out these orders they were intercepted on the road and the two negroes were taken from them. The mob, numbering twenty-five men, all of whom were masked, riddled the negroes with bullets. Crosky was instantly killed, but Phifer lived for two hours.

Just before midnight J. B. Barbaree, a policeman, arrested two negro men and a negro woman who were fighting. John Temple, one of the negroes, started to run. When Barbaree commanded him to halt he fired. The policeman fell, but returned the shot before he lost consciousness. Both Barbaree and the negro died within two hours.

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
AUGUST 27 1919

Negro Lynched by Franklin County Mob.

Announcement comes from Henderson that Walter Elliott, negro, was lynched Thursday night by a Franklin county mob, 10 miles east of Youngsville, after he is reported to have confessed to making an attack on the wife of a prominent farmer Tuesday night.

The negro was taken from Sheriff Kearne within two miles of Louisburg, where he was being taken to the county jail, his body being riddled with bullets and then carried back to the limb of a tree in a churchyard.

The attack on the woman, it is said, was made during the absence of her husband, who was curing tobacco at a barn nearby.

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED BY MOB

(Associated Press.)

COLUMBUS, GA., Oct 18.—Two negroes were lynched early today near Buena Vista, accordinf to information received here tonight. No details of the affair could be obtained here except that the lynching took place about seven miles north of Buena Vista.

Last night a mob of about 15 men were said to have burned the house of "Dock" Smith, a negro, residing in that section because of alleged intimacy between the negro and a white woman. The latter was said to have disappeared but what became of the negro was not known.

TWO NEGROES SLAIN [illegible] ALABAMA

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Taken From Custody of Sheriff and Shot.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29.—Miles Phifer and Robert Croskey, negroes, the latter a discharged soldier, were taken from county officials about five miles from Montgomery late to-day and shot to death by a mob of about twenty-five masked men. Both negroes were charged with having assaulted white women.

The two negroes were being taken to the State prison at Wetumpka for safekeeping when the mob held up the automobile carrying them. The mob forced the county officials to surrender their arms, led the negroes into a wood and opened fire on them with shotguns and pistols.

NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE IN ARKANSAS

The Montgomery Advertiser
11-5-19

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 11.—Jordan Jameson, negro who, it was charged, shot and killed Sheriff Greer of Columbia county near Magnolia last Friday, was taken from officers at Magnolia early today and burned on the public square at Magnolia.

Jameson was captured by a posse from Waldo, Arkansas, last night, surrendering when a threat was made to burn the house in which he had taken refuge, and was being taken to Magnolia to be turned over to the acting sheriff when a mob intercepted the posse, took possession of the prisoner and burned him on the public square of the town.

NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WHITE WOMAN LYNCHED

Henderson, N. C., August 21.—Walter Elliott, negro, was lynched last night by a Franklin county mob, ten miles east of Youngsville, after he is reported to have confessed to making an attack on the wife of a prominent farmer Tuesday night, according to a telephone message received here today.

The negro was taken from Sheriff Kearney within two miles of Louisburg, where he was being taken to the county jail, his body being riddled with bullets and then carried back to the scene of the crime and swung to the limb of a tree in a churchyard.

The attack on the woman was made during the absence of her husband, who was curing tobacco at a barn nearby.

Alleged Chicago Negro Is Lynched By Unknown Persons

The Montgomery Advertiser
11-12-19

Cochran, Ga., August 5.—An unidentified negro who was taken from a Southern passenger train here last night on complaint of negro passengers and placed in the city barracks, was lynched by unknown persons during the early morning. His body was found swinging to a small tree 50 yards from the Cochran and Eastman railroad line.

The negro is said to have told several persons that he was from Chicago, and had a message from that city. Negroes informed the white persons that the victim of the lynching had boasted that the negroes of Georgia were going to do what the negroes of Chicago had done. 11-19

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY N. CAROLINA MOB

Franklinton, N. C., December 27. A negro named Green, charged with the murder here today of R. M. Brown, was lynched near here by a mob tonight which took him from officers en route to Raleigh in an automobile, where it was intended to hold the negro for safe keeping. The negro was taken from the officers only after a fight between deputies and members of the mob and during the struggle Green broke away, but was recaptured.

A rope was tied around the negro's neck and he was dragged two miles behind an automobile, then hanged to a tree.

FIVE NEGROES ARE HELD FOR [illegible] LYNCHING.

N Y C WORLD
OCTOBER 6, 1919

Lincoln County, Ga., Citizens Are Scouring Swamps for Another, Accused of Killing Deputy.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Oct. 5.—One negro was shot to death to-night, two others were whipped and five were being held, it was said, for lynching by a mob that since daybreak this morning had been scouring the swamps and canebrakes of Lincoln County for Jack Gordon, a negro who shot and killed Red Freeman, a deputy sheriff, and wounded a citizen who attempted to aid the deppty.

The negro who was shot and killed and the two who were whipped by the mob were said to have made boastful remarks regarding the killing of the depty sheriff. The five being held were captured near the scene of the killing. Members of the mob asserted to-night they would be held until Gordon, who was captured and placed in jail late today, can be taken by the mob to the scene. It was said the mob's announced intention was then to lynch all six of the negroes.

was captured late to-day by the mob, can be taken with them to the scene. It is said the mob's announced intention was then to lynch all six of the negroes.

More than 1,000 persons packed the Court House Square here to-night and demanded that Gordon be turned over to them.

15 YEARS IN JAIL FOR NEGRO

WASHINGTON D C POST
DECEMBER 7 1919

Lewis Randall Sentenced for Attack on School-Teacher.

Lewis Randall, the negro found guilty of attacking Miss Louise M. Simmons, a colored school-teacher, and soon to face trial on a charge of assault upon Mrs. Bessie Gleason, was yesterday given the maximum sentence of 15 years in the penitentiary by Associate Justice Stafford. The extreme penalty is death if found guilty in the Gleason case.

Other sentences by Justice Stafford yesterday included Mamie L. McClain, grand larceny; Edward J. Stewart, alias Robert E. Parker, forgery; Joseph M. Robinson and Chester Ellis, joyriding, all one year in jail, and William T. West and Samuel E. Jackson, joyriding, six months each in jail.

Mob Kills Negro Who Had Shot White Girl

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
OCTOBER 21, 1919

Marianna, Ark., Oct. 21.—[illegible] last night shot and killed Alex Wilson, negro, who had fatally shot Miss Ruth Murrah, eighteen years old, wealthy white girl, while she and Miss Estelle Clifton were riding behind some cattle on Miss Murrah's farm, near Skidmore, Ark.

Wilson was killed near the scene of the crime after he had been captured by another posse and was being brought to Marianna.

Mississippi Mob Lynches Negro Identified by Girl

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
NOVEMBER 30, 1919

FOXWORTH, Miss., Saturday.—Immediately after he had been identified by a white girl aas the man who had attempted to attack her, Neville Foxworth, a negro, was taken from officers by a mob and shot to death here.

The girl, on her way from school, said the negro followed her in the woods. She ran and he gave chase, but she outran him. She had recognized the negro, however, and his arrest followed. A mob formed and immediately overpowered the officers and shot the negro to death.

Mob Violence Verdict for Beatty

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 11. —The Ohio Supreme court today awarded $230 damages (case from Butler Co.) to Martin Beatty (white) under Hon. Harry C. Smith's Ohio Mob Violence or Anti-Lynching law. Beatty was beaten during the molders' strike at Hamilton in 1915.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY WILMINGTON MOB

The Montgomery Advertiser
(Associated Press)

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—A negro named Green is believed to have been lynched at Franklinton, N. C., tonight after he had shot and killed R. M. Brown, proprietor of a motion picture theatre. After the killing of Brown the negro was taken from the police by a crowd of citizens which dragged him to the outskirts of the town. At least fifty shots were heard after the mob disappeared into the darkness.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 11—Jordan Jameson, Negro, who last Friday shot and killed Sheriff Greer of Columbia county near Magnolia, was taken from the officers at Magnolia early this morning and burned in the public square at Magnolia.

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FORMER COLORED SOLDIER IS LYNCHED FOR HAVING A WHITE SWEETHEART

Leading Citizens are Silent on Disgraceful Affair—One of the White Men Showing Bitterness Said to be Intimate with Colored Woman.

(Special to The New York Age)

CLARKSDALE, MISS.—Although L. B. Reed, formerly a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces, was lynched here on September 10, and the officers of the law, as usual, are criminally indifferent and making no attempt to punish the guilty parties.

The ex-colored soldier was taken from the Mosby Hotel and strung up from the bridge across the Sunflower River. The body was found in the water three days later and buried the following day.

Reed was put to death for showing marked attention to a white woman who stopped at the Mosby Hotel, but who took her meals at the Clarksdale Cafe where the dead man was employed as a waiter. It is charged that a colored bellboy informed the lynchers of the intimacy existing between Reed and the white woman.

It is rumored that among those who took part in the lynching were: Bud Doggett, Charles Jennings, Frank Williams and Messrs. Moorhead and Birdsong.

The attitude of Earl Brewer, district attorney of Calhoun County; J. H. Johnson, Walter Clark, J. H. Johnson, W. S. Campbell, W. B. Perkins and other prominent citizens who are supposed to stand for law and order is not publicly known.

If white men were to be lynched for insulting and seeking to thrust their attentions on colored women here there would be lynchings daily.

One of the white men to condone the lynching of Reed is J. T. Mahew, editor of a newspaper, who is accused of spending much of his time with a colored woman. In the South, white men who love the society of colored women take this incongruous position.

GEORGIA CRACKERS LYNCHED BLACK LAD OF TENDER YEARS; RIDDLED HIM WITH BULLETS

(Special to The Informer.)

Macon, Ga., Oct. 7.—Eugene Hamilton, a Negro under ten years old, sentenced for an attempt upon the life of Charles Tingle, a Jasper County farmer, was taken from Sheriff Middlebrooks of Jones County near here early today and shot to death by daylight near Monticello, in Jasper County. A mob of about sixty men held up the sheriff of Jones County, who was trying to bring Hamilton for safekeeping, having heard of plans to take the Negro from Gray, where he had been sent by the Jasper County sheriff. Tingle was not seriously wounded but friends of his had made repeated threats that they would "get" Hamilton, whose motion for a new trial was recently denied, and was appealed to the Georgia Court of Appeals. A coroner's jury investigated the lynching of Hamilton and returned a verdict of "death from gunshot wounds at the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

Sheriff Ezzell of Jasper County tonight said he had just returned to Monticello, near which town Hamilton was lynched, and had not had time to make an investigation. He confirmed the rumor that threats had been made to get Hamilton and said that is why the Negro was kept out of the Jasper County jail. Sheriff Middlebroow was driving toward Macon at a fast speed when he was cut off near Gray and forced to surrender the Negro.

Hamilton was bound hand and foot and stood up by the creek bridge railing and shot to death. The mob then quietly dispersed.

The Negro's attack upon Tingle was made last January on a farm near Monticello, following trouble between the two. Hamilton got a shotgun and fired a load into Tingle's back. Tingle recovered within a few weeks.

Relatives of the Negro were in Macon ten days ago hunting for Hamilton, saying they had heard at that time he had been spirited away and lynched. The whereabouts of Hamilton was then being kept secret because of threats heard in Jasper County, but the family was assured Hamilton was safe.

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TWO NEGROES TAKEN OFF TRAIN, TIED TO FREIGHT CAR AND SHOT TO DEATH BY COAL FIELD MOB

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
DECEMBER 16, 1919

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Monday.—Two negroes, accused of murdering E. D. Meek, a resident of Island Creek, Logan county, were taken from a train at Chapmanville today and lynched, according to reports reaching here tonight. The bodies were then thrown into the Guyandotte River, the reports said. Island Creek is in the Guyan coal field region, and Chapmanville is nearby.

The negroes, E. D. Whitfield and Earl Whitney, were charged with killing Meek, a construction foreman for the Island Creek Colliery Company, during a quarrel at Monitor, Logan county, Sunday night.

Upon being arrested today the men were placed in jail at Logan, W. Va. Crowds surrounding the jail were kept from entering it with difficulty by the Sheriff and his deputies, and it was decided to take the prisoners to Huntington in a special train.

The mob about the jail becoming large and more insistent in its demands for the prisoners, the negroes were handcuffed and put aboard a hand car in an effort to spirit them away. Deputy sheriffs got them as far as Chapmanville, where they were placed in the caboose of a freight train. Before the train could pull out a crowd of men from Logan and its vicinity in automobiles overtook the party.

The deputies were overpowered, the negroes taken from the caboose, tied to the freight cars and shot to death. The bodies were thrown into the Guyandotte River. That of Whitfield was taken from the river tonight, but Whitney's has not been found.

MOB GETS NEGRO

Georgians Take Negro From Train For Neck-tie Party

(Associated Press)

COLUMBUS, GA., Dec. 21.—A negro known as Charles West, alias Johnny Webb, was taken from a train near Smithville, Georgia, early today and shot to death by a mob of about fifty men bent on avenging the death of a Stewart county farmer.

AMERICUS, GA., Dec. 21.—A mob of about fifty men took Charles West, a negro from a train near here late today and carried him off, apparently bent on lynching him. Efforts were being made here to learn the negro's fate. The negro was being brought back from Jacksonville, where he was arrested on a charge of having shot and killed Emmett L. Brightwell, a farmer of Richland, Ga., several days ago when the farmer ordered him to cease hunting on the farm.

THROW LYNCHED MAN'S BODY IN FLINT RIVER

Negro Who Advised Race to Demand Security Is Reported Taken by White Georgia Farmers

Americus, Ga., Oct. 10.—The body of Ernest Glenwood was found in Flint river near the line of Sumter and Dooly counties by Thomas Shirer (white), a fisherman. Glenwood, who formerly lived in the vicinity of Lily, disappeared September 22, when he was taken in custody by five white men. John Graham, a pal of Glenwood, was whipped by the mob and escaped by fleeing to the woods.

Glenwood, it is said, had endeavored to advise farm hands to refuse to work for sixty cents a day. He had exposed the method used by white farmers here who forced children to leave school and pick cotton. When the body was found a rope was about the neck and another stout cord about the right wrist. Glenwood was first strung to a tree and whipped with cowhides. He was taken to a bridge and forced to jump off. Unable to swim, he soon disappeared from view. Nothing has been done to apprehend the guilty parties. Since Glenwood's death, several hundred people have left this section. Labor agents have been collecting workers for Mexican plantations and most of the farm laborers here have migrated to Mexico.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED ON GILMER SQUARE

Gilmer, Texas, July 24.—Gilmer was quiet tonight after a night and day of intense excitement, brought about by the attack yesterday on a white woman, and the lynching today on the courthouse square of Chilton Jennings, young negro, for the crime after he was identified and had confessed.

Jennings was captured by a sheriff's posse early today three miles from Gilmer, after an all night search. He was placed in jail at noon. A mob soon gathered and with the aid of sledge hammers broke the steel doors of the jail.

Just as the negro was brought out and a rope placed about his neck a man on horseback approached and was handed the rope. He galloped away, dragging the negro several blocks to the courthouse square. Jennings was then hanged.

The victim is said to be in a critical condition.

THREE NEGROES KILLED IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Two Are Shot by Mob, Another by

Burn Man's Body in Public Square

Arkansas Mob Uses Fire to End Life of Sheriff's Slayer

(By Century News Service)

Magnolia, Ark., Nov. 14.—After a search of several days a posse of unmasked citizens prominent in this community apprehended Jordan Jameson Tuesday, who last week shot and killed Sheriff Greer of Columbia county, near this city. Officers who had the man in custody were on their way to the city when a large crowd of men surrounded them and demanded the prisoner. A rope was placed around Jameson's neck and he was taken to the public square, where a pile of brush saturated with kerosene awaited him.

Pour Oil on Body

Before the torch was applied to the man's body, it is said, he was terribly beaten. He was stripped of his clothing, soaked in the kerosene and pushed backward into the flames. His cries rent the air, but, being handcuffed, he was powerless to escape from the blaze that parched his flesh. The louder the victim yelled the more the mob administered wood and brush to the bonfire. He pleaded to be shot and relieved of his misery, but to no avail.

Gov. Brough Notified

Local business men offered a reward of $500 for his arrest shortly after Sheriff Greer was killed, and bloodhounds from the state farm at Cummings were put on the trail. The dogs failed to locate Jameson, because of the recent rains, but the posse continued their search until he was captured. The conduct of the citizens of Magnolia in burning Jameson when he was in custody of the officers has been called to the attention of Gov. Brough. Details of the affair were said to have been sent him by special wire. Within the past ten months six men have been victims of mob violence and burnings in Arkansas, proof of this scarlet record being contained in the yearly report issued to the white newspapers throughout the country by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York city.

LYNCH NEGRO IN FLORIDA

Lake City, Fla., Dec. 1.—Enraged by assault alleged to have been made upon a white woman in Columbia county, a party of men lynched a Negro, Sam Mosley, Friday ten miles south of here.

NEGRO ACCUSED OF ATTACKING WHITE WOMAN PUT TO DEATH BY MOB OF 1,000

(United Press.)

Macon, Ga., Nov. 4.—Paul Jones, Negro, accused of attacking a white woman near here late yesterday, was lynched by a mob near the scene of the crime early today.

Approximately 1,000 persons compelled Sheriff Hicks and several deputies to surrender the Negro. Jones was then taken before his alleged victim and upon being identified by the woman, was quickly put to death despite Sheriff Hicks' pleadings that the law be allowed to take tis course.

tact as well as knowledge of human nature, and is actuated by a spirit of helpfulness."

Mrs. Norris wore her abundant brown hair in becoming manner and from beneath her black magisterial robe peeped very modest black silk stockings and paten leather pumps.

OVERSEAS MEN SHOT DOWN AS THEY PARADED

Industrial Workers of World Snipe Marchers in Centralia, Wash., Armistice Day Celebration; Three Are Killed, Many Injured; One I. W. W. Probably Lynched; 8 Jailed; Soldiers on Guard

(Associated Press)

CENTRALIA, WASH., Nov. 11—Four former soldiers, members of the American Legion, were killed, two other service men were probably mortally wounded and several other soldiers were less seriously hurt when persons said to be members of the Industrial Workers of the World fired on an armistice day parade today as it passed the I. W. W. hall.

A man said to have been one of those who fired on the marchers is believed to have been lynched tonight by citizens.

At least eight supposed Industrial Workers of the World are in the local jail, guarded from a mob of several hundred friends of the men shot down today.

The dead: Arthur McElfresh, Ben Casagranda, Warren Grim, and Dale Hubbard, all of Centralia.

The wounded include:

John Earl Watt, Chehalis, probably fatally.

McElfresh was killed instantly.

Grimm, formerly a lieutenant, was leading a platoon in the parade and fell at the second burst of fire, mortally wounded.

George Stevens, of Centralia, attempted to disarm an alleged I. W. W. and was wounded in the struggle which ensued.

Hubbard sustained his wound in pursuing a supposed I. W. W. who fired as he ran from the group of men headed by Hubbard.

It was this man, according to reports, who was hanged by a mob tonight

Casagranda was in the ranks and a rifle bullet struck him in the body.

The crowd, uniformed and un-uniformed started the chase. Gathering up persons suspected of affiliation with the radical order, some of the service men took them to jail while others of the marchers tore out the front of the building where the I. W. W. headquarters is located, seized and burned a quantity of literature and all the furniture and distributed among themselves and Centralia citizens the arms and ammunition stored in the headquarters.

Meanwhile a crowd was gathering about the jail. Former service men some of them armed with the seized weapons and others armed patrolled the ground near the jail to prevent further violence. T. C. Rogers, mayor of Centralia; A. C Hughes, chief of police, and other citizens addressed the crowd in front of the jail tonight, asking the citizens not to attempt to lynch the prisoners Later a meeting to discuss the situation was held at a local club and soon afterward the city's electric lights failed. In the darkness one man was removed from the jail.

The best available account said the man was placed in an automobile which was waiting in readiness, flanked by

six other cars filled with men, and hurried into a wood near the town. This man, reports said later, was hanged to a bridge. It generally was believed tonight that the lynching had taken place.

Rumors of additional violence here were current late tnight. More than one citizen declared: "There will not be any I. W. W. left in the jail by morning" Governor Hart has ordered one company of the state guard, numbering about 75 men here from Tacoma.

The whole city had turned out to celebrate the anniversary of the suspension of hostilities and a parade was formed headed by the city's boys who helped bring about the glad day a year ago. Wearing the uniforms that sheltered them in the trenches of France and on the picket lines of the German border, the service men were the cynosure of the hundreds of women and children who lined the streets.

As the column swung around the corner of Tower Avenue and Second Avenue, the band struck up patriotic march. Then bullets came into the ranks from an unseen enemy. Men fell to the pavement and tiny rivulets of blood showed the spectators what had taken place. The crack of the rifles of the assassins having been drowned by the blare of the band.

Tiny puffs of smoke from the roof of a nearby building indicated whence the bullets had come and the nearness of the I. W. W., hall led to the quick decision that the heroes who had weathered the sanguinary battle fields of Europe had been slain from ambush by radicals who opposed the American system of Government.

The marching soldiers did not linger to wait the order to fall out but with seeming intuition rushed into the nearby structure and sought their way to the roofs. The snipers had disappeared but the service men sought highways and by-ways for all suspicious persons and then sent out pioneers into the timbered country around the city.

Wives, daughters and sweethearts of the paraders, after a momentary pause from the sudden terror of the situation rushed to the aid of the fallen.

LYNCHERS OF FOUR NEGROES UNKNOWN

Chicago

Jury Unable to Learn Who Participated in Affair at Shubata, Miss. Gov. Bilbo Queried.

SHUBUTA, Miss., Dec. 21.—That the four negroes, accused of the murder of Dr. E. L. Johnston, their employer, who were lynched near here Friday night, came to their death at the hands of unknown persons, was the verdict of the coroner's jury here today. The negroes, Major and Andrew Clark, brothers, and Maggie and Alma House, sisters, all were under 20 years of age.

They were hanged from the girders of the Chickashay river bridge, two miles from Shubuta, after they had been taken from the Shubuta jail. Throughout Friday night the bodies swung from the steel span, being left untouched until the coroner arrived today.

Dr. Johnston was shot December 10, while milking a cow in the barnyard near his plantation home.

EX-SOLDIER LYNCHED SUNDAY MORNING

The Afro-American

Trailed by Bloodhounds for Louisiana Man is Shot to Death and Body Dragged Thru Streets to Woman's House, Where It is Burned.

9-13-19

(Special to the Afro-American)

Bogalus, La., Aug. 31.—Lucius McCarty, recently discharged soldier was lynched by a mob of 1500 persons here early today following identification by a white woman (Winifred Stewart) as the man who attempted to assault her Saturday night.

As soon as the news of the attack spread, bloodhounds were procured and McCarty with six others arrested. Taken before the woman, she immediately identified McCarty as her assailant.

She told the authorities, prior to the capture, the intruder had crept noiselessly into her home and before attacking her had whispered "Hush." After the peculiar identification had been made, Mrs. Stewart was blindfolded. The seven men, one by one, were made to approach and whisper "Hush." And McCarty again was singled out as the guilty man. Before he could be taken to jail, the mob, thoroughly convinced of guilt, shot him to death, probably a thousand shots being fired.

DRAGGED THRU STREETS

Following the execution, members of the mob produced a rope tied one end securely around the dead man's body and the other end to the rear of an automobile. The car was started and the body bleeding from where scores of bullets pierced it, was dragged in the dusty road through the principal streets.

Pine faggots were brought and piled in front of the Stewart home. On the return of the car dragging the body the bleeding and dust-covered form was placed on the wood, a match applied and the flames consumed almost every vestige of what had once been a man.

SHERIFF ARRIVES AFTERWARD

The Sheriff of the county arrived an hour or more after the burning. The mob had dispersed and the only sign of disorder he found was the pile of hot ashes. The coroner arrived still later and ordered buried a piece of body that he found. He was unable to determine who was responsible for the lynching. The chief of police is said to have made no effort to protect the prisoner and prominent white citizens remarked the suspected man got what he deserved.

Negro Soldier Burned at Home Of Woman Victim

The Louisiana Constitutionalist

9-13-19

After Being Lynched Negro's Body Was Tied to Auto, Dragged Through Louisiana Town and Cremated at Woman's Home.

Bogalusa, La., August 31.—After Lucius McCarty, discharged negro soldier, had been trailed by bloodhounds, caught and identified by a white woman as the man who attacked her Saturday night, a mob of more than a thousand men lynched the negro in daylight, tied his body to an automobile, dragged it through the principal streets and burned it in front of the home of the woman here today.

The attack was made Saturday night. The married woman beat her assailant off at her home, seized a gun and fired several shots as he fled. His shoes, which were left at the house, were used to give the bloodhounds the trail.

He and six other negro men were caught in the negro quarters after the dogs led the authorities to the house. McCarty was later identified by the woman as her assailant.

Before the officers could get the negro to jail, a mob overpowered them and shot the prisoner to death. The body was then tied behind the automobile and the procession on Sunday began, with the dead negro dragging behind in the dirt.

The body was then taken in front of the home where the woman had been assaulted and placed on a burning pile of pine faggots. Before the sheriff could arrive on the scene most of the body had been burned. No arrests in connection with the lynching were made.

NEGRO SHOT AND BURNED.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
SEPTEMBER 11 1919

Accused of Murdering Farmer's Wife Near Athens, Ga.

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 10.—Obe Cox, negro, alleged murderer of the wife of an Oglethorpe County farmer, was captured by a posse today, taken to the scene of the crime, his body riddled with bullets, and burned at the stake. Several thousand people witnessed the scene.

It is said that Cox confessed the crime and implicated another negro.

Cox was found crouching under a fig tree in the yard of a white farmer by the farmer's 14 year old daughter, who will receive the $500 reward.

CADWELL NEGRO SHOT AND BURNED IN CHURCH

The Courant

8-30-19

Rumored "Uprising" at the Root of the Trouble in Laurens.

Eastman, Ga., August 28.—The charred body of Eli Cooper, an aged Laurens county negro, who resided two miles from Cadwell, was found today in the ashes of Petway's Gift church, which was burned by incendiaries at an early hour this morning. Three other negro churches and a negro lodge near Cadwell were burned on Tuesday night.

Cooper is alleged to have been talking considerably of late in a manner offensive to the white people. It is alleged that a Chicago newspaper that has been circulatd among the negroes here for several days has caused unrest among them. The white residents were informed that an uprising of negroes was set for thirty days from yesterday, Cooper's own remarks, it is alleged, were to the effect that the negroes had been "run over for fifty years, but this will all change in thirty days."

Petway's Gift church is near the line between this (Dodge) county and Laurens county. It is also near the plantation owned by A. P. Petway.

Cooper was taken from his home Wednesday night, according to a story told by his wife, by a crowd of fifteen or twenty white men.

The church was discovered in flames at 1 o'clock this morning. Shortly before the fire was discovered residents of the neighborhood were aroused by shooting, about fifty shots having been fired.

It is presumed that Cooper was shot by the crowd and that his body was tossed into the flames of the burning church.

The residents of the neighborhood who visited the scene after daylight discovered the charred body. Cooper had been taken through the country several miles from his home into Dodge county.

Sheriff C. N. Mullis, Judge Joel F. Coleman, Dewey Mullins and John L. Cravey visited the scene of the crime today. Sheriff Mullis expressed the opinion that Dodge county citizens had nothing to do with the affair. Efforts will be made to punish the guilty ones. Dodge county has been unusually free from racial troubles for some time.

It was near the scene of the burning that Berry Washington, an aged negro, shot a white man last May, Washington being taken from the jail at Milan later and lynched. A grand jury is now investigating the Washington killing and a vigorous effort is being made to prosecute the guilty ones.

Lynch Louisiana Negro Charged with Attack

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
SEPTEMBER 6, 1919

Monroe, La., Sept. 6.—A negro, charged with an attack on the wife of a farmer near Mer Rouge, La., was taken from the sheriff of Morehouse parish to-day by a mob of forty men and shot to death. The sheriff was taking his prisoner to jail when intercepted by the crowd.

11-17-19

Moberly, Mo., Nov. 17.—One Negro is dead, another missing and two others safely back in jail today, following n attempt to lynch them.

The lynching attempt was made after the four Negroes were charged with holding up and beating Edward Thompson, a farmer.

The dead Negro had not been identified today. He was shot to death when he bolted from a crowd of more than a thousand masked men. A noose had been placed about his neck and he was pulled up when the limb of the tree broke. The crowd attempted to hang the four Negroes at thesame time. All were strung up on th esame limb and it came crashing down.

While the crowd started in pursuit of one of the Negroes said to be leder of the highwaymen, three others escaped. County authorities located two and a third was arrested late last night.

The Negroes had been held in jail at Macon, following a threat of lynching Friday night after their arrest. A mob went to Macon, Saturday night in automobiles and threatened to dynamite the jail unless the prisoners were turned over. Sheriff Stamper complied. The Negroes were rushed back to Moberly where the lynching took place.

KILL SENTENCED NEGRO.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 8 1919

Georgia Mob Takes Him from the Sheriff and Shoots Him.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 7.—Eugene Hamilton, a negro under a ten-year penitentiary sentence for an attempt upon the life of Charles Tingle, a farmer, was taken from Sheriff Middlebrook, near here, today and shot to death near Monticello. A mob of about sixty held up the Sheriff, who was trying to take Hamilton to Macon for safekeeping.

Tingle was not seriously wounded, but his friends had made repeated threats that they would "get" Hamilton whose motion for a new trail was recently denied and had been appealed to the Georgia Court of Appeals.

A Coroner's jury investigated the lynching and returned a verdict of "death from gunshot wounds at the hands of parties unknown to the jury.

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NORTH CAROLINA CHURCH YARD IS SCENE OF LYNCHING

The Raleigh Independent
Rec 9-6-19

Body Left Hanging for Nearly Twenty-Four Hours.

SOLICITOR INVESTIGATES ACT

(Special to The Freeman.)

YOUNGSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 5.—Another lynching was registered last Thursday when Walter Tyler, a 19-year-old boy, was lynched by a band of Tar-Heel hoodlums in the grove around New Hope church, ten miles from here.

Tyler was accused of attacking the wife of a white farmer in the latter's home. The charges were never substantiated, and he was one of three men captured and charged with the alleged assault. The other two men were released and told to leave the county and never return.

The body of Tyler remained up until the arrival of the coroner. It was viewed by many people, including women and children. A ball game was played about 100 yards from where the body was hanging. Tyler was apprehended near Rogers Cross Roads, about six miles from the scene wrere the crime was supposed to have been committed. The lynching of Tyler was in the home county of Governor Bickett and the farmers are anxious to know what he is going to do about the affair.

Solicitor Norris was notified of the lynching shortly after it occurred, and left at once for New Hope church, where he met Coroner A. F. Johnson. After viewing the body, the coroner cut it down. The solicitor at once began an investigation of the lynching with a view of apprehending those responsible for the death of Tyler. The law makes it mandatory for the solicitor to proceed without delay to the scene of the lynching, in order to learn, if possible, the names of those responsible for the lynching.

"GOOD-TIMERS" MAKE FUN BY LYNCHING

Chicago Defender.

Unmasked Mob Creates "Play" by Using Shots on Body of Innocent Citizen.

Lake City, Fla., Dec. 5.—A crowd of "good timers" out for a little sport came across Samuel Mosely, who was walking on a lonely road about ten miles south of this place, and "just for fun" placed a rope around his neck, made him dance as they cracked their revolvers at his heels and finally accomplished his death by stringing him to a tree. Mosely it is said was dead when the white men raised his body under the tree to use it as a target. 12-6-19.

Nothing was known of the lynching until passers-by on their way to this city noticed the nude form swinging from the tree near the roadside. Mosely's eyes had been plucked out and his nose and mouth were detached from his face by the use of a knife. The local authorities here have shown lit-

tle interest in apprehending the guilty parties, as no efforts have been made to arrest any one connected with the affair.

When inquiries were made as to what crime Mosely was being punished for, a man who is said to have witnessed the affair remarked: "Well, he was getting too familiar with these white girls around here, and we thought it best to cut his acquaintance short."

DISCHARGED NEGRO SOLDIER LYNCHED

The Montgomery Advertiser 9-1-19

Traced by Bloodhounds After Attempted Assaults at Bogalusa, La.

(Associated Press)

BOGALUSA, LA., Aug. 31—After Lucius McCary, discharged negro soldier, had been trailed by bloodhounds, caught and identified by a white woman as the man who attacked her Saturday night, a mob of more than a thousand men lynched the negro in daylight, tied his body to an automobile, dragged it through the principal streets and burned it in front of the home of the woman here.

The woman beat her assailant off at her home, seized a gun and fired several shots as he fled. His shoes, which were left at the house, were used to give the blood hounds the trail.

The negro and six others were caught in the negro quarters after the dogs led the authorities to the house. McCarty was later identified by the woman as her assailant.

Before the officers could get the negro to jail a mob overpowered them and shot the prisoner to death. The body was then tied behind the automobile and the procession on Sunday began with the dead man dragging behind in the dirt.

The body was then taken in front of the home where the woman had been assaulted and placed on a burning pile of pine faggots. Before the sheriff could arrive on the scene, most of the body had been burned. No arrests in connection with the lynching were made.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN MISSISSIPPI

The Birmingham Age Herald 11-29-19 Rec

White Girl Identifies Man Who Chased Her Through the Woods

By Associated Press.

Fox Worth, Miss., November 28.—Immediately after he had been identified by a white girl, Neville Forworth, negro, was taken from the officers by a mob and shot to death here late today.

The girl, on her way from school, saw a negro following her in the woods. She said she ran and the negro ran after her. Although the negro gained on her, she outran him and gave the alarm when she reached home. She had recognized the negro and his arrest followed. The officers took the prisoner to the girl's home, where she identified him. A mob had formed and immediately overpowered the officers. Many shots were fired.

Fox Worth is just across Pearl river from Columbia, the county seat. The coroner's jury found that the negro came to his death at the hands of unknown persons.

Negro Burned to Death, Attacked White Woman

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
NOVEMBER 3 1919

Macon, Ga., Nov. 3.—Paul Jones, a negro, accured of attacking a white woman near the site of Camp Harris, Sunday afternoon, was burned to death by a mob at the scene of the crime shortly after midnight.

He was arrested by two deputy sheriffs, but the mob quickly formed, compelling the officers to take refuge in a box car.

Sheriff Hicks, learning of the plight of his deputies, went to the scene, and was permitted by the mob, which numbered a thousand persons or more, to take the negro to the home of the woman for identification. She identified him. The crowd, deaf to pleas of the sheriff, then seized the negro and fired fifty or more bullets into his body, after which it was saturated with gasoline and the torch applied. The man was still alive after this burned off and more gasoline was thrown on the body.

Lynching in West Virginia

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 16 1919

Negroes Shot to Death and Bodies Thrown Into River

Special Correspondence

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 15.—Two negroes, Ed Whitfield and Earl Whitney, were taken from deputy sheriffs of Logan County to-day at Chapmansville and shot to death by a mob. The officers were overpowered and the men seized just as the negroes were being put on the caboose of a freight train at Chapmansville for Huntington. The negroes were backed against the side of the freight train, shot and their bodies thrown into the Guyandotte River.

Whitfield was accused of having shot and killed Jesse Meek, construction foreman for the Island Creek Colliery Company at Monitor, Logan County, Sunday night, after a quarrel between the engineer and Whitney. A mob bent on lynching gathered quickly, and, confiscating a score of automobiles in the county seat, set out in pursuit of the negroes, who had been spirited to Chapmansville by the deputies.

MISSOURIANS LYNCH NEGRO FOR ROBBERY

The Montgomery Advertiser Rec 11-17-19.

Was One of Four Three Escape; Pistols Used When Limb Breaks Under Strain

(Associated Press)

MOBLEY, MISSOURI, Nov. 16.—A negro, one of four said to have beaten nd robbed Edward Thompson, a farmer, Thursday night, was lynched here today by a mob of 100 masked men. The negro's three companions escaped after they had been taken from the jail at Macon early todny and brought to Moberly secretly.

Later it was reported two had been captured and were in custody at a point unknown to the mob.

It was reported farmers have gone to adjacent counties in search of the blacks. Local authorities said the negroes admitted they were Industrial Workers of the World.

Last night large numbers of farmers congregated on the streets heré, and fearing mob violence, Sheriff Owens took the four negroes to Macon county. Learning of this the mob motored there and demanded that Sheriff Jesse Stampor turn over the negroes to them. The sheriff pleaded with the men, but the jail keys were taken forcibly from him and the negroes were returned here just before daybreak, clad only in their night clothes.

A large fire had been built in a public park, and sight of it produced a noisy demonstration among the negroes.

A rope was placed over the head of one of them and swung over a limb of a tree. The mob pulled and the limt broke. The negro started running as he fell. Four guns flashed and he was killed instantly. At the sound of the shots the other three escaped.

The negroes are alleged to have beaten Thompson into unconsciousness and robbed him of $12 on the outskirts of Moberly.

GEORGIA MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR AN ASSAULT

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press.)

MACON, GA., Nov. 2.—Paul Jones, a negro, accused of attacking a white woman near the site of Camp Harris Sunday afternoon, was lynched by a mob at the scene of the crime shortly after midnight. 11-3-19.

The negro was arrested by two deputy sheriffs, but the mob quickly formed, compelling the officers to take refuge in a box car. Sheriff Hicks, learning of the plight of his deputies, went to the scene, and was permitted by the mob, which numbered a thousand persons or more, to take the negro to the home of the woman for identification. She identified him, it is said from a blood mark she had purposely placed upon his clothing. The crowd, refusing to be calmed by the pleas of the sheriff, then seized the negro and put him to death

MAN SHOT DOWN WHEN HE TRIED TO ESCAPE LYNCHERS

The Freeman 11-29-19.

(Special to The Freeman.)

MOBERLY, Mo., Nov. 26.—A colored man Thursday night was lynched here by a mob of 100 masked men. Three companions escaped after they had been taken from the jail at Macon early today and brought to Moberly secretly. Later it was reported two had been captured and were in custody at a point unknown to the mob.

Large numbers of farmers congregated on the streets here and, fearing mob violence, Sheriff Owens took the four men to Macon county. Learning of this the mob motored there and demanded that Sheriff Jesse Stampor turn over the men to them. The sheriff pleaded with the men, but the jail keys were taken forcibly from him, and the men were returned here just before daybreak, clad only in their night clothes.

A large fire had been built in a public park. A rope was placed over the head of one of them and swung over a limb of a tree. The mob pulled and the limb broke. The man started running as he fell. Four guns flashed and he was killed instantly. At the sound of the shots the other three escaped.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO ON ROBBERY CHARGE

The Montgomery Rec 11-16-19

Moberly, Mo., November 16.—A negro, one of four said to have beaten and robbed Edward Thompson, a farmer, Thursday night, was lynched here today by a mob of 100 masked men. The negro's three companions escaped after they had been taken from the jail at Macon early today and brought to Moberly secretly. Later it was reported two had been captured and were in custody at a point unknown to the mob.

Last night large numbers of farmers congregated on the streets here, and, fearing mob violence, Sheriff Owens took the four negroes to Macon county. Learning of this, the mob motored there and demanded that Sheriff Jesse Stampor turn over the negoes to them. The sheriff pleaded with the men, but the jail keys were taken forcibly from him and the blacks were returned here just before daybreak, clad only in their night clothes.

A large fire had been built in a public park, and sight of it produced a noisy demonstration among the negroes.

A rope was placed over the head of one of them and swung over a limb of a tree. The mob pulled and the limb broke. The negro started running as he fell. Four guns flashed and he was killed instantly. At the sound of the shots the other three escaped.

The negroes are alleged to have beaten Thompson into unconsciousness and robbed him of $12 on the outskirts of Moberly.

MOB SEEKS TWO NEGROES WHO FLED FROM LYNCHING

NEW YORK CITY EVE WORLD
NOVEMBER 17, 1919

One Black Shot to Death and Another Believed to Have Drowned During Pursuit.

MOBERLY, Mo., Nov. 17.—Apparent quiet prevailed to-day following the lynching here yesterday of a negro, one of four alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were under arrest charged with assault and robbery. The other three escaped, but two were recaptured, and police to-day expressed the belief the third was drowned in a lake in the park where the lynching took place. The lake is being dragged.

Police refused to reveal where the two are incarcerated and searching parties started to adjacent counties to locate the negroes with a view to hanging them.

The lynching occurred early yesterday after a mob of about 100 masked men spirited the quartet from the Macon County jail after overpowering Sheriff Stamper. The mob attempted to hang one negro to a tree, but the limb broke and he was shot to death. The negroes were arrested Thursday on charges of having assaulted and robbed Edward Thompson, a farmer.

LYNCH NEGRO BY GASOLENE TORCH

Mob Twice Saturates Victim's Body with Inflammable Material—Also Shot.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
NOVEMBER 3, 1919

MACON, Ga., Monday.—When gasolene poured on to the blazing body of Paul Jones, a negro lynched here yesterday afternoon for an alleged attack upon a white woman near Camp Harris, failed to kill their victim, an enraged mob pulled the dying man from his bed of flames and resaturating his body with the inflammable material cast it back into the flames and left a short time later when death finally overtook the wretched object of their vengeance.

The negro had been arrested by deputy sheriffs, but the mob overpowered and compelled the officers to take refuge in a box car. Sheriff Hicks hurried to the scene and was finally permitted to take the negro to the home of the woman he was said to have assaulted. She is said to have identified him as her assailant by blood marks she had purposely placed upon his clothing. The crowd, refusing to be pacified, then seized Jones and, after shooting him several times, finally resorted to death by the use of gasolene and the torch.

TORCH APPLIED TO BODY OF GEORGIAN

Defender
11-8-19

Mob Adds Another Black Page to History of Brutality in South.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 7.—For brutality and fiendish lust Georgia is in advance of all the states in the Union. Another black page has been added to her history of crimes. Paul Jones, a laborer, who had spent most of his life in the fields of Georgia among the cotton, was burned to death by a mob near Camp Harris because he was in the community when a white woman had been a victim of her sweetheart's attack, it is said.

Harris was arrested by two deputy sheriffs and when the news was spread a mob hied to the scene and located Harris and the sheriffs in a box car. Sheriff Hicks came to his deputies' rescue and pleaded with the mob to await the outcome of an investigation. They refused to listen to his pleas. Harris was taken from the sheriffs, placed in the middle of a road and his body was riddled with bullets. The shots did not end his life, so the mob saturated his body with gasoline and applied a torch. Harris was still alive when this burned off, and more gasoline was thrown on the body, which soon parched him to ashes. All the men who took part in the burning are known to the authorities, but no arrests have been made.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED BY WEST VIRGINIA MOB

Correspondence
12-6-19

Huntington, W. Va., December 15. Two negroes, accused of murdering J. Meek, a resident of Island Creek, Loga ncounty, were taken from a train at Chapmanville today and lynched, according to reports reaching here tonight. The bodies were then thrown into Guyandotte river, the reports say.

Island Creek is in the Guyan coal field region, and Chapmanville is nearby.

The negroes, E. D. Whitfield and Earl Whitney, were charged with killing Meek, a construction foreman for the Island Creek Collier company, during a quarrel at Monitor, Logan county, Sunday night according to reports.

Upon being arrested today the men were placed in jail at Logan, W. Va. Crowds surrounding the jail were kept from entering it with difficulty by the sheriff and his deputies and it was decided to take the prisoners to Huntington in a special train, the reports say, and continue:

"The mob about the jail becoming larger and more insistent in its demands for the prisoners, the negroes were handcuffed and put aboard a handcar in an effort to spirit them away. Deputy sheriffs got them as far as Chapmanville, where they were placed in the caboose of a freight train. Before the train could pull out a crowd of men from Logan and its vicinity in automobiles overtok the party. The deputies were overpowered, the negroes taken from the caboose, tied to thet feright cars and shot to death. The bodies were thrown into the Guyandotte river. That of Whitfield was taken from the river tonight, but Whitney's has not been found."

ROBEY STREET MOB SLAYS INNOCENT MAN

The Chicago Defender
7-5-19

Charles Jackson Meets Death at Hands of White Hoodlums

A mob of white men at 13th and Robey street, Monday night assaulted Charles W. Jackson and his brother, James Jackson, 2029 West 13th street. The assault was deliberate and apparently premeditated and afterward stamped with the usual alibi that the Jackson brothers had insulted two Jewish girls. The facts are that the boys, upon leaving a car at Robey and 13th streets, were jostled by a crowd of white men under the influence of whisky and whose conduct indicated that they were looking for trouble.

Secures Revolver

While the mob severely beat James Jackson, his brother Charles succeeded in running away and getting home. When he returned he brought an army pistol which he had learned to use while fighting the other "Huns" in the world's struggle for democracy. With this he sought to make Chicago safe for others who may travel in that vicinity. Although he was afterward killed, not by a fall, as was previously stated, but by members of the mob at 15th and Wood streets, he did not die without leaving the impression that he was filled with "Race consciousness" and intended to enjoy some of that same democracy that he had fought for in France.

Five Are Shot

Five members of the mob were shot by Charles Jackson. The police appeared on the scene, not in time to stop the mob, but in time to arrest James Jackson, who sought to protect his life. The conduct upon the part of the police in this instance in handling mob violence is reprehensible, to say the least, and often savors a disposition on their part to sympathize with the mob.

Georgia Mob Burns Negro's House and Lynches 2—Report

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 17, 1919

COLUMBUS, Ga., Friday.—Two negroes have been lynched near Buena Vista, according to an unconfirmed report rectived here. No details could be obtained except that the lynching took place about seven miles north of Buena Vista.

A mob of fifteen men was said also to have burned the house of "Dock" Smith, a negro residing in that section.

The report received here did not make it clear whether there was any connection between the reported lynchings and the burning of Smith's home.

Seriously Wounded, Nude Negro Dumped

The Chicago Defender
7-19-19

Victim Is Better

Dublin, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—As a sequel to the shooting which took place in Laurens county Sunday night, in which one white man was killed, another wounded and a negro wounded, supposedly fatally, all negroes near the home of Bob Ashely, the negro who was wounded, numbering about twenty in all, spent the night in the swamp close by because a mob of white men was preparing, it was said, to "clean out the whole bunch."

Deputy Sheriff Clark, who went with physicians to visit Ashley early in the night, states he met a number of automobiles moving mysteriously about the neighborhood and found out that violence was planned. He and the physician immediately informed the negroes and advised them to take to the swamp, which they did in just a few minutes, stopping for neither coat, hat nor any other belongings.

Ashley was still thought to be in a dying condition with a bullet hole through his head, but some of his friends carried him when they started to the swamp. Just before reaching cover, however, terror got the best of them and they dumped Ashley in a fence corner, entirely nude, and left him to his fate, while they hid in the swamp. To the surprise of every one, Ashley was not only alive this morning after lying out all night, but was much better and able to talk for the first time since being shot. Physicians had him removed to Dublin this morning for treatment and he has a chance to recover.

Deputy Clark was stopped by several men when he started home Monday night after seeing the negro, and his car searched, but when no negroes were found in it he was allowed to go on. There was no disturbance during the night nor today. The better class of people in the community are doing their best to curb the hotheaded and prevent further trouble.

COLORED BOY LYNCHED

The Chicago Defender

IN NORTH CAR. NEAR VILLAGE CHURCHYARD — NO PROOF WHATEVER OF CRIME OF ASSAULT—IN HOME COUNTY OF THE GOVERNOR.

Youngsville, N. C., Aug. 29, 1919.—Another lynching was registerd last Thursday when Walter Tyler, a 19-year-old boy, was lynched by a band of Tar-Hell hoodlums in the grove around New Hope Church, 10 miles from here.

Tyler was accused of attacking the wife of a white farmer in the latter's home. The charges were never substantiated, and he was one of three men captured and charged with the alleged assault. The other two men were released and told to leave the country and never return.

The body of Tyler remained up until the arrival of the coroner. It was viewed by many people, including women and children. A ball game was played about 100 yards from where the body was hanging. The lynching of Tyler was in the home county of Governor Bickett.

POLICE WORK TO KEEP LYNCHING SECRET

Longview, Tex., July 12.—Despite the fact that every effort has been made by officials here to keep the outside world from learning of the lynching of Lemmel Walters at this place June 17, the news has leaked out. Walters was taken from the Longview jail by a crowd of white men when a prominent white woman declared she loved him, and if she were in the North would obtain a divorce and marry him. No charge was preferred against Walters other than the statement made by the white woman to her personal friends. The woman has been prostrated since the lynching occurred. She is under the care of a physician at Kilgore, Tex., where Walters was arrested prior to being spirited here for "safe keeping."

The sheriff of the jail gladly welcomed the mob, and acknowledged recognitions from the men as they passed in the gate to seize the prisoner. Walters was taken to the outskirts of the town and shot to pieces. His nude form was thrown near the roadside. He was buried by people of his Race. White people here are angered because our people have been leaving this part of Texas in droves, and since this lynching all the farm hands have left.

WHITE HEATHENS BURN MAN'S BODY TO ASHES

Ellisville, Miss., July 4.—John Hartfield was burned at the stake by a mob of leading citizens of this city. They charged that he had attempted to assault a young woman. The burning was under the supervision of the city authorities, who [illegible] it as "orderly." It took place under a large gum tree a little distance from the city and was witnessed by the various ministers of the white churches and other civic workers. After the body of the deceased had been consumed in ashes a collection of $1,000 was raised and presented to the young woman who made the charges.

A New Scheme

A woman in the crowd was heard to say, "I have discovered a good way to get money. Just make an outcry that you have been assaulted by a Negro." This no doubt will be one of the methods which will be used by designing women in this part of the country to fleece an unsuspecting public. An attempt was made to have Gov. Bilbo to intervene and prevent the lynching. The governor responded that he had no power to prevent the mob from carrying out its intentions. His action showed that he had no disposition to use his authority in the premises. Hundreds of people are preparng to leave as a result of the lynching. They say that they have reached the point where they cannot endure to live among a class of people whose characteristics bordered on cannibalism.

GEORGIA MOB KILLS NEGRO WHO HAD SHOT FARMER.

NEW YORK EVE WORLD
OCTOBER 8, 1919

MACON, Ga., Oct. 7.—Eugene Hamilton, a negro under ten-year penitentiary sentence for an attempt upon the life of Charles Tingle, Jasper County farmer, was taken from Sheriff Middlebrooks of Jones County, near here, early to-day and shot to death at daylight near Monticello, in Jasper County. A mob of about sixty men held up the Sheriff of Jones County, who was trying to bring Hamilton to Macon for safekeeping, having heard of plans to take the negro from Gray, where he had been sent by the Jasepr County Sheriff.

Lynchings – 1919
Cases of

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July – Dec.

...OR NEGROES ACCUSED OF ROBBERY REMOVED FROM JAIL

Three Escaped, But One is Lynched by Missourians

The Dallas Express 11-29-19.

Moberly, Mo., Nov. 27.—A Negro, said to be one of four who on Thursday night held up and robbed Edward Thompson, a farmer, on the outskirts of Moberly, was lynched in Forest Park here early this morning. The Negro's three companions, who had been taken with him from the Macon Jail and spirited to Moberly by the mob, escaped from the lynching. Two of them later were captured by the Randolph County officers and are now in jail at a point unknown. One Negro still is at large, but posses are scouring the country for him and his capture is momentarily expected.

The four Negroes were arrested Thursday night by Moberly police after Thompson had reported that while on his way home he had been held up and beaten into insensibility by four blacks and robbed. He gave the police a description of his assailants, and a short time later Harry Cassy, a Moberly Negro proprietor of a rooming house, told the police four men answering the description given by Thompson were at his home. When arrested all of the Negroes were armed. They gave their names as Halley Richardson, 18 years old, 101 West Thirty-first street, Chicago; Sanford Taylor, 20 years of age, 113 Baker street, East St. Louis; George Adams, 18, 2938 Federal street, Chicago; James Anderson, 3122 Federal street, Chicago.

Neighbors Bent on Lynching.

Rumors that Thompson's neighbors were bent in lynching the Negroes reached the Moberly officers Friday morning, and following their preliminary hearing, when they were bound over to the next term of the Circuit Court, the prisoners were taken to the Randolph County Jail at Huntsville.

Friday night, is is said, a mob went to Huntsville, but was outwitted by Sheriff Henry Owens, who had taken the Negroes to the Macon County Jail. Last night an unusually large number of farmers were noticed on the streets here, but as the Negroes were not in the city mob violence was little feared. That night, however, about twenty automobiles sped to Macon the jail was stormed and the four prisoners were taken from the Macon County Sheriff clad only in the night clothes and brought to Moberly.

Mob Waiting At Park.

The mob hurried the Negroes to Forest Park, in the west part of the city. Here a crowd, said to number 100 men was waiting. A large fire had been built, it is said, but it is uncertain whether the intention was to burn the Negroes or merely to keep the mob members warm. One of the Ngeroes had his arms pinioned behind him. A rope was place about his neck and thrown over an out hanging limb. The mob pulled and the limb broke. The Negro started running as he fell. Four guns flashed and he was killed instantly.

At the shots the other three Negroes ran. Efforts to catch them failed unless, as the officers suspect, one of them was thrown into Forest Park Lake and drowned. Searching parties have been dragging the lake all day but the body has not been recovered, and it is believed the Negro made his escaped. This theory is given credence by the fact that an unclad Negro was said to have been seen in the vicinity of Clifton Hill this afternoon and a posse now is there looking for him.

Officers Refuse to Talk.

Efforts to learn from the officers the names of the Negroes who were recaptured have been futile. They claim they do not know. Neither will they tell where they have placed them for safe keeping. One Negro was captured this morning after he had appeared at the home of Ike Walker, a farmer, and asked for some old clothes. Walker gave him the clothes, but when he tempted to question him concerning his condition the Negro ran. Walker then telephoned to Moberly and officers captured the Negro between Moberly and Huntsville.

The second Negro was captured near Clifton Hill. He was clad in overalls and shoes which he had stolen from an automobile.

Thompson, the farmer, who was attacked by the Negroes, is said to be only slightly hurt. The Moberly police were unaware of the formation of the mob and did not know of the lynching until telephone messages from Macon said the Negroes had been taken from the jail there and brought in this direction.

Threatened to Dynamite Jail.

It was only after threats were made tto dynamite the jail that Sheriff Jesse Stamper of Macon County told his deputy, Bob Epperson, to hand over the keys. The four Negro prisoners set up a dismal howl. They got down on their knees and pleaded with their captors for mercy. At the front porch, as he was leaving, the leader turned to shake hands with the Sheriff, "Good-bye, Sheriff," he said. "You'll have to excuse us for arousing you at his time of night.

About seventy-five or eighty men were in the party, the officers said. All but one, according to the Sheriff, were masked, and all appeared to be armed and several carried ropes. One of the men took the Sheriff's revolver from the bureau.

Stamper said the visitors were very good-natured. Everything was quiet, he said, except for the cries of the Negroes.

CHARRED BODY OF AN AGED NEGRO FOUND IN CHURCH EMBERS

The Inquirer Philadelphia

Reported to Have Made Remarks Offensive to White People

8-29-19

PREDICTED UPRISING

Rec

Burning of Churches Believed Caused by Reported Plans to Incite Riot

(Associated Press.)

EASTMAN, GA., Aug. 28.—The charred body of Eli Cooper, an aged Lourens county negro who resided two miles from Cadwell, was found today in the ashes of Petway's Gift Chuch, which was burned by incendiaries at an early hour this morning. Three other negro churches and a negro lodge near Cadwell were burned on Tuesday night.

Cooper is alleged to have been talking considerably of late in a manner offensive to the white people. It is said that a Chicago newspaper that has been circulated among the negroes here for several days has caused unrest among them. The white residents were informed that an uprising was set for 30 days from yesterday. Cooper's own remarks, it is said, were to the effect that the negroes had been "run over for fifty years, but this will all change in 30 days."

Petway's Gift Church is near the line between this (Dodge) county and Laurens county. It is also near the plantation owned by A. P. Petway.

Cooper was taken from his home Wednesday night, according to a story told by his wife, by a crowd of 15 or 20 white men.

The church was dicovered in flames at 1 o'clock this morning. Shortly before the fire was discovered residents of the neighborhood were aroused by shooting, about fifty shots having been fired.

It is presumed that Cooper was shot by the crowd and that his body was tossed into the flames of the burning church. The residents of the neighborhood who visited the scene after daylight discovered the charred body. Cooper had been taken through the country several miles from his home into Dodge county.

Sheriff C. N. Mullis, Judge Joel F. Coleman, Dewel Mullis and John L. Cravey, visited the scene of the crime today. Sheriff Mullis expressed the opinion that Dodge county citizens had nothing to do with the affair. Efforts will be made to punish the guilty ones. Dodge county has been unusually free from racial trouble for some time.

It was near the scene of the burning that Berry Washington, an aged negro, shot a while man last May, Washington being taken from the jail at Milan later and lynched. A grand jury is now investigating the Washington killing and a vigorous effort is being made to prosecute the guilty ones.

The only explanation advanced for the burning of the churches and lodge rooms was that these were said to have been the scenes of mass meetings recently, during which the uprising of negroes were discussed. Hundreds of copies of the Chicago newspaper, a negro publication, were said to have been distributed at these meetings.

MEXICANS LYNCHED BY MOB IN COLORADO

Pueblo, Colo., September 13.—Two Mexicans were taken from the city jail tonight by a mob of armed citizens, driven in an automobile to the Fourth street bridge, at the city limits, and hanged.

The bodies were found 45 minutes after their capture. The lynching followed the arrest of two Mexicans charged with the murder today of Patrolman Jeff Evans.

The two men, Jose Gonzales and Santos Ortez, section hands, were arrested today. Reports that the men had been transferred to the county jail and that two other Mexicans had been hanged proved erroneous.

GEORGIA MOB BURNS 2 BODIES OF NEGROES

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Three Men Are Killed by Posse

Two Accused of Shooting Deputy Sheriffs—Bodies Riddled With Bullets.

NEW YORK CITY POST
OCTOBER 6, 1919

LINCOLNTON, Ga., October 5.—Jack Gordon and Will Brown, negroes, were lynched by a mob here early to-day and their bodies burned. The victims of the mob were charged with having shot Deputy Sheriff Roy Freeman and Boyce Fortson near here late Saturday. Freeman is not expected to live.

Mose Martin, another negro, was killed by a posse late yesterday during the hunt for Gordon, and several other blacks were whipped for refusing to give information as to Gordon's whereabouts.

The lynching took place about four o'clock this morning, after Gordon had been taken from the custody of Sheriff Kelley of Wilkes County by a mob said to number approximately 1,000 persons. The other negro, Brown, was being held by the mob awaiting the arrival of Gordon.

The two were strung up on the outskirts of the town, and after their bodies were riddled with bullets they were cut down and placed on a pile of burning pine wood.

POSSE FAILS TO FIND NEGRO.

GREENVILLE, S. C., October 6.—A posse failed last night to capture Joe Turner, the negro charged with having killed two officers here yesterday during a raid on a card game in the negro quarter. The pursuit is being continued.

MOB SLAYS NEGRO TAKEN FROM SHERIFF

NEW YORK CITY SUN
OCTOBER 8, 1919

Wounding of Farmer Causes Another Georgia Lynching.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 7.—Eugene Hamilton, a negro under a ten year penitentiary sentence for an attempt upon the life of Charles Tingle, a Jasper county farmer, was taken from Sheriff Middlebrook of Jones county, near here, early to-day and shot to death at daylight near Monticello.

A mob held up the Sheriff, who was trying to bring Hamilton to Macon for safe keeping, he having heard of plans to take the negro.

Tingle was not seriously wounded, but friends of his had made repeated threats that they would "get" Hamilton, whose motion for a new trial recently was denied and an appeal was taken to the Georgia Court of Appeals.

A Coroner's jury late to-day investigated the slaying of Hamilton and returned a verdict of "death from gun shot wounds at the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

Two Negroes Lynched Near Buena Vista, Georgia, No Cause For Lynching Yet Determined

Columbus, Ga., Oct. 18.— The cause of race troubles in the country between here and Buena Vista, Ga., which were said to have resulted in the lynching of two Negroes and the burning of a Negro house yesterday, still has not been learned definitely.

The scene of the trouble was about seven miles north of Buena Vista. The house burned was said to have been that of "Dock" Smith, a Negro accused of intimacy with a white woman who disappeared, but whether Smith was one of those lynched was not known.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY GEORGIA MOB

Mob Takes Paul Jones From Macon Sheriff and Deputies Near Camp Harris—Negro Accused of Assault on Woman.

Macon, Ga., November 3.—Paul Jones, a negro, accused of attacking a white woman near the site of Camp Harris Sunday afternoon, was lynched by a mob at the scene of the crime shortly after midnight.

The negro was arrested by two deputy sheriffs, but the mob quickly formed, compelling the officers to take refuge in a box car. Sheriff Hicks, learning of the plight of his deputies, went to the scene, and was permitted by the mob, which numbered a thousand persons or more, to take the negro to the home of the woman for identification. She identified him, it is said, from a blood mark she had purposely placed upon his clothing. The crowd, refusing to be calmed by the pleas of the sheriff, then seized the negro and put him to death.

TWO LYNCHED BY MOB IN GEORGIA

Bodies of Negroes, Charged with Shooting Two White Men, Burned by Slayers.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
OCTOBER 6, 1919

Lincolnton, Ga., Oct. 6.—Jack Gordon and Will Brown, negroes, were lynched by a mob early to-day and their bodies burned.

The were charged with having shot Deputy Sheriff Roy Freeman and Boyce Fortson near here late Saturday. Freeman is not expected to live. The lynching took place near the scene of the shooting.

Gordon was brought from Washington, Ga., early to-day by the county sheriff and a number of white men in automobiles followed.

Mose Martin, another negro, was killed by a posse late yesterday during the hunt for Gordon, and several other blacks were whipped for refusing to tell of Gornin's whereabouts.

The lynching took place about 4 a. m., after Gordon had been taken from the custody of Sheriff Kelly, of Wilkes county, by a mob said to number about one thousands persons.

Brown was being held by the mob awaiting the arrival of Gordon. The two were strung up on the outskirts of the town and after their bodies were riddled with bullets they were cut down and put on a pile of burning pine wood.

Missouri M[illegible] Man Who [illegible] Farmer

Moberly, Mo., Nov. 28.—A mob secured one of the four men charged with robbing [illegible] Anderson (white), a farmer, and lynched him in Forest Park here early Monday morning. Three companions of the lynched man escaped while the mob was at its work. The men gave their names as Halle Richardson, age 18, Chicago; Sanford Taylor, East St. Louis, Ill.; George Adams, age 18, Chicago; James Anderson, Chicago.

The name of the man lynched was not given. A large fire had been prepared by the mob, and when the men saw it from the jail window they began to howl. The jail was stormed and the men were carried to the pyre, but broke away. Four guns flashed and one of the party was instantly killed.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES AT GOVERNOR'S INVESTIGATION

Colored "Speak Easy Joint" Proprietor Causes Arrest of Innocent Boys. Three sentenced to Penitentiary in 15 Minutes Without Jury Trial. Victims Swear They Know Nothing of the Robbery. Attorney General Says "We Want to Get the Lynchers."

James Anderson, the unfortunate fatal victim of the brutal lynching at Moberly, Mo., November 18, came to his death at the hands of an assistant chief of police, according to testimony given during an investigation of the crime, at the penitentiary in Jefferson City last Saturday, November 29.

The investigation was ordered by Gov. Gardner, at the request of the St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and was conducted by the Attorney General of the state, assisted by the prosecuting attorney of Randolph County.

Three Convicted in 15 Minutes Without Jury.

The witnesses were the three boys who were with Anderson at the time of the lynching and who narrowly escaped with their lives. These boys —Halley Richardson, Sandford Taylor and George Adams—were afterward captured, taken to trial, and sentenced to the penitentiary in fifteen minutes—five minutes in each case. It is said that only the judge, prosecuting attorney and armed police officers were in court and the trial was without jury.

Mother Relates Testimony.

The story of the lynching, as told to the attorney general, was given to an Argus reporter Wednesday by Mrs. Lillian Ford, mother, and Miss Lyda Freed, aunt, of the Richardson boy.

They state that the four boys had been working in the Armour Packing Plant at Sioux City, Iowa, and were on their way to St. Louis, excepting Anderson, who intended to visit his grandmother in Sedalia. Anderson, Richardson and Adams lived in Chicago and Taylor in East St. Louis.

Colored Man Causes Arrest.

According to Mrs. Ford, the boys testified that they stopped off at Moberly and engaged lodging at a rooming house conducted by Harry Casey, a Colored man, at 103 E. Rollin St. The place turned out to be a "speak easy" joint, where liquor was on sale and frequented by questionable female characters. Anderson is said to have purchased whiskey and had an argument with the proprietor, threatening to "turn him up," who caused their arrest by telling the police authorities they were the men wanted for a recent robbery.

Revolting Crime Follows.

The boys were placed in jail and then followed one of the most revolting crimes in the history of the state. Richardson says there was no sign of the sheriff when the mob came to the jail to get them. Adams had on only his top shirt and Taylor was in his underwear. Ropes were tied around their necks in jail and they were led out to a place where a big bonfire was burning. After a discussion as to how they should be lynched they decided to kill them one at a time, and one of the men said, "We will get this big one, Anderson, first.

Asst. Chief Murders Anderson.

Sanford Taylor says he saw the assistant chief's star as he reached for his gun. He says he recognized the policeman, because he had beaten him, Taylor, with a black-jack at the time of the arrest in Moberly. The boys say the police officer knocked Anderson down, put his foot in the boy's stomach and knees on his breast and, as he pleaded for mercy, shot him five times.

Richardson said a farmer named Thomas, and another man called "Doctor" had the rope which was thrown over his head. He was swung up, but held on to the rope with his hands, and they let him down to tie him. At this time Taylor ran and knocked down two men who were trying to catch him. Richardson swung on the man who was tieing his hands, knocked him down and ran. The rope was dragging but he gathered it up and later freed his neck from a double noose. He fell in a deep ditch and jumped over a pond, being shot at six times. Adams also escaped in the confusion. Richardson says he can identify the men who strung him up.

As stated, the three were later arrested and speedily prosecuted to the penitentiary. [illegible] Taylor were given 10 years each [illegible] ms two years. Richardson [illegible] 17 years old. His mother says [illegible] told the attorney general they knew nothing of the robbery and were only turned over to the police because of the altercation Anderson had with Casey about the whiskey. She says the attorney replied, "I don't care if you are guilty or not; we want to get the lynchers."

Mrs. Ford has retained Attorney George L. Vaughn to take charge of the case of her son.

Florida Jailer Gives [illegible] to Mob

Jacksonv[illegible] The town is upset on account of the action of A. C. Tucker, jailer of the Duval county jail, who permitted a mob of white men, unmasked, to enter the bastile and secure Bowman Cook and John Morine, charged with the murder of George W. DuBose, a young white man. When demanded to turn the men over to the mob, Tucker calmly led the howling mob to the cell that contained Morine and Cook, and ushered his men into the hands of the bloodthirsty crowd. Morine was shot to death at Main street and Cemetery road. Cook was evidently killed at the same place, and his body dragged behind an automobile to the city, and cut loose directly in front of the Windsor hotel on Hogan street. His body was badly mutilated from its pounding, as it bumped behind the machine.

It is declared that the men who participated in the lynching are well known in the community, but as yet the city authorities have failed to make an arrest. However, it is thought that several will be under arrest as soon as identification can be established.

1 Negro Lynched, 5 Others Doomed

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 6 1919

Georgia Mob Holds Captives Until Seventh Can Be Taken From Jail

WASHINGTON, Ga., Oct. 5.—One negro was shot to death to-night, two others were whipped and five are being held, it is said, for lynching by a mob that since daybreak this morning has been scouring the swamps and canebrakes of Lincoln County for Jack Gordon, a negro, who shot and killed Red Freeman, a deputy sheriff, and wounded a citizen who attempted to aid the deputy.

The negro who was shot and killed and the two who were whipped by the mob were said to have made boastful remarks regarding the killing of the deputy sheriff. The five being held were captured near the scene of the killing. Members of the mob asserted to-night they would be held until Gordon, who was captured late to-day by a posse of citizens and placed in jail, can be taken with them to the scene. It is the mob's announced intention then to lynch all six of the negroes.

More than a thousand persons packed the courthouse square here to-night and demanded that Gordon be turned over to them.

"Improper Remarks" Excuse for Lynching

Louise, Miss., July 25.—It is said that a crowd of white men, humbering about forty, staged a lynching on the Silver creek bridge near this city recently. A young man known as Ralph Boyd was accused of making improper remarks before a white woman. The woman was passing on the street while Boyd, it is said, was talking to a group of men. She declared Boyd referred to the manner in which she was dressed. The young man had just returned from the army, where he served in a labor battalion.

PAYS RANSOM FOR BODIES OF LYNCHED SONS

The St Louis Argus. 10-31-19

Mother of Johnstons, Victims of Arkansas Riot Suffers Insult With Grief. Men Were Highly Respected. Two Were Physicians, One An Ex-369th Regiment Bugler.

FROM THE TULSA (OKLA.) STAR.

HELENA, Ark., Oct. 17.—The report that the four Johnston brothers who were outrageously murdered near Aleine, Arkansas, met death in a riot at the latter place is not true. The four brothers, one of whom, Dr. L. H. Johnston of Coweta, Okla., who was there visiting his other brothers, had been hunting and were peacefully returning home with their game when they were intercepted by a white man, supposed to be a friend to the Johnston boys, and told that a race riot was in progress in Aleine and advised them not to go in that direction, but to return to a point below Aleine, leave their guns to avoid suspicion, and take the train for Helena. After considerable persuasion on the part of their supposed white friend the Johnstons followed his advice, trying to avoid trouble that they knew nothing of. When the train on which they were riding en route to Helena reached Aleine their good white "friend" led a mob aboard the Jim Crow coach and with guns drawn commanded the Johnston boys to throw up their hands, according to eye witnesses, and in a few seconds had handcuffed three of the boys, evidently not recognizing Dr. L. H. Johnston as one of the brothers, and was marching them out of the train when Dr. Johnston spoke to the men, saying: "Gentlemen, these men are my brothers, and I want to know why you are taking them from this train." In reply one of the men said: "If you are their brother you'd better come along with them." To this Dr. Johnston retorted, "Well, I will certainly go," whereupon he was also handcuffed and the four forced at the points of guns to get in a waiting auto and hurriedly driven off. That night about 11 o'clock the bodies of the four brothers, riddled with bullets and mutilated with knives or other sharp instruments, were found by the roadside. They had been murdered in cold blood!

The perpetrators of this grewsome crime then issued a statement to the effect that one of the Johnstons took a gun from a deputy sheriff and killed him, causing the posse to fire on the four brothers, killing all of them instantly.

Mrs. Mercy Johnston, mother of the unfortunate quartette, who lived in Chicago in a home purchased for her by her sons, was at the time in Pine Bluff, visiting relatives. She, accompanied by relatives and friends, her heart all but breaking over the sad occurrence, went to claim the bodies of her beloved ones that she might at least pay a mother's last tribute, but rank insult was added to injury when she was compelled to pay a ransom for their dead bodies. She paid the price, however, and followed the remains to their last resting place in Little Rock.

One of the boys, Leroy, had seen two years' active service in the war for democracy while serving as bugler for the 15th New York regiment.

Dr. Elihue, the dentist, was a very successful man and owned nearly half of his home town. All of the Johnstons were highly respected wherever they were known.



The Johnston family, prominent Helena, Ark., citizens who were waylaid by their "white friends" and shot to death as they were returning from a fishing trip, apparently ignorant of the existence of a riot. Standing, left to right, Gibson Johnston, Leroy Johnston and Dr. Elihue Johnston, dentist, all killed. Seated, left to right, William Johnston, escaped without injuries, Dr. Louie H. Johnston, physician of Coweta, Oklahoma, visiting brothers, slain. Leroy Johnston, the youngest of the group, was a returned soldier, having served two years in France, was gassed and wounded twice at Chateau Thierry.

FOUND BENEATH [illegible] NEGRO IS LYNCHED

[illegible], September 18.—The body of an unidentified negro, lynched Saturday, was found near here today hanging from the limb of a tree in the woods. The negro, who was arrested after being found at night under a bed in a white man's house, was taken from the town marshal by a mob. The negro's fate was not generally known until today when the suspended body was found riddled with bullets.

OGLETHORPE NEGRO IS KILLED BY POSSE

Man Who Killed Woman With Hoe Caught on Wednesday.

Athens, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Obe Cox, negro, said to have been convicted by his own dying statement of the murder of the young wife of a prominent Oglethorpe county farmer Monday afternoon, was caught Wednesday morning by a posse, carried to the scene of his crime and burned at the stake.

The negro had eluded searchers in the section surrounding the scene of the murder for forty-six hours. Early this morning one of the posse of more than a thousand decided to search an old barn that was standig on the outskirts of the swamp. He found the negro hiding in the barn and pulled the trigger of his pistol. The cartridge, however, failed to explode and the negro escaped to the swamps.

The white man gave the alarm and several shots were fired in the direction the negro was running, but, as it was dark, the shots were incorrectly aimed; it developed later, though that one of the shots took effect in the negro's right arm.

Just before noon this morning the little girl of Charlie Sims, a farmer, living about a quarter of a mile from where the crime was perpetrated, went to a fig bush in the back yard to pick some figs. As she was searching for the fruit the negro jumped from under the bush and leaped over a nearby fence.

The little girl screamed, and several men who were in a store near the fence rushed to her aid and saw the negro as he scaled the fence. They caught him before he could make his escape.

The news of the capture was immediately sent to the members of the posse, and, after they had assembled, the murderer was marched back to the place where he killed his victim. Within a few feet from

THIRD NEGRO LYNCHING WITHIN TWELVE HOURS.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday.—John Temple, negro, who last night shot and fatally wounded Policeman John Barbare and who was wounded by the policeman, was shot to death in a hospital by a small band of white men. He was the third prisoner to die near here by lynch law within a period of twelve hours, Miles Phifer and Roberty Crosky, the latter a discharged soldier, having been shot to death by a mob five miles from this city yesterday afternoon. There was no connection between the lynching of Phifer and Crosky and the killing of Temple.

...the spot where the murdered woman was found the citizens, who conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, placed the negro on a box, tied a chain around his neck and fastened the chain to an iron post. Wood was then piled around the negro, and both his body and the wood were saturated with gasoline.

Before the match was struck, the culprit was given an opportunity to speak. He confessed to having committed the crime with which he was charged.

3 NEGROES KILLED, ANOTHER WOUNDED, AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Montgomery, Ala., September 30—Governor Kilby intervened today in the situation growing out of the lynching here yesterday of three negroes, shot to death by mobs. Judges of the Circuit Court and the Sheriff were called into conference to determine action to be taken by the county or State officials.

A fourth negro, Ben Miller, a former soldier, was shot and wounded early today on a downtown street. He reported four white men had attempted to get him into an automobile and he was shot when he refused to go with them.

John Temple, negro, who last night shot and fatally wounded Policeman John Barbars and who was wounded by the officer, was shot to death in a hospital shortly after 2 o'clock this morning by a small band of white men. Miles Phifer and Robert Crosky, the latter a discharged soldier, were shot to death by a mob five miles from the city yesterday. Still another negro, Bird Astor, who was with Temple when Barbars was shot, was being sought by a posse.

There was no connection between the lynching of Phifer and Crosky and the killing of Temple. The first named two, charged with crimes against white women, were taken from three deputy sheriffs by a mob of about 25 men five miles from the city. The negroes were told to run for their lives and as they started were shot down. The mob then quietly dispersed.

Jersey Negro Chased.

Merchantville, N. J., September 30—Capture of the negro who is alleged to have assaulted Mrs. Notsey, of this place, and for whom a posse of more than 100 armed men searched throughout the night was expected momentarily. Headed by Sheriff Shipcott, of Burlington County, the posse early last night surrounded a swamp where the negro was believed to have fled, but at an early hour today the fugitive had not been apprehended.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
OCTOBER 28 1919

Mob Shoots Negro in Jail.

HUMBOLDT, Tenn., Oct. 28.—Henry ...th, a negro, arrested Sunday night ... the charge of attacking a white ... man, was shot and fatally wounded during the night by a mob. The ...ts were fired through the windows of the jail.

...TE IS MARKED WITH BLOOD FROM WOUNDS OF VICTIM

Returning from Church, Widow Is Attacked Near Adams Cotton Mill.

PUTS STAINS ON MAN'S SHIRT

Act Enables Quick Capture of Paul Jones and Certain Identification.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
NOVEMBER 3 1919

NEGRO'S BODY IS BURNED

Mob Waits Till Guilt Is Established and Then Puts Black to Death.

A mob of more than a thousand heavily armed Bibb county men broke down a negro shanty in which sheriff's deputies had placed Paul Jones, a negro assailant of a white woman, took the negro from the deputies and lynched him at 2:10 o'clock this morning. The victim of the assault had positively identified her assailant.

The mob fired fifty bullets into his body, tied a rope around his neck and dragged him down the railroad tracks 150 yards, poured gasoline on him and then set his body on fire.

The negro was still alive when the match was applied. The negro rolled over several times and then lay still while more gasoline was poured on. His body was burned to a charred mass.

The lynching occurred along the Central of Georgia railroad tracks, near the W. P. Adams cotton mill, about three miles from the down town district.

Victim Returning from Church.

The lynching followed a three-hour vigil of the mob, which was made up of people from all parts of the city and county, according to reports. There was not an automobile left in the down town district last night, everyone going to the scene of the crime.

The woman, a fifty-year old widow, was returning home from church last night when attacked. She had accompanied neighbors to their home and then struck out from the neighbor's home to her own house, going across the fields. The tracks of the Central of Georgia railroad are close to the path. When she was a short distance from her home a negro grabbed her, choked her and struck her a blow on the forehead that brought blood.

Put Blood Marks on Shirt.

The woman had presence of mind enough to wipe her hand across the gash on her head and then upon the negro's shirt, marking him for identification.

How long the woman lay helpless upon the ground before she recovered sufficiently to reach her home she does not remember. She finally reached her home, told her son and other members of the family of the assault. Then the alarm was sounded. The whole district was up in arms in a few minutes and sheriff's deputies were on their way to the scene in automobiles.

The Raley brothers, first to the scene, were followed by Sheriff Hicks, Chief Deputy Lane Mulally and the entire force of deputies in automobiles.

Mob Quickly Collects.

The Raley brothers captured Paul Jones, a suspicious looking negro, in a box car near the railroad tracks, not far from the scene of the assault. He had blood stains on his shirt and appeared to be worrying over something. The deputies started to take him from the scene when they discovered that they were completely surrounded by a crowd of some three hundred heavily armed men.

The deputies then backed their prisoner into a box car and waited for assistance.

Negro's Alibi Was False.

Shortly before midnight Sheriff Hicks personally appeared on the scene, going to the box car where the Raley rothers, deputies, had the negro held as a prisoner. A threatening crowd was still outside, having grown in number from 300 to more than a thousand.

The sheriff had a talk with the negro and the latter offered an alibi. He said that he was with other negroes at the time that the assault is said to have occurred and could prove it.

With members of the family of the victim the sheriff worked from midnight until 1:30 o'clock this morning trying to ascertain whether the alibi would hold. He found that the negro's story was false.

Woman Marked Negro With Blood.

Going to the home of the woman victim the sheriff was told by the woman that she had marked the negro with her own blood, from a gash in her head, cut by the negro when he attacked her. She said that she purposely marked him to aid in identifying him. She said that she had drawn her blood stained fingers across his shirt.

The sheriff returned to the negro and found that his shirt was stained with blood just as the woman had stated that she had marked him.

Sheriff Hicks emerged from the box car a few minutes lated and addressed the crowd that had been patiently waiting for developments. "Be calm," the sheriff urged. "I want to have this lady identify the negro before I will be thoroughly satisfied that he is the one." He urged the mob to make no mistake.

Victim's Identification Positive.

The sheriff and Deputy Raley then started toward the woman's house, carrying the handcuffed negro with them. The mob trailed behind. Most were armed with shotguns, repeating rifles and revolvers. There was no disorder in the march to the woman's house.

The sheriff and his deputies carried the negro into the house and into the presence of the woman. The crowd waited outside and made no attempt to create disorder there.

"That's the negro," the woman is reported to have said.

The sheriff and his deputies in trying to leave the premises found that the crowd was set for a lynching and was determined to carry out their plan.

Shack Torn to Pieces.

Sheriff Hicks and his deputies left the house a few minutes later with the negro, informing the mob that the evidence was not complete. The officers took the negro to a negro house near the Central of Georgia Railroad track and the sheriff left the scene to obtain the evidence.

The mob didn't believe the story and a few minutes later found that the woman had identified the negro. Then the attack on the house began. Windows were broken, the door was brown down and the shanty was literally torn to pieces.

The crowd was made up of residents of Bellevue and Crumps Park, all being heavily armed. Some carried shotguns and some rifles, while others had revolvers. Some went to the scene in automobiles.

The scene of the assault was more than a mile beyond the old Camp Harris site, near the Adams cotton mill, and close to the Central of Georgia Railroad tracks.

Choked Into Insensibility.

According to information obtained early this morning, the woman had been to church last night and returned part way home with neighbors. From a neighbor's home she struck out alone across the field, only a short distance away, to her home. She was almost home when she was grabbed by a burly negro, according to her story, and choked into insensibility. She was otherwise mistreated, it is said, and left on the ground in a helpless condition.

Recovering some time later the woman found her way to her home where she told her son and other members of the family of the crime. The family gave the alarm to neighbors and immediately a man hunt was on. The sheriff's office and officers in the Crumps Park section were notified and they joined in the hunt.

Across the track from the home occupied by the woman are some negro shacks. The officers found Paul Jones, who answered the description of the woman's assailant, in one of these shacks, and they had placed him under arrest when the crowd surged forward and demanded that the prisoner be turned over to them to be lynched.

The negro's clothing showed evidence of participation in a struggle. There were blood stains on his clothing and there was some blood on his shirt.

The woman had bruises about her body, neck and one eye. She had been roughly handled by the negro, and she was hysterical.

2 NEGROES BURNED TO DEATH; 1 SHOT

NEW YORK CITY SUN
OCTOBER 7, 1919

Georgia Mob Avenges Slaying of Deputy Sheriff.

LINCOLNTON, Ga., Oct. 6.—Three negroes to-night had paid Lynch law's penalty for the fatal shooting early Sunday morning of Red Freeman, a deputy sheriff of Lincoln county.

The mob, which spent all yesterday and most of last night searching through swamps and canebreaks for Jack Gordon, the negro accused of killing the sheriff, had dispersed to-night and the county was quiet, although a search was being made for evidence showing that other negroes were implicated in the shooting.

Gordon and William Brown, who is alleged to have aided Gordon in escaping after the shooting, were burned at the stake before daylight to-day by a mob of 1,000 persons after Gordon had been taken from Lincoln county officers who captured him.

Mose Freeman, a negro charged with misleading members of the mob during their search for Gordon, was shot to death when he tried to escape. Deputy Sheriff Freeman died late to-day from the gunshot wound inflicted by Gordon.

Gordon was caught five miles from Washington, Ga., late Sunday night and kept in jail there until 2 o'clock this morning, when he was turned over to the authorities of this county. Once in Lincoln county, the mob seized the negro brought up Brown, who had been caught earlier in the night, and fastened both to an old wagon axle. Wood and trash were piled around the negroes and the torch applied.

NORTH AMERICAN
1919

Texas Mob Hangs Negro

GILMER, Tex., July 21. Chilton Jennings, a negro, was taken from jail here this afternoon and hanged in the court yard square by a mob of about 500 men. The negro was arrested charged with assaulting a woman here yesterday.

Former Colored Soldier Lynched for Having White Sweetheart

Leading Citizens are Silent on Disgraceful Affair. One of the White Men Showing Bitterness Said To Be Intimate With Colored Woman

CLARKSDALE, Miss. —Although L. B. Reed, formerly a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces, was lynched here on September 10, and the officers of the law, as usual, are criminally indifferent and making no attempt to punish the guilty parties.

The ex-colored soldier was taken from the Mosby Hotel and strung up from the bridge across the Sunflower River. The body was found in the water three days later and buried the following day.

Reed was put to death for showing marked attention to a white woman who stopped at the Mosby Hotel, but who took her meals at the Clarksdale Cafe, where the dead man was employed as a waiter. It is charged that a colored bellboy informed the lynchers of the intimacy existing between Reed and the white woman.

It is rumored that among those who took part in the lynching were: Bud Doggett, Charles Jennings, Frank Williams, and Messrs Moorhead and Birdsong.

The attitude of Earl Brewer, district attorney of Calhoun county; J. H. Johnson, W. S. Campbell, W. B. Perkins and other prominent citizens who are supposed to stand for law and order is not publicly known.

If white men were to be lynched for insulting and seeking to thrust their attentions on colored women here there would be lynchings daily.

One of the white men to condone the lynching of Reed is T. J. Mahew, editor of a newspaper, who is accused of spending much of his time with a colored woman. In the South white men who love the society of colored women take this incongruous position.

Posse Kills Negro Who Fatally Shot Girl in Arkansas

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 21, 1919

MARIANNA, Ark., Tuesday.—A posse shot and killed Alex Wilson, negro, who earlier in the day fatally shot Miss Ruth Murrah, eighteen years old, a wealthy white girl, while she and Miss Estelle Clifton were riding behind some cattle on Miss Murrah's farm near Skidmore, Ark.

Lynchings - 1919
Discussions

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NEGRO SOLDIERS WIN LASTING FAME DESPITE THE "WHISPERING GALLERY"

By ROBERT R. MOTON

Principal of Tuskegee Institute

During the late summer and early fall of 1918, there were a great many rumors in and out of official circles in this country, to the effect that morally the Negro soldier in France had failed, and that the statement sometimes made that "the Negro is controlled by brutal instincts," was justified.

The report was current in France that the committing of the "unmentionable crime" was very common, and according to the rumors, Negro officers, as well as privates, in all branches and grades of the service, were guilty of this crime.

HOW THE RUMOR SPREAD

A letter that I saw written by a lady overseas to another lady in the United States, stated that the writer had been told by the colonel of a certain unit, whose guest she was, that he would not feel it safe for her to walk, even with him through this camp of Negro soldiers.

Another letter from a high official in a very important position with the overseas Negro troops, written unofficially to a very prominent official on this side, stated, that in the 92nd Division alone, there had recently been at least thirty cases of the "unmentionable crime."

Another rumor, equally as malignant and damaging, was to the effect that the fighting units which were commanded by Negro officers had been a failure. In other words, "the whispering gallery," which was most active in France on most phases of life overseas, said that the 92nd Division, in which Negroes in America took special pride, and with good reason, had failed utterly; that, wherever they had been engaged, the Negro officers had gone to pieces; that in some cases the men had to pull themselves together after their officers had shown "the white feather," etc.

At the request of the President and Secretary of War, I went to France with authority to go anywhere and get any information from any source, so far as the American Expeditionary Force was concerned.

MEETS DR. DUBOIS

It so happened that I went on the steamer assigned to the newspaper correspondents—a steamer which was one of the convoy ships for the President's party—on which Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of the "Crisis," was a passenger. Mr. Lester A. Walton, of the New York Age; Mr. Nathan Hunt, of Tuskegee together with Dr. Du Bois and myself, in the same very comfortable stateroom. We had many frank but pleasant talks, both on the ship and in Paris, where we had opposite rooms in the same hotel. The subject that we discussed most often was, of course, some phase of the Negro question, always with a view, so far as our judgment went, to help the situation.

I purposely planned to have with me on the trips out from Paris, as well as at many interviews in Paris, two colored and two white men—one white newspaper man, Clyde R Miller, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, and Lester A. Walton, of the New York Age. I also asked to go with me, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States Bureau of Education and Phelps-Stokes Foundation, and Mr Nathan Hunt, of Tuskegee Institute.

I realized that the mission was a delicate one, and that questions which I might ask and things which I would say might probably be misunderstood or misinterpreted. My purpose, however, was to get at the facts and to allay untruthful rumors. In order to ascertain the facts, I made extended inquiries of those with whom I came in contact, from the highest officials down. I asked many questions with reference to the conduct and character of the colored soldiers as compared with the white soldiers.

When I reached the General Headquarters of the American Forces, I found that two days before my arrival, a young white soldier had been sentenced to be hanged for the "unmentionable crime," but, because of his good record in every other way, the sentence was finally commuted to life imprisonment. The opinion at General Headquarters was that the crime to which I have referred was no more prevalent among Negro soldiers than among white soldiers, or any soldiers.

From Chaumont we went immediately to Marbache, the Headquarters of the 92nd Division. I asked the Commanding General of the 92nd Division about the prevalence of the crime in question. He said it was very prevelent, and that there had been a great many cases over which he was very much disturbed. This statement was substantiated by conversation with two of his white staff officers, who were present. I courteously asked if he would mind having one of his aides get the record. **I said that I thought general statements were often very damaging, and, that, inasmuch as the reputation of a race was at stake, I was very anxious to get the facts in order to make an accurate report,** and if possible, to stop the rumors which were becoming more and more prevalent in America and were already prevalent in France, especially in American circles, including army officers, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Red Cross, and other organizations.

When the records were brought in and examined, only seven cases charged could be found. Of those charged, only two had been found guilty and convicted, and one of the two convictions had been "turned down" by General Headquarters. Afterwards, I saw the Judge Advocate of the 92nd Division, who told me that there had been eleven cases charged. Two of them were men who did not belong to the 92nd Division, but to other organizations. Out of the eleven, only three had been finally approved as guilty by General Headquarters, and one sentence out of three had been reduced from life imprisonment to taking half the man's pay for twelve months.

In other fighting units, as well as at Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and Brest, where many of the Service of Supply Troops were located, and at many other places, I made the same investigations. I interviewed American and French Commanding Officers, I talked, as well, with scores of American and French officials of lower rank. When the records were taken, as was the case with the 92nd Division, the number of cases charged were very few. I likewise spent much time with members of the Peace Conference, and with Americans engaged in various branches of war activities, in an effort to disprove and set at rest this awful slander upon the Negro race. I spared no pains or effort to do this, and it would appear from subsequent investigations on this side of the water and from reports which have come to me from overseas, that the momentum of these damaging rumors had perceptibly lessened

NEGRO OFFICERS AND THEIR CRITICS

There was apparently no doubt in anybody's mind in France, as far as I was able to find out, among the French or Americans, as to the qualities of the American Negro as a soldier, when led by white officers. There was also little question about the fighting record of the four regiments, the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd which had been brigaded with French Divisions—but when it came to the 92nd Division, there was a subtle and persistent rumor in Paris and in other places in France, as far as my travels, observations, and investigations went—substantiating the rumor which was also prevalent in America—only in France it was much more generally accepted as true; namely, that the Negro officers "had been practically a failure," and that it was a mistake to have ever attempted to have a division with Negroes as officers.

A SINGLE FAILURE MAGNIFIED

I took a great deal of pains and care, as did also the gentlement with me, to run down every rumor. We spent much time in and out of Paris ferretting out every statement that came from the "whispering gallery." We finally found that, so far as the 92nd Division was concerned, only a very small portion of a single battalion, of a single regiment had failed.

Later, in talking with the highest American Military Official in France, regarding his story of the failure of Negro officers, he said that the possibilities were that any officer, white or black, under the same adverse circumstances that these men faced, would have failed, as the very few did. About a dozen officers of the battalion were sent before a board for trial for having shown cowardice. They were not, however, all found guilty; and to offset this, some of the other colored officers of this regiment, for conspicuous bravery in the same engagement were promoted and decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

It would appear that this small part of a battalion whose failure was so widely reported, had never before been under fire, and had been taken from a quiet sector and brought forward with the expectation that they would not be put into the fighting for several weeks; but it so happened that the Germans were much stronger than the French behind whom this unit was placed. When the French troops were badly cut to pieces, the Negro unit in question had to go into the fighting within twenty-four hours after reaching the front, which was much earlier than expected. In connection with this alleged failure, **there are also some other very important considerations that will later probably be brought out officially.**

It was gratifying to find that the Commanding General, who knew all phases of the affiair, did not take this failure anything like as seriously as the rumor about it seemed to warrant. The facts in the case in no sense justified the common report.

In talking with the Commanding General at Le Mans, I referred to the fact that something like fifteen Negro officers had been sent back as "inefficient." He said to me: "If it is any comfort to you, I will tell you this: we sent back through Blois to America in six months, an average of one thousand white officers a month, who failed in one way or another in this awful struggle. I hope, Dr. Moton," he added, "that you won't loose your faith in my race because of that, and certainly I am not going to loose my faith in your race because of the record of a few colored officers who failed."

We talked with Colonel House, Ray Stannard Baker, Capt. Walter Lippman, and leading Y. M. C. A. workers, and many, many others. Everybody assured me that they, so far as they were able, would stop the slanderous rumors concerning our Negro soldiers, and were glad to get the facts. I spoke to white officers in a number of places—at one place, to two hundred of them, and candidly stated the facts in the case. I raised the question, if they did not think it was a good and a fair thing to stop this rumor of the "whispering gallery," which was defaming a race, which might cut down the efficiency of the Negro troops, and was, of course, putting America in a bad light before the world.

Many of the difficulties and troubles among the officers and men of the 92nd Division, as well as other colored units, could have been avoided, if we had had at General Headquarters in France, a colored man to have rendered the same wise, dignified and efficient help, such as Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, had so splendidly rendered in the War Department at Washington, to both races, and to the Nation. President John Hope, of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, who under many and trying conditions had done fine overseas work in connection with the Y. M. C. A., felt this need very much. General Pershing would have gladly had such a man if it had occurred to any of us to suggest it.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OPEN TO SUGGESTIONS

In almost every instance I found the manding officers open to suggestions ing relieving the needless embarrass the colored soldiers. I found in the of Supplies, that colored stevedores wer ing twelve and sixteen hours a day, and sometimes more, which made it impossible for the Y. M. C. A. to do any effective work along educational lines with the thousands of colored soldiers in the Service of Supplies. I took this matter up with the commanding general, and within three days, orders had been given to reduce the time of work to eight hours. At several places the quarters of the colored men seemed unfortunately located. In many of these places, changes were soon made.

I took up with care, also, the matter of excluding colored women from France, going to the source of the trouble, or at least where it started. Here again, I found that there seemed to be no justification for wholesale exclusion of the women of our race from overseas service. This I took up with proper authorities, military and otherwise, and before I left, arrangements had been made to send for more of our colored women, and men also, and some have already gone over. The best Y. M. C. A. hut I saw, from every point of view, was the one where Mrs. W. A. Hunton, Mrs. J. L. Curtis and Miss Katherine Johnson were located. There was here a very fine spirit of co-operation between the white and colored workers. Mr. Wallace, the Manager of the District, whom I later met in Paris, was loud in his praise of Secretary Nichols, Secretary Whiting, Chaplain Oveltrea and and other colored workers.

REMARKS TO THE SOLDIERS

Just what did I say to the Negro troops? I said: "The record you have made in this war, of faithfulness, bravery and loyalty, has deepened my faith in you as men and as soldiers, as well as in my race and country. You have been tremendously tested. You have suffered hardships and many privations. You have been called upon to make many sacrifices. Your record has sent a thrill of joy and satisfaction to the hearts of millions of black and white Americans, rich and poor, high and low. Black mothers and wives, sweethearts, fathers and friends have rejoiced with you and with our country in your record.

"You will go back to America as heroes as you really are. You will go back as you have carried yourselves over here—in a straightforward, manly and modest way. If I were you, I would find a job as soon as possible and get to work. To those who have not already done so, I would suggest that you get hold of a piece of land and a home as soon as possible, and marry and settle down. Save your money, and put it into something tangible. I hope no one will do anything in peace to spoil the ficent record you have made in the war.

APPEAL TO WHITE SOLDIERS

In all fairness to those who are vitally interested in some of the questions which have arisen on account of my mission to France, I am quoting from an address which I delivered to white officers and soldiers at one place:

"These black soldiers, officers and men, have with you, willingly and gladly placed their lives at the disposal of their country, not only to make the world safe for democracy, but equally important, to make democracy safe for mankind, black and white. You and they go back to America as heroes, brave and modest, of course, but there is a difference: you go back without let or hindrance, with every opportunity our beloved country offers open to you. You are the heirs of all the ages. God has never given any race more than he has given to you. The men of my race who return will have many unnecessary hardships and limitations, and along many lines. What a wonderful opportunity you have therefore, and what a great responsibility for you to go back to America resolved that as far as it in your power lies, you are going to see that these black men and the twelve millions of people whom they represent in our great country, who have stood so loyally by you and America in peace and in war, shall have a fair and absolutely equal chance with every other American citizen, along every line—this is your duty and sacred obligation. They ask only fair play and as loyal American citizens they should have it."

I cannot conclude without again mentioning the heroic record of all of our men in France, especially the Negro officers, who in spite of hardships and discriminations from sources which should have accorded them most encouragement, went to into battle with dash, courage and an absolutely unshaken and undisturbed morale. I do not believe that men of any other race, under similar trying circumstances, could have retained more self-possession and made a more glorious record than did our Negro soldiers, officers and men.

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Individual

BISHOP THIRKIELD ASKS PROSECUTION OF MONROE MOB

5-31-19

Freeman

Urges United Action to Put an End to Lynching in Louisiana.

Special to The Freeman.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 28.—A strong appeal to the people of Louisiana to join in an effort to put an end to lynching was issued Saturday by Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bishop takes as his text the recent lynching at Monroe, which has aroused so much indignation, and urges prompt and energetic prosecution of the members of the mob. His statement, in part follows:

If the state of Louisiana ever proposes to put an end to the atrocious crime of lynching, now is the day for action. Winking at this crime has made murderers bold. They have now at Monroe, invaded the sacred precincts of a church hospital, terrified nurses consecrated to a holy task caused one death by their brutal attack on a helpless hospital invalid, and then, with devilish deliberation, have pursued a wounded man, lately returned from service in the soldier camp, with no indictment against him and in cold blood, murdered him.

One man was unmasked, recognized and held by these brave nurses, only according to the account, to be released by the police. He is known. His fellow lynchers can be found. If there ever was a time for stern and thorough-going legal action that will forever give notice that lynchers shall pay the penalty of their crimes, that hour has struck. The progressive city of Monroe has gained disgraceful notoriety through the lynching evil. All last law-abiding citizens are aroused by this crime, that, in inhumanity, has well been compared with that of the Huns in their muderous assault on army hospitals.

A score of strong, patriotic, determined citizens intent on enforcement of the law, through swift and just punishment of the mob, can now strike at the heart of lynching forever, and thus render a service of unmeasured value to the state and to the nation. And it is clear that Ouachita parish will have the strong backing of the governor and the press of the state in proceedings for meeting out summary justice. And surely the ministers and the people of all the churches should stand squarely and insistently back of officers and courts in vindication of the law.

The most alarming assault on the rights of men is the crime of lynching. It is a reflection on our boasted civilization that in the midst of a war, anatrocious feature of which was the barbarism of the Hun and Turk toward the defenseless, President Wilson should feel constrained, on account of the outbreaks of murderous mobs, especially in Georgia, Illinois, Tennessee and Louisiana, to issue an appeal to the American people to suppress mob violence and to end the barbarism of lynching. He strikes at the heart of the evil when he says that it is treason against all law and defiance of our sacred institutions. Contemplate the terrible facts that blacken a nations record. Two lynchings a week fo rthirty years! Since the United States entered the war, careful investigation shows, that 230 Negro men, women and children have been killed and lynched by mobs, in addition to two white men—fourteen of these in Louisiana. To add to the horror of the record, in addition to these, 175 men, women and children were tortured, burned and killed in East St. Louis. The horrors attending more than one lynching, especially the burning of the Negro near Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday, where he was tortured to death with red hot irons gouged into his flesh, together with the beastly ferocity of the mob at East St. Louis, rivalled the barbarity of Hun and Turk.

SCHOOLS ARE BLAMED FOR OMAHA RIOTING

Independent

Michigan Professor Says Lynching Reveals Mental Inadequacy in Mob—Says Neither Whites Nor Negroes Can Hope to Kill Each Other

Clipping

5-31-19

"Education and the public school system have failed when race riots can happen," Professor Charles McKenny of Ypsilanti, Mich., told 400 Nebraska teachers last Thursday in the First Methodist church. His talk was a plea for the social sciences.

"The killing of even one Negro reveals mental inadequacy in the mob that kills," he said. "We white persons cannot logically hope to kill every Negro in the country. There are 12,000,000 of them. Then what avails the death of one? Likewise, the Negroes cannot hope to kill every white person. Therefore, if neither can eradicate the other stock, then each must learn to live with the other.

"Living together does not mean intermarriage or domestic friendship between whites and blacks. It merely means that we must arrive at an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the problems that basically cause race riots. We must appreciate the fact that the Negroes will not consent forever to be in economic and social bondage. We must not hinder them in their social struggle. We must educate ourselves and allow them to be educated. We must give the Negro the right to prove that the black race has the mental power to emerge fro mits present status.

"I remember well your Omaha riot. A young man of this city, who has a college education, wrote to me. His letter said: 'I wish I could get a crack at that nigger.' The remark proved to me that insofar as his education was concerned, our schools had failed.

"A dispatch from Omaha to a New York paper stated that Omaha women approved of the riot and the killing of the suspected Negro. I do not know whether that article reflected the truth. I may however, hope that Omaha's women did not approve."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH

DECEMBER 24 1918

The Latest Lynching Horror.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The sad intelligence has reached St. Louis of the lynching of four negroes, two women and two men, in Shubuta, Miss. The persons were hanged to the girders of a bridge over the Chickasahay River yesterday, the only excuse for this hellish extinction of life being that they were accused of being connected with the murder of a Dr. E. L. Johnson of Mobile, Ala.

Mr. Editor, this barbarous assault upon the human family has grown to such monstrous proportions that it is a serious menace to the welfare of America. The amazing and astonishing fact in this connection, however, is that white men have not realized that such lawlessness has not only its object in the destruction of human life, but has its corollary in a conscientious disregard of the laws of the land, which continued disregard has made America, each day of her existence, nearer and nearer the pale of outlawry. America today seems to be nearer the clutches of this outlawry than ever before.

If, while America is wishing her form of Government upon the Russians, Jugo-Slavs, Lithuanians, Germans, Austrians and others, that system breaks down at home and such damnable outrages occur, they might fittingly say to us that they would rather be the subjects of an enlightened autocracy than the persecuted victims of an experimental democracy.

Mr. Editor, I sincerely believe that if you would throw the strength of your mighty newspaper into the creation of public opinion in favor of the just process of law and the corresponding denunciation of every form of mob-violence that other daily journals would follow your example and with the support of the press of America, Congress would eventually be won over and the Government would step into the breach as the protector of the constitutional right of every man to justice and fair play. With the enactment of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which is on the congressional docket, there is probably a relief, but, sir, if America is to stand solidly behind the issues Mr. Wilson has spoken around the world, she must suffer a complete change of mind. The press is the most formidable of all factors in the shaping of the public opinion. An occassional editorial won't do. It requires constant effort. I believe your sense of justice is such that you cannot afford to dismiss this all-important matter without giving it the serious attention necessary. Sir, both races must rid America of this foul blot.

REV. J. LYLE CASTON,
Pastor Olivette Baptist Church.

SEES HOPEFUL SIGN IN LYNCHING REPORT

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER

OCTOBER 6, 1919

Action of Church Federation on Country's Shameful Practice Commended

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—Philadelphia has cause to be proud of her stanch, independent, forward-thinking, courageous PUBLIC LEDGER. It is not afraid to be just to the unpopular and oppressed. It has the courage to be a leader and teacher of right thought rather than a truckler to current prejudices. I saw in no other Philadelphia paper a most important report of the Council of the Federation of Churches of America, representing some millions of the best people of our country. People of Philadelphia, just stop and think for one moment what that means! Because that important report of that most weighty religious body referred to the national disgrace of lynching and suggested remedies therefor, the other papers of Philadelphia could find for it no room in their columns.

In the issue of the PUBLIC LEDGER of Friday, September 26, this report appears. Those of us who are sick to the soul of our country's shame in this awful lynching business welcome this report as one most hopeful sign that public opinion may rise in its wrath to wipe off this blot from our escutcheon. America cowers naked in shocked sight of the world because of this supine surrender to insane mob violence. The cry is raised to lash up passion. This black brute has confessed his crime on a white woman? That's enough, without any proof of its truth, to burn, hang and torture a human child of God in democratic America! Careful investigation by white educators reveals that this cause is true in not more than one-fifth to one-quarter of the murders perpetrated by the mob. Talk of the Turk in Armenia! Talk of the Germans in Belgium! We have both right here among us in America.

The newspapers of our country are heavily to blame for the race prejudice they show in their unfair treatment of the negro. Big outside headlines blazon the alleged crimes and tiny inside paragraphs record the proofs of innocence. No room for any program of fair treatment!

The negro himself does not ask for any favors, only the barest justice. We white people have our criminal class. Do we wish to be leveled down to them and judged by their standards?

John Sharp Williams says he believes in law and order, but he would hand over a black man accused of assault to the first crowd. Such men are a menace and disgrace to the decent, law-abiding citizen. The more so when, for lack of better men, they reach high office. They are the leaders of the mob. Potential outlaws, doing far deeper wrong to the white race in the bestializing and stultifying of the sense of right and justice than the black victims of their passion suffer. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." ANNE BIDDLE STIRLING.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1919.

TO STOP LYNCHING AND MOB VIOLENCE.

N Y C JRNL OF COMMERCE

MAY 7, 1919

In his address at the National Conference on Lynching ex-Judge Hughes gave forcible expression to the only sentiment that can be regarded as truly American when he condemned both lynching and mob violence. Referring to the lynching of negroes in the South, when charged with crime or even suspected of it, he spoke of the service of the black man in the war and said that in recognition of this he should have secured to him the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Speaking of the principle in the Covenant for a League of Nations that "strong and civilized nations" should exercise a guardianship over the less favored or "backward" people for their well-being and development, which is characterized as the "most sacred trust of civilization," he declared "that duty begins at home."

It is certainly time an end was put to that despicable practice of lynching. As the judge said, the salvation of democracy in the days of peace after victory lies in the conduct of citizens showing their capacity of self-restraint and the maintenance of a government which assures the justice "in whose cause they have professed to go forth and fight for victory." There is no reason to fear "legitimate freedom of speech and the press," and nothing is to be accomplished for democracy by stifling "the essential organs of democracy," but, as Judge Hughes says, "there is no hope for the future of any community, however it may phrase its formal language in constitution or in statements of governmental principle, if there is abroad a disposition to overturn the processes of justice and to enthrone mob violence and the rule of force. That is the path to sure destruction."

This is surely an American doctrine, the violation of which in foreign lands we are wont severely to condemn, as at present in Russia, in Germany or elsewhere on the face of the earth. It is a survival of barbarism. It is no less so in our

Southern States where negroes are lynched or in Northern States where mobs exhibit lawless violence and kill those against whom they excite enmity. Nothing could be more in violation of the fundamental principles of our Government or disgraceful to its subjects.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH

JANUARY 5. 1919

Lynchings Must Cease.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

"The heart of America rejoices in the advent of peace: our pulses throb, our footsteps quicken and our souls are glad as we realize that our ideals and aspirations for a world safe for democracy at last are realized. Negro citizens rejoice with the nation because they, too, have shared in the glory of this achievement. It is the negro's glorious heritage to have played his part in every conflict where the honor of the red, white and blue is at stake.

Now shall justice slumber on unmindful that hatred for the weak, defenceless black man continues to drag him forth to face the fury of a cruel mob? Has he no rights guaranteed under the Constitution in this the asylum for the poor oppressed of all other lands; yet allowing her own citizens, American-born black men, to be persecuted, proscribed, ridiculed, disfranchised and lynched. America has spent millions in treasure and the blood of her gallant soldiers has been freely poured to overthrow despotism and help in the liberation of mankind. Shall the negro longer be considered less than a man? Is a black skin a curse, its owner to be forever the victim of the hate and fury of depraved and rabid minds? Can nothing suppress or conquer violence and mob law, which at any minute it chooses, defies and disgraces this democratic Government and puts an everlasting stigma upon our institutions of liberty and our American civilization? Shall this tyrant of mob law which commits outrages as shocking as any of which the Kaiser was guilty, challenge the sincerity of our democracy for the black man in this new age of liberty and freedom?

On the very day that the armistice was signed we were outraged and our hearts burn with indignation over the news that another negro had made sport for the Hunnish mob; another negro fodder for the torch simply because he is a poo black son of Ham. And since then many others have suffered and died, victims of race hatred.

We are citizens. We gladly marched in the conflict, we were willing to die that justice might be avenged, that wrong and tryanny might hide their face, that the throne of the unrighteous ruler might fall. Now shall our soldiers return and pay the penalty for being black men as martyrs to American mobs? No.

THOMAS H. BEVERLY,
3206 Pine street.

N. A. A. C. P. Secretary Replies To Maudlin Preachments Of Gov. Catts

The Daily Herald

New York, March 28, 1919.

Hon. Sidney J. Catts, Governor,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Sir:

I have yours of the 18th in acknowledgement, reply and criticism of my tlegram of the 15th.

First, I wish to commend the attempts made by you to safeguard the prisoner at Milton. May I make it clear that in the telegram addressed to you we are not directing criticism against you as an individual but are speaking to you in your representative character as Governor of the State of Florida. Do you not think that when you ordered the sheriff to take his prisoner to Montgomery in order to have him sent down to Jacksonville for safekeeping, Sheriff Harvell should have known, as an experienced and responsible officer of the State, the mind of the citizenship of whom you spek in your letter and would have been prepared with sufficient officers to protect and prisoner at the hands of the mob, no matter how infuriated? The experience of Governor Stanley of Kentucky who himself protected a prisoner and of the few other brave officers ofthe law, warrants the belief that mobs which realize the meaning of their oaths and are determined that prisoners of shall be tried in the courts and not by mobs on the highways.

Your assertion that the citizenship of Floriad will not stand for seeing men ravish white women tried in the courts is a serious commentary on our laws. Burning to death is sohorrible that we can hardly believe, if we did not read your own words, that you as Governor of a great state find it possible to apologize for burning at stake. This Association does not apologize for crime or condone it in any way. Your gratuitous assumption that I personally "tacitly commend the crime" committed is absolutely unwarranted. In order to protest against the burning of a human being at the stake, we did not feel that anyone would expect that we must begin such protest by disavowal of sympathy with the crime.

You speak a good deal about the horror of the crime. We think the crime is horrible, but we insist, as we believe all right-minded citizens of the United States are coming more and more to insist, that it is a greater crime for the governor of a state or the sheriff of a county to stand by and see the laws made by the people ignored and flouted. We do not believe that it is a justification for this lynching of the law to plead the wickedness of the criminal. Laws are made to deal with such and the question is whether in this crucial time of the world's history American states shall flaunt their disregard of law in the face of President Wilson at Paris while he is endeavoring to promote the peace of the world.

All the arguments you make about the horror of one crime do not touch the other—the man was only accused of shooting a watchman, a crime which, certainly, it was easy to punish in the courts.

Speaking of educating, you suggest that our Association spend time teaching wanton, reckless Negroes. May I remark that as Governor of the State, you yourself take up the task of providing proportionate school facilities for the education of Negroes in your state. According to the report of the United States Bureau of Education on Negro Education, the relative per capita expenditures in Florida are; teaching white children, $11.50, and for the colored children, $2.64.

Incidentally, though it is not a point of importance, may I remark that I do not happen to be a Negro myself, as you seem to assume throughout your letter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John R. Shillady.

Secretary

Julian C. Caldwell, secretary of the Allen Christian Endeavor League of the African Methodist the International Conference of Episcopal Church, proposed that the International Conference of the Christian Endeavor, held in Buffalo, should insert in its platform for the next two years this slogan — "A Lynchless Nation by 1925." He recalled that at the Atlantic City convention in 1911 the slogan was started of "A Saloonless Nation by 1920," which he thanked God had come to pass. If the leaders of the Christian Endeavor movement are zealous of opportunities to live up to their title, there could not be a greater question to enlist their activities than the one suggested by Dr. Caldwell.

The designation of Assemblyman J. Clifford Hawkins for renomination is justified by his record as a first year legislator in the present Legislature. The first term of every member of a legislative body is usually devoted to familiarizing himself with the routine of legislation and establishing himself in cooperative relations with his fellow members. His usefulness to the state and to his constituents should increase with his experience and successive re-elections. Harlem voters will do well to support Assemblyman Hawkins for another term.

HUGHES CONDEMNS LYNCHING IN U. S.

LIKENS MOB SPIRIT TO GERMAN

This Country, He Says, Can Never Hope to Be Champion of Justice So Long As It Denies Justice.

Charles E. Hughes believes that the lynching of negroes in the United States is a manifestation of the spirit which actuated Germany in war and that this country can never properly appear as the champion of justice so long as the negro, because he is a negro, is denied justice in certain sections of the land. Speaking last night at the National Conference on Lynching in Carnegie Hall, Mr. Hughes said, in part:

Justice in America is not to be bought. It is not necessary that any one should give his blood, either directly or vicariously, to obtain justice in this country. But to the black man, who in this crisis has proved his bravery, his honor and his loyalty to our institutions, we certainly owe the performance of this duty, and we should let it be known from this time on, in recognition of that supreme service, that the black man shall have the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States.

We are hearing much these days of the drawing together of the nations in cooperation to establish international justice. There has been a suggestion made with respect to the manner in which there may be exercised guardianship by the strong and civilized nations over those less favored which have been called "backward peoples." It has been said in the most formal manner in the Covenant of the League of Nations that the well being and development of these peoples is the most sacred trust of civilization. I say that duty begins at home.

Little can be done in the cause of international justice unless nations establish strongly and securely the foundations of justice within their own borders. The salvation of democracy must lie in the days of peace after victory, when citizens under a democratic Government prove themselves capable of self-restraint and able to maintain a Government assuring the justice in whose cause they have professed to go forth and fight for victory.

I am not one disposed to fear the legitimate freedom of speech and the press. I do not think we can ever accomplish much for democracy by stifling the essential organs of democracy. Where there is an opportunity on every hand for education and an avidity for information; where our schools are established in every hamlet, we must needs despair of humanity itself if we think we cannot govern ourselves without destroying the essential liberties of speech and of the press.

I look with confidence into the future, no matter what absurd and foolish preachments from those who are nothing but visionaries and impractical. I bottom my confidence upon the sober sense of an intelligent electorate. There is, however, no hope for the future of any community, however it may phrase its formal language in constitution or in statements of governmental principle, if there is abroad a disposition to overturn the processes of justice and to enthrone mob violence and the rule of force. That is the path to sure destruction. You cannot expect a lawless sentiment to be confined to any section of the country. If lawlessness succeeds in one place it will break out in another

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Individual

Col. J. O. Midnight Writes Interestingly Of Events And Things

The Daily Herald 11-4-19

Hints At One Way To Check Mob Violence And Prevent Lynching; Visits Texas And Louisiana Towns

Tulsa, Okla. Nov. 4.—There was not a lynching or a race riot in Jefferson Texas, as it was thought would be, but there is a way to stop these things, and without the shedding of blood. No man wants to die, especially when he is in the wrong, and I don't blame him, for this thing you call life is so sweet, and we all enjoy it. So many people declare that heaven is their home, but I have never met a man or woman who was home sick. The preacher is standing in with the doctor trying to stay down here on earth, hence keeping himself out of heaven as long as possible and at the same time he is doing all in his power to keep the doctor out of that hot place where the wind was never known to blow.

I spoke of Jefferson, Texas. It was in that town, where a little white white girl claimed that she and another girl were walking along together and a boy pulled the smaller one into a deserted building to assault her. She said that she begged him not to hurt her because she was a good little girl, went to Sunday school and never did harm any one. Upon her pleading the boy went out the back door and as she thought to get something with which to beat her brains out, but as he did not return then she left. I don't know where the larger girl went, or what happened to her, but this was the story told, and it stirred people. Every little The Negro got his leaders together, a fearless set of men. They condemnd the reported attempted assault, assured the white people that they wanted the guilty man punished, and then warned them not to attempt to hurt those who were not guilty, for if they did h--l would be to play. They did not do any unlawful acts, but if the boy who is guilty is found out he will be punished to the fullest extent of the law, and this is what should be, nothing more and nothing less.

Riots and things like that are both expensive and disgraceful, and should never be. I am just going right on serving God, and do not expect that anything will happen to me. I have a mission in this world. I have been about it for some little bit. I have been moving since my last letter, and I am going to keep on moving. I have been back to Marshall Texas and spent a whole day, and from there I dropped down to Shreveport, La., for it was Monday, and what they called "Negro Day" at the state fair.

The white folks had had the thing all the week, or over a week, and the last day they turned over to us. This is considered a big time down there in Louisiana, and my people turn out. Of course we have a regular building, which is one of the best buildings there, and it is open during the whole fair, and the best educational exhibit in the whole business was the one from Southern University, Baton Rogue, our school, with Prof. J. S. Clark, as president. He has made good at every turn of the road.

I am not prepared to say whether or not I think well of the Negro day, yet I am glad that the best exhibits came from our people. They were unable to get a speaker as they usually have. They had invited Prof. Daniels, of Texarkana, but he was not willing to make a compromising speech, and felt that he could not say just what he desired to say, as they had just lynched a young man in town, hence he declined, and others had declined the offer to speak.

There were other attractions. boy with knee pants of my race was placed under arrest, carried to the little maiden for identification, and she declared he was not the one. What else happened? Then the white men got together in a big meeting, and there was a Methodist Episcopal preacher there. He tried to plead with them not to start anything, but get the right one. They determined on what they were going to do.

Nation Should Stop Lynching, Says Hughes

America's Professed Ideals Mockery While This 'Barbarous Practice' Thrives, He Tells Convention

Mob Law Assailed

Both Negroes and Whites Demand Enforcement of Guarantees Under Law

5-6-19 New York Tribune

Before America insists upon justice in foreign lands she should establish justice at home, Charles E. Hughes told the National Conference on Lynching at its opening session last night in Carnegie Hall. Both negroes and whites cheered his demand for enforcement of the guarantees of the Federal Constitution.

Referring to the guardianship over backward peoples proposed by the covenant of the league of nations, Mr. Hughes said:

"We are hearing much in these days of the drawing together of the nations in a coöperation to establish internationa justice. There has been a suggestion made with respect to the manner in which there may be exercised the guardianship of the strong and civilized nations with regard to those less favored—those which have been called the backward peoples. It has been said in the most formal manner in the proposed covenants of the league of nations that the well-being and development of these peoples is the most sacred trust of civilization. I say that that duty begins at home.

Calls for Strong Justice

"Very little can be done in the calls of international justice unless nations make every effort, and successfully prosecute the endeavor to establish strong, and secure the foundations of, justice within their own borders. We never can properly appear as the exemplar of justice to the world as long as the black man, because he is a black man, is denied justice within the United States.

"The salvation of democracy must lie in those days of peace after the victory has been won when citizens under a democratic government prove themselves capable of self-restraint, and prove themselves able to maintain a government assuring the justice in whose cause they have professed to go forth and fight for victory.

Mob Law Attacked

"I look with confidence into the future, no matter what absurd and foolish preachments may come from those who are nothing but visionary and impractical. I bottom my confidence upon the sober sense of an intelligent electorate. There is, however, no hope for the future in any community, however it may phrase its formal language in constitution or in statements of governmental principle, if there is a broad disposition to overturn the processes of justice and to enthrone mob violence and the rule of force. That is the path of sure destruction. You cannot expect a lawless sentiment to be confined to any section of the country. If lawlessness succeeds in one place it will break out in another.

"To-day in the city of New York our security is simply in the sentiment of law and order—and nothing else. And you cannot dethrone justice in the South and let lynching go unpunished there and expect to be secure in the great metropolis of New York."

Dr. Shaw Assails Lynching

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, told the negroes that she could appreciate their emotions because she herself was one of the inferior peoples who had been denied the right to vote.

"Any country which is not able to punish crime, which yields to mob law is not a civilized country," she declared.

Brigadier General John H. Sherburne, who commanded the 167th Field Artillery, of negro soldiers, testified to their exceptional showing in the first attempt to use negroes in any service other than infantry or cavalry.

Before America stands forth to defend the justice of the League of Nations before the world she should establish that virtue within her own land, Charles E. Hughes told the mass meeting which gathered in Carnegie Hall last night to protest against lynching.

In speaking of the nation's attitude of guardianship toward backward nationalities, he said:

"I say that that duty begins at home. Very little can be done in the cause of international justice unless we make every effort and successfully prosecute every endeavor to establish a foundation of justice within our own borders.

"We can never happily pose as exemplars of justice to the world as long as the black man, because he is a black man, is denied justice at home."

Brigadier General John H. Sherburne and Anna Howard Shaw also spoke.

Sentiment Against Lynching

Emmet O'Neal, ex-Governor of Alabama, said the South was determined to purge itself of lynching.

"Lynch law," he said, "is but a relic of savagery and barbarism, which is unworthy of a self governing people, and America can only prove her loyalty to the true spirit of democracy by creating a public sentiment so strong and overwhelming as to end forever this hideous reproach to our civilization. We boast that we have made democracy safe in the world, but all our labors would be largely in vain if we were unable to make life and property safe against mob violence in the country, which proudly claims to be the very citadel of democracy and free government."

"I bring you this message to-night. The thoughtful, intelligent and dominating sentiment of the South fully indorses this movement to suppress the evils of lynch law.

"We of the new South are determined to purge our section of the taint of lawlessness and to make it what it was in the past—a section where the law is supreme—where life and liberty and property are safe and secure, under the protection of wise and just laws impartially administered—a section where two separate and distinct races, dwelling side by side in peace and concord, from whose hearts have been purged all hate and prejudice will go farward in amity, in sympathy and mutual coöperation to work out their mutual destinies and to solve justly the mighty problems of the future."

Rape Not Usual Cause

James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"The impression has been fostered in this country that the lynching of negroes in the South and the crime of rape go together. When negroes have protested against lynching, Southern newspapers have called upon them to condemn the crime which leads to lynching. Such editorial sentiments are intended to foster in the mind of the public at large the idea that rape and the lynching of negroes in the South bear the relation of cause and effect.

"In the single county of New York there were more indictments for rape in the first degree in one year than there were lynchings of negroes in the whole country on the charge of rape in the last five years."

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HERE THEY ARE!

The Louisville Courier

"GOOD NIGGER" COMMENDS "GOOD WHITE FOLKS" FOR LYNCHING COLORED MAN.

10-25-19

Lexington, Ga., Oct. 23.—The names of the individuals of the race who were among those who gave endorsement to the lynching of Obe Cox are Nick Waller, Ed. Watkins, Jim Watkins, Willis Watkins, Lee Huff, Al Brightwell. Nick Waller was selected to write the "letter of endorsement" concerning which one of the dailies, commenting on same, says: "Though it may be crudely phrased, it bespeaks unmistakably the feeling of these men and undoubtedly of the Colored people generally of the country in this matter."

It has been found that these men do not truly represent the spirit and thoughts of the majority of the people. However, here is what Waller's letter says:

"To Our Good White Friends of Oglethorpe County:

"We wish to thank you for being so kind to us with what you had to undergo on the 8th day of this month in the brutal murder of Obe Cox. Al acted so nice in the matter. It could have been much worse with us, but you all handled. Only one thing, the brute should have suffered just five hours longer than he did. It wouldn't have been any too bad for him. We want to say this with humble hearts to God and you all. We certainly thank you for handling this case so nice, for it could have been worse with us.

"Our white people fought no one but the brute, Obe Cox, whom was right, and we thank them for it, for we, as the Colored people, are glad to get rid of a brute like him as our white people are. We hope to better the conditions by our good deeds and humble prayers and loyalty to our white people. We are here with our white people and all they ask of us is that we do our part by them, and we think that in this case all find an example of what will happen if we do not."

SOUTHERNERS SO ASHAMED OF WILLIAMS THEY CONTINUE TO ROAST HIM.

The Louisville Courier-Journal

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 24.—A. N. P.—Leading newspapers of the South continue to denounce Senator Williams, of Mississippi, for his recent defense of lynching on the floor of the United States Senate. One of the most recent is the comment from the Charleston, N. C., Observer, which says:

10-25-19

"However, it must be admitted that Senator Borah, even though he may be a 'South hater,' had the better of the argument for once, so far as it concerned the quest on the right and wrong of lynching. It is to be regretted that Senator Williams weakened and spoiled his defense of the South by going too far. The best people, the thinkers and the representatives and leading citizens of the South, are with the Mississippi Senator when he defends this section against the attacks of those from other section who would make it appear that the South alone is the land of lynchings, but they cannot endorse his advocacy of lynching. Every time such a leader as the Mississippi Senator publicly advocates lynching he hurts the South more than it is hurt by its enemies.

"The great majority of the people of the South stand for law and order. There are courts of justice, and no matter what crime is charged against a man, whether white or black, he has the constitutional right to be tried in a court of justice, according to law. When the mob takes the law into its own hands it tramples the dignity of the courts and the majesty of the State under its feet. No good can come of such a course, but irreparable harm.

"Senator Williams, when he stands in the Senate Chamber and approves and advocates lynching is not voicing the sentiment of the Southern people; he is misrepresenting them. Therefore the South would be better off did he keep his mouth closed when lynching is the subject under discussion. Of course, there are tohse in the South who will endorse his position, but they are in the minority. The great majority of the rank and file of the people and of the leaders in the civic and industrial life of the section deplore mob violence, from whatever cause. They agree with Senator Borah and approve his rebuke of Senator Williams, when he said: "Considering the ultimate welfare of the human family, there can be no justification for the lynching of any person, and the man who preaches it is sowing the wind that reaps the whirlwind, no matter how black the skin of the victim may be."

Columbia (S. C.) State Denounces The Murder of Negroes By White Men as Mobs or Individuals

The Daily Herald

9-4-19

"Murder as an Infection."

"Attacks on Negroes merely because they are Negroes, as reported from Georgia, excite the indignation of all self-respecting white men of the South. When a crime is committed by a Negro and white ruffians set out to chase and kill other Negroes, against whose innocence is no shadow of evidence, these white men place themselves on the level of the Turks who massacre Armenians—they are a disgrace to the citizenry of any land, civilized or semi-civilized.

"Occasionally a man has killed an innocent Negro and fancied that "he got by with it"—but it is not true. Manslaying is not necessarily murder, the laws wisely draw the distinctions, but no mortal man has ever gained by murder, whether his victim was of the lowly or the mighty, and no murder goes unpunished that the country of the murderer does not suffer the penalty many times over.

"Thousands of graves of white men slain by white men are in the cemeteries of the South because of the toleration and tacit encouragement of murder of Negroes—for when the white jury neglects to punish the murderer of a Negro it fosters murder as a habit. Probably never was an innocent Negro slaughtered in the South that some white man, not in any way connected with the quarrel, did not bite the dust as a result of it, for the simple reason that crime is a disease that draws no color line and white men infected with it by the killing of Negroes infect their brethren.

"It is in the law of nature that the killing of Negroes does not go unavenged and there is many a family of white orphans in the South that owe their sorrowful condition to the folly that permits the practice of lawlessness against men with black skins."

* * *

We commend the reading of the above editorial to all two by four politicians in Congress and out, and all newspapers that are hot footed to convict the Negro of bringing riot, mob murder or individual murder upon himself.

The Columbia State is one of the ablest newspapers of the South; from the day it was founded it has leaned towards the side of justice for all men and has openly and courageously fought lawlessness, the murder of Negroes by white mobs or by individuals.

Responsibility for present conditions which give rise to race riots are easily traceable to the security and immunity from punishment of white men who murder Negroes, or as the State puts it "the toleration and encouragement of murder of Negroes—for when the white jury neglects to punish the murderer of a Negro it fosters the murder habit." And this habit grows upon what it feeds until throughout the South any white man and evry lawless minded white man feels that whenever he desires to resent an offense or fancied offense committed by a Negro or whenever a Negro should be punished for a crime the white man singly or aided by a mob should kill the Negro and other Negroes who may not look pleasant over the killing of one of their number in such lawless manner.

RAKES DISORDER AND LYNCHINGS

TRENTON N.J. TIMES
JANUARY 4 1919

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—Your editorial relative to the conduct of some of the members of the Negro race now residing in Trenton, would unquestionably meet the approval of self-respecting, law-abiding citizens, whether white or colored, if the conditions have been of such to warrant the publication given, that I do not know. However, I am sure that a more appropriate term than that of "Keep Them Down" (Negroes) should have been considered in this affair, for notwithstanding the conduct of the individuals or group to which your article referred, this seemingly has been the tendency and slogan of the greater south, relative to the Negro, for more than two centuries, while I have no doubt that your paper is trying to create sentiment in the light of the present Democratic principles, it would, nevertheless, prove very detrimental to the Negro race in general to have that sectional feeling diffused in this part of our country, because of the conduct of a comparatively few of its members.

The conditions are bad enough; let us not make them worse. In the past three months, amidst the great struggle for justice and right, law and order, ten Negro men and women have been lynched in this country, and in most cases these persons, as well as 2,000 and more of others that belong to the bloody list of lynchers, have been taken out of the hands and custody of the officers of the law. Therefore I know that you will agree with me that lawlessness and disorder are very prevalent, and should be corrected, whether among the poor, reckless, ignorant Negro, or the untrained, ill-bred, prejudiced Caucasian.

I am strictly opposed to all forms of disorder among all races of people, and I hope that your paper will more and more speak out emphatically against such, and most especially about those that loom up so largely in the destiny of America's history, lynching being the foremost.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 2, 1919.

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The Soul of a Lyncher

(BY HIMSELF)

The New York Age 1-11-19

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

By some mischance a copy of your paper, containing a whole lot of abuse, insults and ill manners towards the white people of the South, fell into my hands. I read your paper with the same feelings and loathings that I would have had if I had held a copper-bellied snake in my hand. My first impulse was to throw the blame thing in the fire, but on second thought I decided to write you a letter and try to teach you some sense. I know when a white man condescends to write to a nigger it gives the nigger the swell head and makes him a bigger fool than nature has already made him. But I am going to write you a letter if it causes your head to burst wide open. In the first place, John, or whatever your name may be, it would not be healthy for you to publish your paper in the South, if you did some fine morning a white man would walk up to you and lam you side the jaw with his fist and knock some of the ill manners and tomfoolery out of your head. The trouble with you Yankee niggers, especially the yellow brood, is that you are hankering after social equality with the white people. You would be tickled to death, John, if you could walk into some white man's parlor and snuggle up close beside his daughter. But don't do, John, if you do we will hang you between the heavens and the earth. The best medicine for a nigger that has the social equality bugs working in his head is a good dose of hemp rope. We are good to our niggers in the South as long as they stay in their place, but we are as mean as all get out if they get out of their place. Another thing, John, it seems from your writing that you are expecting the white people to divide their tax money in half and spend one-half on nigger schools and the other half on their own children. John, if this is your thought then you have another thought coming. The fact is book learning will ruin any nigger. If you want to spoil a good field hand just take a nigger out of the plow handles and educate him. As soon as he is educated he makes a bee line for the chain-gang or penitentiary. If he can't break into our jails then he heads for the North. An educated nigger is not worth his weight in shucks on a farm. The laziness that accumulates in his hide spreads like an epidemic through the community, and his book learning spoils the air for miles around. I notice, also, that you are asking for the ballot for the niggers. Now, John, take it from me, the ballot is a good thing for the nigger to let lone. The trouble is you Yankee niggers write too much any way, and stir up strife. You ought to go to work. You would look lots better in overalls than you do in your Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes. I have told you plainly what the white people are going to do for the niggers in the South; if you don't like it you can't help yourself. You can kick up all the dust that you please, but we have got a grip on the seat of your breeches and a strangling hold on your throat. But I shall cut this letter short by saying,

Your superior,

A. B. SMITH.

Abbeville, S. C.

Note.—We have published the above letter as it is written. It is a self-drawn picture of the brutal intolerance that makes the South a hell for the Negroes who are obliged to live there. The spelling and writing of this letter betray an elementary education that would suggest a wider outlook on the part of the writer. But it must be remembered that Abbeville is the town where a prosperous colored farmer was brutally murdered by a mob because he talked back to a white man. It was also the place of the publication of a scurrilous little sheet that openly advocated lynching, until it was suppressed by the government for its seditious utterances.—Ed. THE AGE.

Senator Williams On Race Clashes and Protection of White Women

The Herald 12-2-19

The Hon. John Sharpe Williams, Senator of the white people of Mississippi, in his effervescent oratory in denunciation of the Negro and defense of lynching was exceedingly wild and reckless in many of his statements, which, of course, would be expected from any man who openly and unreservedly indorses lynching and seeks to justify it. He declared, and we suppose he wore a solemn and serious countenance when he said it, that "Race clashes were all due to attempted outrage on white women by Negroes." If the Senator means lynchings he should have consulted the record of lynchings and noted the percentage of rape cases charged against Negroes before delivering himself of a statement so ridiculously rash because so easily disproved.

If he means race riots he evidently has given little concern to them or he would have been informed sufficiently to save himself from the spectacle of exposing his ignorance or deliberately distorting the truth. Of course it is to be considered in this connection that the mind of Senator Williams is naturally warped on all matters pertaining to the Negro save as the servant or menial of the white man. The Negro as a menial, as a caste; as a native born "alien" is fixed immovably by Senator Williams and his kind in the lowest strata of the social structure of the South. Whiteness of skin is a guarantee of rectitude, the highest morality, honesty, integrity, and all the virtues possible to be owned and possessed by mortals.

The court records of the South will prove this: those records will show that for past forty years in a majority of the states, Mississippi, especially, white men have committed and can commit any crime the most heinous and dastard in the catalogue of crimes against men and women of their own race without fear of punishment; in murder cases there are two avenues self-defense or insanity, either of which offers sure escape; in assault or rape the insanity plea is safe reliable and the open door to freedom. Senator Williams knows this; every man who lives or has lived in the South knows it.

All women white and black should be protected against white men and black men. Whoever violates the law should be punished by the law and according to law, and not by Senator Williams' mobs, and race clashes would come to an end.

So long as Senator Williams and politicians of the South encourage the spread of propaganda seeking to establish the belief in the minds of the white people North and South that Negroes are a race of rapists there will be race clashes resulting in sorrowing hearts for the dead in both races.

GOV. BILBO REPLIES TO N.A.A.C.P. LETTER

The Jackson Daily News 1-11-19

Mississippi Executive Harsh in Answer to Query on Shubuta Lynching

(By Continental Press)

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 3.—Governor Bilbo went on record as being opposed to punishing the men who participated in the lynching of two men and women at Shubuta when he stated to a representative of a local paper that he had not answered the communication sent him by the N. A. A. C. P., through its secretary John R. Shillady (white). When asked if he had reached any definite decision concerning the lynching and what kind of a reply he was going to make the governor said:

"No, not tonight, but I might give out a little advance information to the effect that I will tell them, in effect, to go to hell."

A mob lynched Andrew and Major Clark, brothers; Alma and Maggie House, sisters; at Shubuta, when they refused to confess to the murder of Dr. E. L. Johnson, a retired dentist, who was shot from ambush on the evening of Dec. 10th. It is said that Dr. Johnson was shot by a white man who had rivaled him in a love affair. Alma House formerly worked in the home of Dr. Johnson, and gave up her job when Johnson threatened to criminally assault her, it is said. Andrew Clark who was engaged to Alma House, it is said, advised her to leave the Johnson home. Dr. Johnson is said to have been a heavy drinker, and his personal friends often addressed him by the title, "liquor pickle."

A WHITE LADY'S APPREHENSION

The Richmond Planet 11-1-19

We have received a rather remarkable letter from "a northern woman" as she calls herself, in which letter she does more to encourage lynching and to increase crime than she could do by any other method. It emphasizes the declaration of native born southerners that the average northerner never deals with the race question without making a mess of it. This lady calls herself the friend of the Negro. It causes us to regard her as the same kind of friend as the average house-holder seems

to be of the turkey on Thanksgivin Day.

She alleges that she has never mis treated a Negro and yet she publishes incendiary language that would damn every respectable citizen of color in the South-land in the minds and in the opinions of the millions of people in this country, who would not take the time to investigate the truth of her statements. She "a north ern woman" is in dealy fear of Negro men. This is evidently because she does not know these Negro men. She was not reared in a southern family with hundreds of black men on the plantation.

She does not know that white women are safer in the Southland with black men than they are with white ones. Thousands of white families in this sunny land have sent their daughters out accompanied by black boys and men, because these black boys and men knew their places and kept themselves in those places, while their white companions would have taken liberties with these white girls that a black youth would never have dared to have taken. The black youth knew that it was sure death.

Because this white lady is suffering from an aberration of the mind she imagines that black men are anxious to violate her person. She is a married lady, no doubt of years standing, why should any man with the thousands of women, both white and colored in the colored race desire to violate her person? Is it that she has the beauty of a Cleopatra? We believe not. There are over twelve million colored people in this country today.

She claims that she has never mistreated a colored person, then why should she presume that any colored person desires to mistreat her? If the lynching she advocates checks the evil of which she complains and the lynchings are still taking place, why should she live in bodily fear of an attack, when the mode of punishment she advocates is still in operation? But what is the use of arguing with a woman and especially a woman of this type? She is of the opinion that she is not safe the moment she is out of the reach of white men, when as a matter of fact, she is unsafe only when she is in arms of white men.

Colored men do not want women of her race or type. She can find this out by consulting any of the women of the old school. Ladies of the Southland, who owned black people know that during a long four years' war, they were in the care and keeping of black men. They had no cause to fear them then and they have no reason to fear them now. The law has been established to punish criminals and colored men have been forward in meting the punishment to the brutes who have not only assaulted women, but have insulted them.

So anxious have some of them been to emphasize their position and attitude in this matter that they have wrongfully participated in burning black brutes or alleged black brutes at the stake, violating the laws of God and man. But what credit do they get from white northerners of the type of the white woman, who sent us this letter. All colored people know that the greatest enemies of the colored race in this country today are the ones, who violate the law and who attack white women. Colored men and women are accordingly exasperated when they hear of such cases and would mete the death penalty upon guilty parties, but this white lady from Valdosta, Georgia does not want an investigation of the charges. She does not want to ascertain beforehand whether the colored man charged with the offense is guilty or innocent.

She wants the first colored man caught, whether he be guilty or innocent burned at stake, while the guilty man may be living and may proceed to commit the same crime for which an innocent man has perished. She says her husband is gone much of the time and her house is locked up and she is in possession of a revolver of 38 calibre, then why should she fear? Cowardly black men will respect the revolver, if hey will not respect her. We would like to see the type of northern beauty that resides in Valdosta, Georgia that makes the average black man so crazy that he will risk burning at the stake in order to violate her person.

Colored people are teaching character and decency. So true is this that they regard with intense bitter feeling any colored man guilty of the heinous crime that this white lady abhors. These columns have teemed with our condemnation of both the crime and the criminal, but we insist that the law and the legal authorities shall mete the punishment and not the irresponsible mobs, who at times are urged on to their outlandish work sometimes by the criminals themselves.

This white lady cites the cases of three colored men out of a population of more than twelve million and she has not the sense of justice to see that these other members of the race are no more guilty or responsible for this act of lawlessness than are the more than sixty million of white people, who note with indifference the many crimes perpetrated up on black women throughout the South by white brutes who are readily acquitted in a court of law. Right here in this neighborhood an aged colored woman was raped by a young white man.

He was not even convicted although his crime was admitted. The law provided death for the crime but he went scot free. Would it have been fair to have blamed the white men in this community for this attack and to advocated the lynching of the white ute guilty of the crime? We are surprised that this lady has the audacity to refer to the good and lowly Jesus. Find any part of the Scriptures where lynchings, burnings at the stake and the failure to forgive your enemies are advocated.

We teach our people that outrages must stop, but what are we to do, when white men set the example and are at the present time committing crimes upon black and white women that are not equalled by those committed by a few black brutes upon white women? We abhor crime whether committed by white or by black men and we stand ready to join in the punishment of both by the regularly constituted machinery of the law. Just why this lady should continue to live in the Southland we cannot understand. Let her return to the Northland, where every crime in the decalogue of outlawry is daily taking place and there she can rest in contentment, imagining herself safe from the night-mare of assault at the hands of the black men, who have never thought of doing her harm.

A female, who advocates lynching as a punishment for any crime is hysterical and unreasonable for it is not the severity of punishment that checks crimes, but the certainty of it. Colored men and women regard black criminals as the enemies of the race and the real draw-backs and handicaps to our material and industrial progress. In order to better conditions the law must be regarded as paramount and the execution of criminals must be trusted to that branch or arm of the government, both State and National, duly established for the purpose of checking and eliminating crime in this country. Lynch-law must go!

THE FLORIDA BURNING.

In answer to a letter written to him by Mr. C. J. Johnson, of Pensacola, with reference to the unlawful burning in Santa Rosa, Florida, by a mob of the late Bud Johnson, asking that parties guilty of the outrage be punished, accordingly Governor Catts of that state has seen fit to make the following very unsatisfactory statement:

C. J. Johnson, 121 East Wright St., Pensacola, Fla.

Sir—I have your letter of the 24th relative to the mob burning the negro boy by the name of Bud Johnson, March 13th in Santa Rosa county. Every one is aware that the man did not live to stand trial, but the people in this State will not stand for the raping of women and if they can possibly get their hands on them, be they white or black, will use the mob violence. I have done everything I could to give a trial but the mob came upon the sheriff when he was not prepared. The Negroes should educate their people to such an extent that they would not commit such crimes instead of trying to protect them when they do, for real American men are going to protect their women against such as this.

Yours very truly,
SIDNEY J. CATTS,
Governor.

It can be plainly seen from the spirit of such a letter that the Governor can scarcely be regarded as being in sufficient sympathy with the idea that mob violence should be put a stop to if the nation's good name is to be maintained.

We are not in a position to judge as to how far this state executive went in his professed attempt to do everything he could to give the murdered boy a fair trial. Nevertheless it would be interesting to know what it is regarded by Governor Catts as meaning "everything." Furthermore it does not require any very deep study of the language in which the above letter is couched to determine exactly to what length this gentleman went or to what extent he used his influence to stay the hands of the cruel rabble.

Admitting for the sake of an argument that "Negroes are not educating their people to such an extent that they will not commit such crimes." Would it be reasonable to suggest that because of this absolutely foundationless reflection we are to be debarred from the common protection of the law? Let us hope that the Governor has not the least idea of countenancing such a barbarous state of things in his State. To do that would clearly place him in a very objectionable category.

What the Negro needs is more lawful protection at the hands of those from whom he has every reason to expect it. Shorn of this he will always be powerless to help himself even at the suggestion of Governor Catts.

REFUSE TO CONDEMN LYNCHING

The Freeman

Daughters of Confederacy Says Mobs Are "Political."

6-7-19

Special to The Freeman.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 24.—At a meeting of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Memorial Hall, a resolution to put the chapter on record condemning lynchings was voted down.

The resolution was proposed by Mrs. M. R. Bankston and called for the moral support of the chapter. The resolution had hardly been read before a storm of protest arose from all parts of the hall. The objections were based on statements that "Lynchings are political," and should not be discussed in the meeting. The resolution finally took the form of a motion, but was overwhelmingly defeated.

Lynchings - 1919
Discussions.

THE SUN FAVORS "SHORT SHRIFT"

"IN MANY CASES HE (the Negro) DESERVES SHORT SHRIFT, but in many other cases the lynchers and avengers have done innocent men to death."

Afro American
9-6-19

The above from an editorial in the MORNING SUN, settles a question raised in the columns of the AFRO-AMERICAN some months ago.

According to M. R. Campbell, of Forest Park, the editor of the SUN discouraged his interest in the Snowden case and remarked among other things that it was necessary to have a lynching now and then in order to keep the Negro in his place.

In a letter to the AFRO-AMERICAN, the SUN editor indignantly denied that he was in favor of lynching, and non plussed by the conflicting statements, these columns put the whole matter up to its readers in the words, "IT IS A QUESTION OF VERACITY AND FOR ITS OWN PART, THE AFRO-AMERICAN PREFERS TO TAKE THE WORD OF MR. CAMPBELL, THAN TO TAKE THE WORD OF THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

Here the whole thing has rested all these months until the above line in the editorial of the SUN on Wednesday morning, under the head of KNOXVILLE, shows plainly that the Editor of that paper favors lynching or else has no conception of the English Language.

The newspaper that counsels "short shrift"—short time before punishment—for the colored criminal or colored suspect, supports mob violence, for the whole system of the courts is calculated to give every accused time and means to put up his best defense. Evidently the SUN favors the kind of "short shrift" that resulted in the conviction of Isaiah Fountain at Easton some months ago, but the Court of Appeals decided to the contrary, and Fountain has another chance to prove his innocence.

PRESBYTERIANS CONDEMN LYNCHING

St. Louis Argus
11-22-19

During the session in St. Louis the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, among other things, adopted a clause in a general resolution, condemning lynch law. It is understood that their Colored brethren would not be satisfied unless the church took some action against one of the greatest evils which menace the welfare of this government today.

The fourth section of a general resolution which was adopted, read as follows: Resolve, "That the General Assembly place itself on record against the wicked and unlawful practice which is commonly called lynch-law, and that ministers and people be urged to exert every influence in time of excitement to preserve the authority of duly constituted courts of justice."

Individual

The Man Whom They Lynched

456

By C. VALENTINE.

The news despatches of September 29 reported that:

Crusader

> "Omaha lynched a Negro last night; dragged his body through the streets and then burned it, strung Mayor Smith up to a trolley pole because he refused to turn the Negro over to the mob, burned the $1,000,000 Court House and County Jail in getting the Negro, killed two members of the mob and shot and beat fifty policemen and others, and today Omaha is not ashamed of the deed."

11-22-19

Will Brown was the name of the man lynched. He was accused of assaulting a white woman and of *living with another white woman*. The girl whom he is accused of assaulting is reported to have identified Brown as the man. But a girl suffering from severe shock is likely to make a mistake. Such mistakes under similar conditions *have been known to occur*. Given fair trial by that due process of law which the accused Negro rarely gets in this country several factors could operate to prove the innocence of the accused: the girl, recovered from her shock, would be in a frame of mind more fit for the trying task of identifying her assailant, or the man may be in a position to *prove* beyond possible doubt his absence from the scene of the assault at the time of its occurrence, and the physical impossibility of his being the guilty party. But a fair trial and its opportunity to disprove the charge against him was denied Will Brown—and denied because of the color of his skin!

We, ourselves, do not know whether Brown was guilty or innocent of the terrible crime charged against him. We do know that, innocent or not, he was entitled to a fair trial under the Constitution and laws of the United States. No crime is so black that it cannot be punished by law. If we accept the mob dictum that certain crimes call for punishment outside the jurisdiction of the courts we must be prepared to see constantly extended such a list of crimes until in the course of time the courts would become mere useless appendages.

The alleged identification of Brown as her assailant by the girl attacked does not at all convince us that Brown was necessarily her assailant, both for reasons stated above and for the additional reason that the white person—male and female—is usually conscienceless where the Negro is concerned. Just as their forefathers excused and condoned the institution of slavery upon all sorts of hypocritical grounds, so many of the present generation of the white race—which has improved little since slavery days—would not hesitate to tag upon any Negro conveniently near false accusation of the committal of crime—even when it is known that such accusation is synonymous with death for the accused. White Southern girls facing exposure in their intrigues with men of their own race have not hesitated to tag innocent Negroes with their crimes—thus assuring their social salvation and the secret destruction of their off-springs.

In the case of Brown the white press spares us the usual information that "the accused confessed"—no doubt recognizing the maudlin assinity of this overworked phrase that has so often been used in depraved condonement of mob murder. Brown did not confess to the crime and, therefore, we can only judge by the standing of the man whom they lynched for the crime whether or not Brown was *likely* to have committed such a deed. We know nothing of his standing in his community, save that he was living with a white woman, which fact would undoubtedly affect for the worse his social standing in any self-respecting Negro community, but would not necessarily mean that he was criminally inclined. Of his character we only know what his enemies have told us, what the white press has printed. *"Brown willingly went to his death,"* says the white press. So did Jesus Christ. And so has not any criminal of whose crime the world is sure. Says the white press further:

> "When the flames of the burning Court House were leaping up on all sides of the roof of the jail upon which the guards had taken the prisoners last night, William Brown, the Negro for whose life 10,000 voices were screaming, was the coolest and most collected man among the hundred prisoners and the fifty guards."

With the lives of the other prisoners and of the guards menaced, Brown *offered* to go down to the mob. Surely not the act of a degenerate, of a guilty man who feared to cross the void and face the accusing wrath of an offended God! Brown knew the torture and the kind of death that awaited him. Literate or illiterate, he must have known fully what the American savages had in store for him. Even the smallest Negro school boy is fully informed upon the Hunnish treatment meted out to *accused* Negroes by America's most Christian white population! Therefore, Brown knew *what to expect*. Yet, to save the lives of those others he announced himself "willing to go down," and in spite of the terrible warning of the sheriff (who also knew his race!) that "they will tear you to pieces" he still "was ready to go down the steps" that the lives of the others might be spared. Is there aught nobler in human nature than the willingness to give one's life for others? And is the man actuated with a sentiment so noble likely to be such a depraved beast as a rapist?

Moreover, Brown risked his life earlier in the affair to save the lives of five of the other prisoners. As the white press tells the tale:

> "When the fire was at its height and the sheriff had marshalled his men and prisoners to make for the roof above them, five prisoners got separated from the others and were left behind. William Brown went quietly down the narrow steps, found the five men and brought them through the blaze on the roof, thus saving their lives."

Are degenerates made of the stuff of which Brown was made? Do criminals lie in such a manner as *the man whom they lynched?*

BOSTON MASS HERALD
AUGUST 29, 1919

OBSERVATIONS IN THE SOUTH

To the Editor of the Herald:

Strangely enough, Negroes rarely discuss lynchings, even among themselves; but are forever complaining about discrimination in shops, restaurants, picture houses, on railway trains, and the like. Let them put aside these annoyances for a time, however real. Bigger tribulations overshadow them.

There is a good deal of misrepresentation about segregation. There is not one white man in a thousand who, after living one year in any Southern city, would cast his vote for social equality. Before Southern whites permit it, they must positively be exterminated. The little children are as rabid as the few remaining old slave holders! The recent war has strengthened white sentiment, because of certain deplorable occurrences in France.

In one of the great capitals of the South the rule of the street railways is

as plainly printed, for whites to seat from the front back, colored from the rear up. This works out practically into "first come, first served"; for I have many times seen cars filled with Negroes clear to the front seat, with white men and women standing, and I have also seen the cars filled to the back seats with whites and Negroes crowded in to the rear platform or prevented from getting on at all. The Negro population of this same city is 40 per cent. It contains many wealthy individulas, a few rated at two or three hundred thousand dollars. They own fine touring cars, and many of them have chauffeurs and live in expensive and handsome houses. Yet there is not in this city one Negro hotel where a reputable colored man would feel safe in sending his wife or daughter unaccompanied; there is not a single first-class Negro restaurant; nor a really wholesome moving picture house. The only good shops conducted for Negroes cater to white trade exclusively. The one really good eating place for Negroes is the depot restaurant, conducted by a white man, and the best theatre for Negroes is also operated by a white man.

Yet the Negroes of this city are constantly chafing over segregation, and although unable, apparently, to operate a single first-class place for their own race, would gladly welcome the opportunity to enter the white hotels, restaurants and theatres, and ruin them. For directly such a one should open its doors to Negro patronage, not only would the whites leave as a body, but, judged by all precedent, the best class of Negroes themselves would be driven out by the same rough element that has frequented and controlled their own places of recreation and refreshment. The most intelligent Negroes admit this, now and then; the editor of their leading Negro paper did so in an editorial read by me, in which he flatly told his race that "the only reason you do not now overrun the white man's places is because he will not let you in!"

There has been some improvement during the past decade. Negroes now do, as a rule, go to their own physicians and dentists and lawyers, where formerly they left them to starve. But if the Negro were to put the same amount of energy he has recently displayed in Washington and Chicago, into a determined business organization, supporting stores and hotels, theatres and other utilities conducted by his own people, and insisting upon a high standard of service, thus proving to the whites that he can opdrate clean places, and make them pay, independent of white capital, he would have made the greatest step forward in a generation. Clamor against segregation, armed preparation for whatever may develop, will avail nothing save to solidify white prejudice.

Eleven million people, trading so far as possible with themselves, united against lynching, refusing to fritter away their energies in bewailing that they cannot eat or sleep in white hotels, or sit in front of white people on a trolley car, would certainly produce results immensely effective. Let them hit the white man in a sensitive spot: his pocketbook. Let them, so far as possible, buy from Negro concerns, deposit in Negro banks, sell all they can to the white man, in labor and produce, and buy as little as possible in return. The quicker they forget Jimcrowism, the sooner they will help stamp out far greater grievances.

The full strength of the Negroes and their white friends should be, just now, devoted to the eradication of lynching. The true details of many lynchings never appear in the southern press and are only hinted at in the northern. Yet full records are made and preserved, even to photographs revealing almost incredible details of cruelty and ingenious torment, the grinning faces of the surrounding crowd, men, women and children, being so clearly recorded that they could easily be identified by their fellow townsmen. These records show, as has many times been reiterated, that more than 60 per cent. of lynchings are inflicted for offences in which no woman figures in any way. Editorials in reputable southern newspapers have called attention to the deplorable fact that lynching has ceased to be invoked "for the usual cause," as the saying used to go.

J. H. CARRICK.

Essex, Aug. 26.

The Lynching Fallacy.

N Y C EV 8 1919

Belief Groundless That, Lynching Abandoned, Whites Must Leave South

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—*Sir:* In The Evening Sun appears a letter written by one Malcolm Kilpatrick under the caption "Fear of Racial Submersion." The article in question is intended as an answer to your splendid editorial on the recent lynching at Hickman, Ky., of a dark skinned American soldier. It deserves notice only because it reveals the reason why Southern white men who lynch negroes are not dealt with as murderers in the courts of law. Mr. Kilpatrick informs us that he and the vast majority of whites who live in the black belts have reached the conclusion that it would never do to punish lynchers by inflicting so trivial a hardship as an indirect fine, for the reason that the vicious element of negroes would be emboldened by such action to inaugurate so widespread a campaign of murder and assault as to drive all self-respecting white people out of the South.

But are the fears of Mr. Kilpatrick and those of his way of thinking well founded? Is it reasonable to suppose that the punishment of a gang of lawbreaking lynchers would incite negroes to renewed attacks on the whites of their community? Does any one outside an insane asylum or not on the road to one believe this? It is too foolish an assumption to be advocated by any one who wishes to qualify as a sane man. Law enforcement in the South would tend to restore friendly relations between the races rather than widen the breach. The lynching of a negro, whatever crime may have been charged against him, not only has a tendency to embitter all negroes against the whites of their community but it also causes them to lose respect for the law when they find that the lynchers are immune from prosecution. Could it be otherwise?

WILLIAM P. HAYES.

New York Jan. 3.

While Decrying Mob Law Negro Race Should Also Denounce Its Provocation

Editor Constitution: Your attitude towards lynching, strongly condemning it in language that cannot be misunderstood, is highly commendable, and is undoubtedly indorsed by our best people throughout the south.

It is a disgrace to any community, it is in conflict with the Divine law, with the law of the land from one end of the country to the other, and particularly in conflict with the consciences and sensibilities of our peace-loving, law-abiding citizens. Lynch law is a thrust at our courts and juries, and viewed from any and all angles, it cannot and will not meet the approval of decent, law-abiding people in this or any other state.

That the crime which most frequently calls for lynching should be stopped there is no doubt.

The colored preachers, school teachers and the leaders of the colored race are proclaiming from the house tops that the negro does not get justice in the courts, or in most instances is not accorded a court trial at all, but they should never lose an opportunity to condemn the crime for which it is committed.

Stop the crime and we will need no law against lynching.

When this dastardly crime is committed the color line has nothing to do with the aims of the mob. A white man would meet the same fate just as speedily and just as surely as a negro.

To stop lynching can only be accomplished in one way, and that is to stop the crime.

S. J. HEARD.

Atlanta, Ga.

Thinks These Officers Are Now at Work To Locate Criminals

Editor Constitution: Since the publication of my article in your paper of July 25, concerning the lynching in this county on May 26, I am now convinced that all the officers of the county are working on this case.

As I stated to you, I consulted with the county commissioner and he stated to me at the time that he did not want any wide publicity to this affair, as he wanted to hire detectives at the expense of the county and run the lynchers down. I asked him a number of times from time to time what was being done, and, as I stated in my previous letter, I could get no satisfaction.

The judge, the solicitor and the sheriff, as well as the commissioner now assure me that they are and have been working on this case but they have not deemed it wise to make any statement because that would hamper them in their work.

J. K. SIMMONS.

Office Telfair Enterprise,
McRae, Ga., August 4, 1919.

Lynchings—1919.
Discussions

461 Individual 04

THE LYNCHING EVIL.

Negro Suggests a Novel Educational Process.

Editor The Advertiser:

Perhaps there is no evil today that so threatens the stability and safety of the American Democracy as does the monster lynching, or mob rule. It is amazing to see the headway that this evil has made during the last thirty years. At first only one section of our country was guilty and only one race was the victim of this barbaric practice. At that time the section of the country that was free from such practice pointed the finger of scorn at the guilty section saying that I am holier than thou. The race or races that did not suffer as victims of the mob said, such vengeance only applies to the negro race, and that such punishment is only meted out to the negro for a certain crime, and thus things moved on. Soon, however, statistics showed that only ¼ or one-fifth of the lynchings could be traced to that certain crime and that many of these cases were mere camouflage and too, the monster showed itself in all sections of the country and that when it has its sway it is no respecter of races or persons; the negro, the Jew, the Italian, the German and the white man all may be rightful prey of its fury. Then came vituperation and recrimination between the sections of the country, one saying that you started it, the other saying that you have adopted it. A decade or more has been spent in this kind of folly and the evil has been steadily marching on.

If the sections of the country had started out to remedy this evil at its beginning, today lynching would be a thing of the past. But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord, a new day has dawned and the death knell of mob rule has been sounded in America. No one could have heard the able addresses delivered before the recent Southern Sociological Congress in Knoxville, Tenn., by Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and Dean J. L. Kesler, of Baylor University, Waco, Texas and believe otherwise. To further strengthen one's belief in this view, one has only to read the proceedings of the National Anti-Lynching Conference held in New York in the early part of this month. This conference had delegates from every state in which lynchings had occurred as well as from the other States, and some of the strongest addresses against mob rule were delivered by Southern men. Ex-Governo O'Neal's able address ought to be carefully read by every American citizen. In fact if the addresses delivered against lynching in this country during the month of May could be read by all, mob rule would soon be eradicated.

Not Hopeless Case.

I believe that the press of the country is against lynching. I believe the church is against it, eve nthough silent for the most part. I believe our education is against it. In fact, our entire machinery of government must be against it, still this monster continues with great speed; almost any day one can read the horrible burning of a human being here and there and a lynching bee over in this or that State, yet, we want to be called the highest civilized nation in all the world. If we cannot stop this barbaric and heinous practice, then we must admit in shame, that our government has been defeated, our education has been defeated, our church has been defeated, our religion has been defeated, and our king, our God, has been uncrowned and dethroned. But I for one do not believe that the case is hopeless. I believe that if we are sincere this evil can be eradicated from our beloved country. I would like to say our fair country, but we cannot call a country fair where lynching, instead of love and order reigns.

Many believe that this evil can be eradicated by a process of legislation and already many bills have been introduced into the legislative bodies of the several states and in the house of Congress to this effect, but I do not believe that even this will suffice. In the last analysis we find that ignorance is at the root of all lynchings and ignorance cannot be cured by mere legislation, it must be cured by a process of education.

Training School Children.

If lynching is such a menace to our form of government as we all believe, then its denunciation has a rightful place in our treaties on civil government and community civics. Any of the men who have been arraigning and denouncing this great evil in such eloquent and forceful terms during this month, are capable of writing such books or such chapters for such books and I believe that the various state boards of education will adopt them as state textbooks to be used in all the schools of the State, and with the onward march of compulsory education, every child in the land would be properly warned against such a great evil.

I also think that anarchy and bolshevism, while they are infant evils in this country, should be dealt with in the same way. Many of our text books should be revised and brought down to meet modern conditions of life and the State. Of course, adequate laws should be enacted to punish the lynchers, but these laws should in no wise punish the innocent.

In conclusion let me repeat that I believe that if such a process of education against lynchings as indicated above could be instituted today, in less than a decade lynchings would be a thing of the past. So I beg the University Commission on Southern Race Questions who are now studying this subject, the members of the Southern Sociological Congress, the ministers of the churches, the educators and the officials of our government, in the name of high heaven, to give this thought their serious consideration.

W. J. EDWARDS, Principal.
The Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama.

Atlanta Church Leaders Send Letter of Protest

The Constitution
1-6-19.

Strong Letter Sent Following Sermon Denouncing Lynching by Rev. H. H. Proctor.

Special To The News

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 27.—Following the masterful plea in behalf of equal rights for his people and the denunciation of lynching, the like of which occurred recently in the Texas town, at which time a human being was burned at the stake, in a sermon delivered by Rev. Henry H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational Church last night, a committee was appointed to draft a letter to be sent to President Wilson in France, urging upon him to use his power in suppressing the growing evil.

The following is a copy of the letter:

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 26, 1919

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Paris, France.

Mr. President:

We hesitate to intrude upon your time when so many matters of international concern are appealing to you for your attention. But as the integrity of international relationship is affected by the character of individual nations, and especially of our own at this time, we venture to call your attention to a matter of vital concern in our own land.

That is the American habit of lynching. We appreciate the fact that sometime ago you addressed a letter to the country on this matter which went to the heart of the situation. As a result, there was at first a lull in this evil work; but recent statistics, which you no dobut have at hand, show that the lynchings of last year were more than those of the previous year.

Only last week a man was burned alive at the stake in Texas in broad open daylight. We do not make this appeal because this last victim was a colored man; but the fact that he was colored adds to the enormity of the offense in view of the fact that he belonged to a defenseless group. The act was a peculiar violation of the spirit of democracy.

In view of the fact that individual States have shown themselves incompetent to deal with this evil, and that your noble appeal has gone unheeded we ask you to use your great influence to have lynching made a federal crime, and thus bring to bear upon the mob the strong arm of the nation.

Henceforth, whether we will it or not, the American democracy will be taken as a model for the world. Can we afford in this hour to fail in the protection of the lives of our citizens? As never before are we not on trial before the world? A nation that cannot protect its own is weak! If it will not, is it not wicked?

We are not making this plea merely because we are colored men and women, nor because this evil bears most heavily upon the colored people of America. Nor should we be thought in the making of this to condone any crime in any man or woman of whatever race. We are making this plea because we are loyal Americans and desire the best things for the American democracy. Our record at home and across the seas in the world conflict now happily ended testify to our sincerity.

Very truly yours,
WALTER W. PARIS,
WILLIAM KING,
J. W. DOBBS, Chr.
Committee of the First Congregational Church.

OMAHA LYNCHING IN SENATE DEBATE

The Constitution
9-30-19

John Sharp Williams Condones Action of Mob and Draws Sharp Reply From Senator Borah.

Washington, September 29—Replying to an address by Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, attacking the league of nations and decrying lawlessness in this country, Senator Williams, democrat, Mississippi, declared in the Senate today he was willing "to arbitrate almost anything except outrages on white women by black or white men."

"This miserable beast in Omaha," said Senator Williams, "paid a just debt for his crime. When it comes to violating innocent women it is no time to go to court. But here we have men pleading for law and order while helpless women are being treated by beasts as they please, and yet these same men don't want any international law."

No Word Against Lynchers.

"The conduct of the criminal at Omaha," continued the Mississippi senator, "deprives me of all inclination and power to say one word against the crowd that captured the criminal and punished the crime. Race is greater than law now and then and protection of women transcends all law, human and divine."

"The Senator from Idaho," said Senator Williams, "has been preaching peace, peace when it comes to 'niggers', when capital and labor are involved. And yet when he comes to international affairs he is standing in the pathway of the very thing to which he has paid so high an oratorical tribute. He wants America to stand isolated. She couldn't do it 48 hours even if she wanted to."

"The senator speaks of established law in the land and yet he's unwilling to stand for established law in the world," said the Mississippi senator.

"Washington and Jefferson sought a just and enduring peace. That is what I seek in advocating the league of nations. The president sought it in Paris, Rome and the United States. He has spent energy, intellect and almost life. He has received curses and calumny."

Borah Makes Sharp Reply.

Senator Borah made sharp reply to Senator Williams, discussing particularly what the latter said concerning lynchings. If lynchings were confined, the Idaho senator contended, to those incidents mentioned by the senator from Mississippi, the human race might be disposed to pass them by on that reason.

"But the disease spreads and men are lynched for the most trivial causes," he added. "The record shows 218 negroes lost their lives the first year of the war, at a time when negro boys were giving their lives to the republic and displaying great heroism overseas. There was no intimation that they had been guilty of the particular crime on which men seek to justify lynching.

"I want to say considering the ultimate welfare of the human family, there can be no justification for the lynching of any person, and the man who preaches it is sowing the wind that reaps the whirlwind, no matter how black the skin of the victim may be. If the republic does not protect the lives of its people the seed are planted that ultimately will lead to its disintegration."

MOTON WRITES PRES. WILSON ON LYNCHING

The Birmingham Reporter.
10-11-19

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Oct. 4.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, gave out today a letter which he addressed to President Wilson on the subject of lynching and mob violence in this country, in which he made the following statement:

"I want especially to call your attention to the intense feeling on the part of the colored people throughout the country towards white peoppls, and the apparent revolutionary attitude of many Negroes which shows itself in a desire to have justice at any cost. The riots in Washington and Chicago and near-riots in many other cities have not surprised me in the least. I predicted in an address several months ago, at the fiftieth anniversary of the Hampton Institute, on the second of May—ex-President Taft and Mr. George Foster Peabody were present at the time—that this would happen if the matter was not taken hold of vigorously by the thoughtful elements of both races.

"I think the time is at hand, and I think of noghing that would have a more salutary effect on tht whole situation now than if you should in your own wise way, as you did a year ago, make a statement regarding mob law; laying especial stress on lynching and every form of injustice and unfairness. You would lose nothing by specifically referring to the lynching record in the past six months; many of them have been attended with unusual horrors, and it would be easy to do it now because of the two most recent riots in the North, notably, Washington and Chicago. The South was never more ready to listen than at present to that kind of advice, and it would have a tremendeusly stabilizing effect, as I have said, on the members of my race.

You very probably saw the account of the lynching in Georgia, of an old Colored man seventy years of age who shot one of two intoxicated white men in his attempt to protect two colored girls, who had been commanded to come out of their home in the night by these two men. The colored man killed the white man after he had been shot by one of the white men because he had simply protested.

"I am encliposing the lynching record for the past six months and an editorial from the Atlanta Constitution, which strongly denounces mob violence.

"With al kind wishes, and assuring you of no desire to add to your burdens, but simply to call attention to what seems to me vital not only for the interest of the twelve millions of black people, but equally as important for the welfare of the millions of whites whom they touch, I am,

"Very sincerely and gratefully,
"R. R. MOTON."

In reply to this letter President Wilson wrote Dr. Moton as follows:

"My dear Dr. Moton:

"Thank you sincerely for your letter of August eighth. It conveys information and suggestions, the importance of which I fully realize and for which I am sincerely obliged. I will take the suggestions you make under very serious consideration, because I realise how critical the situation has become and how important it is to steady affairs in every possible way.

"Again thanking you for your public-spirited co-operation.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

Southern Baptists Speak Very Plainly

Demand Passports for the Leaders of Mobs.—Confederate Veteran For Larger Schools

Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—In their Convention here, a Committee of the Southern Baptists of this country and Canada, to consider Christian problems, Rev. J. B. Gambrell, of Fort Worth, Texas, demanded in an address that "the Negro should have an equal protection of the law with every citizen of this country."

"We have had some politicians in the south who have ridden into office on the backs of the Negro," said Dr. Gambrell, "and made themselves unpopular by inciting prejudice between the races. I wish the government would grant them passports We don't need them in this country."

Dr. Gambrell, a Confederate veteran, referred briefly to the Civil war, saying that "in this great war we had the Yankees with us and we also had our brother in black."

"For the race that has served our flag and worn our uniform," he said "I have the geratest love and respect and I have felt that, too, for the individual of that race wherever he has proven himself worthy."

Need for Southern Baptists to help the Negroe, especially through giving their leaders educational opportunities, was stressed by other speakers the Rev. Dr. O. L. Hailey, of Dallas Texas, saying this would be concrete evidence that the Christian people of the South do not approve lynchings.

MRS. EXPLANATION.

We have received a most interesting letter from Mrs. J. M. Guilliams of Valdosta, Georgia who recently informed the public that she was a northern woman living in a section of the country, where it appeared to be necessary to keep firearms in order to protect her person from the lusts of black brutes. While she disclaims any intention to convey this impression, most assuredly, her ill-timed letter would convey that impression. With law-abiding colored men, surrounding her and with the schools and churches peopled by colored people, with their tasty residences in easy reach and with the well-known disposition of colored men to defend and protect white females as well as colored ones, she led the public to believe that she and her able husband were residing in the midst of black barbarians.

We are glad to note that she disclaims any such intentions in this last missive. But we are saying too much just now.

Here is Mrs. Guilliams letter:

Valdosta, Georgia,
November 7th, 1919.

Editor Richmond Planet,
Richmond, Virginia.

Sir.—"He that farmed the eye, shall He not see, He that planted the ear, hall He not hear."

I have received a number of letters from colored people all ——

Now sir, if you are the educated, cultivated man, I take you to be, honestly interested in elevating your race, you will agree with me that the writer of an anonymous letter does not believe what he writes.

So far as my beauty is concerned I am by no means a young woman, and never could at any time in my life lay any claim to beauty.

There is nothing about me to set any man, white or black "crazy." Such a thing never entered my head and there is nothing whatever in the letter I wrote you to indicate it.

With regard to the pistol it is kept for any intruder, white or black who might attempt to burgle my house at night. Of course in the letter I wrote one would naturally conclude that I kept it for the benefit of colored men. Not so. I would not hesitate a moment to use it on any one whom I felt meant me harm.

Yours for the good of all,
—MRS. J. M. GUILLIAMS.

We agree with this white lady relative to anonymous communications. We have made a rule of our life to publish all we desire to say over our own name and to take the consequences. We have had to take the consequences too, but we have no regret to spend. We have come out of all contests bolder and stronger, although in a way weakened in finance. Mrs. Guilliams' letter now is in marked contrast to the one she sent to this office before.

We insist though that this lady's fears, to our mind are due to her own conjuration. We are all in a combine against the black brute and the white one. Because forsooth an hundred men out of ten million disgrace themselves and reflect upon the colored race should in no wise affect the standing of the remainder of this multitude of people. Mrs. Guilliams, the black hoodlums learned their traits from the white hoodlums and we want both eliminated.

Colored folks have a duty to perform and many of them are performing it. They must see to it that this rising generation is looked after and the work must be begun in the cradle. Thousands of dissolute black mothers are raising children with nameless fathers and these childrenn heed not man and fear not God. It is for us to rear them in Christian sanitary surroundings and we hope to see the day dawn when this is being done. On the other hand there are hundreds of thousands of self-respecting, God-fearing mothers, who are rearing their children properly and they are becoming shining, illuminating factors in society.

These people are ready to protect white women as well as black ones and these are the people, who are the offspring of the black mammies, whose husbands made such a record for themselves during the long, bloody four years' war when white men were virtually fighting to perpetuate slavery and yet they protected the wives and children of these same husbands and when the war was over went to work for many of these white men, who today are great ful away down in their heart of hearts for the devotion they displayed.

This is why Mrs. Guilliams, there can never be a race-war of any magnitude in the South-land. Black men will rally to save their white ones, while the white and black females on both sides will cement the union of the races in such a contest. Mrs. Guilliams, we are sorry that you wrote your first letter and we are glad that you have retracted the impression it conveyed. Colored folks in this country are all right, Mrs. Guilliams, the colored folks are all right.

SAYS PROSECUTION OF LYNCHERS APPROVED

Senator H. H. Holmes of Baldwin County, who was at the Capitol for several hours Tuesday, says that the final outcome of the trials of the alleged lynchers of Frank Foukal, at Bay Minette, meets with the entire approval of every citizen. This has been a successful year for Baldwin County farmers and the prospects are that another season will see a vastly increased area of land under cultivation.

"THE NEGROES' RIGHT TO LIBERTY"

We quote "The Negroes' Right to Liberty" the caption of an article in the New York Sun, which is none too well disposed towards the Afro-American people, by Mr. Eugene Thwing, in which he says he, "reads with shame and indignation the continuing stories, almost daily of new lynchings of Negro American citizens." He gives instances of three lynchings and burnings in a bunch and reaches the following conclusion:

"From the State of Mississippi 25,000 colored men went to France to fight America's battles, and only 19,000 white men. In congress ten white men of Mississippi were privileged to vote on the Draft Law and not a single colored citizen of Mississippi had any voice in decidng the matter. They were good enough to represent their State and the American Nation in the battles for world freedom and democracy—25,000 Mississippi Negro patriots on the firing-line and only 19,000 Mississippi whites! Aren't they entitled to a square deal and the benefit of law under the American flag at home?"

It is made to appear, more's the pity; that they are not "entitled to a square deal and the benefit of law under the American flag at home." What is needed is a generous patriotism courageous enough to insist that they have it; enough people who think about it as Eugene Thwing does. How are we to get such people, and there are many such even in the Southern States, into closer touch with each other, so that they do more than they are doing to create the healthy public opinion so much needed?

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GRAND JURY HEARS LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES IN LYNCHING CASES

Judge Leon McCord Charges Jurors to Thoroughly Investigate Acts; Raps Mob Rule and Speaks For Orderly Administration of Law

In a calm, dispassionate voice, often times descending to a whisper, Circuit Court Judge Leon McCord Thursday instructed the Montgomery county grand jury to make a rigid and thorough investigation of Monday's lynching of three negroes and if they could ascertain any of the parties responsible for the death of the negroes to indict them for murder. He appealed to the jury to uphold the majesty of the law and urged them, in their deliberations, to forget sentiment of their personal sympathies, and to proceed with ther tasks diligently and with a purpose to ascertain the members of the mob who shot the negroes to death.

The grand jury was empanelled in special session at noon Thursday with a full attendance of its eighteen members for the sole purpose of probing the lynchings, and following a half hour's charge by the court, retired to chamber with Solitor W. T. [illegible] where witnesses immediately be appear before the inquisitors. tle more than an hour, a total witnesses passed the portals o grand jury room, most of the maining before the grand jur than three minutes and non than ten. Shortly before 2 o'clock body recessed until 9 o'clock F morning at which time, it is exp a report will be submitted to the c

In charging the body, Judge Mc declared the victms of the mob their death in the easiest manner was by being shot to death. The of death, he asserted, were only n entary, while on the other hand th greatest punishment that can be inflicted on a criminal is to sentence him to death, put him in a death cell and let him "wait and wait until, as mere skeleton from the thought of his approaching end, he marches to the gallows."

Judge McCord insisted that there was no excuse for the lynchings as the court now is open practically all the year around, and that two of the negroes killed had been arraigned and were to be tried Friday for the grave crimes with which they were charged. He told the jurors he had called them together again to investigate the lynchings carefully, thoroughly and faithfully, without regard to sentiment.

"No court is any stronger than the people who make the court," he declared. "I am at all times ready and have at all times given speedy trials. "He cited several instances in which quick justice was meted out to criminals.

Lynchings of the negroes, Judge McCord stated, was the idea of members of the mob in striking at an evil and putting an end to it, and he felt sure there were members of the mob who want law enforcement. They argue, he said, that the lynchings should be the end of it, but the judge drew attention to the fact that they would thereby desire to be their own judge, would appoint themselves judge, jury and executor. He dwelt at length on the danger of mob violence in trampling respect for the law. Judge McCord stressed the regard for homes, society and "our" great institutions.

"What we need is regular, strong men who don't rock the boat in this hour," he declared. He also congratulated Montgomery's newspapers for the discretion they have used in such a critical hour.

Before closing, Judge McCord dwelt at length on the actual necessity of the Ku Klux Klan in former times, but declared that ,in this day when the court is open practically at all times, there is no need for the Ku Klux.

The first witness to appear before the grand jury was Dr. S. C. Centerfit, city physician and the first doctor to the scene of the lynching at Hughes' Ferry. He was followed by Rosebud Tyler, negress, assistant head nurse at Hale Infirmary, who was in charge Monday night when a mob shot a negro to death at that hospital. She has been in charge of the infirmary two months on account of the absence of the superintendent who is in New York. Other witnesses included Sheriff J. L. Scogin and his chief deputy, R. C. Phelps; Deputies J. F. Tucker, Gordon Keating and W. C. Frizzle, who had the custody of the two negroes lynched at Hughes' Ferry; Patrolman J. R. Tidwell, Berto H. Johnson; Police Sergt. Troy Murrel; Patrolmen J. H. Fisher and Sam Allen; Special Deputy S. B. Meadows; City Detective Bernard Young and R. E. Brinson, Patrolman W. L. Foster; Police Captain W. J. Leavell; Police Sergt. Ralph King; H. A. Golden, dog warden at the state convict farm No. 4; Frank Smith, negro employed by a local livery stable, and also the negro ferrymanat Hughes' Ferry.

The grand jury is composed of F. Gerald Salter, foreman; Herman Alexander; Leo J. Drum; Charles B. Frank; Pat J. Horgan; Sidney Howard; Safold Joseph; Edward E. Langham; Andrews M. McFall; Hugh R. McDonald; Joseph A. Robinson; Adolph K. Sternlie; William A. Stewart; Wallace C. Shinkle; J. Cary Taylor; John J. Tompkins; Charles H. Urkhurt and Charlie H. Warner.

Individuals.

Alabama Courts Indorse Lynching of Negroes

Eighteen white men were arrested and indicted for November [illegible] in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Two of them have been tried and acquitted and the presiding judge would not press trial of the remaining sixteen knowing that the result would be the same and the State run to useless expense in conducting a farcical trial.

The details of the trial as issued in the press dispatches are brief, no facts are given nor any of the evidence hinted at. The lynching of Negroes has become like local football, baseball orbasket ball, one of the everyday and expected features of American life and being only of local interest publication of facts in regard to it or to any fake trial undertaken would be extravagant waste of time, labor and money. The lynching of Negroes is not looked upon by the white news gathering press as one of those horrible crimes whose details should be given the fullest publicity in order to arouse the public conscience to a sense of the terrible consequences which are sure to follow mob lawlessness if not checked. Nor does it appear that the Press Associations believe it would be help ful to expose the hollow mockery, sham, and pretense of the courts of the South in matters affecting the personal rights of Negroes.

The Negro is heralded by the white man as characterless, untruthful and unmoral.

The unwritten law of the courts of the South is that the testimony of Negroes is to be accepted as credible only in causes as between Negroes and then to lose its weight and acceptibility if the testimony of white persons is used in behalf of either Negro.

And yet notwithstanding the bold, open and boasted rejection of Negroes as jurors and as acceptable witnesses white men bound by solemn oaths will sit on juries with the intent and purpose of acquitting white men guilty of crimes against Negroes, and in the Alabama lynching case of the murder, not only of two black men, but of the murder of society by laying the foundation for its destruction.

Can good government, just government, honest gov ernment even for men of their own race, be expected from men who would thus sear their souls with lying and dishonor? Can the white man's government and vaunted civilization be safely entrusted in the hands of such men? These very men constitute the dominant class in the South, the governments which they put in power must bend and bow to their will.

It is not an assumption that the accused lynchers are guilty, it is a fact. Whenever a white man in the South is arrested and sent up to court by a magistrate and a grand jury brings in an indictment for a crime [illegible] a Negro there has al been sufficient evi- submitted to convict e any honest, oath ob- ing body of men.

The Reconstruction governments, the longest lived of which was only eight years, were charged with being corrupt and the Negro has been damned by Southern politicians as unfit for a voice in his own government because of the corruption charged to those eight year governments. A great part of the charges were lies manufactured for the purpose of depriving the Negro of his citizenship, but granting that it was true, is extravagance and bribery in the administration of government more destructive to government and civilization than mob murder and anarchy and pollution of the streams of justice by lying and dishonest juries and by executives of cities, counties and states who connive at or indorse lawlessness and mob murder?

The Negro had eight years only to demonstrate his ability to govern; he was condemned as a failure because there was some corruption. The white man of the South has had forty-two years since Reconstruction ended and mob murder, lawlessness and crime reek in every state, and has blackened the history of nearly every Southern state for almost every year since "White Supremacy" was restored. If he cannot enforce his own laws is he fit to rule?

E. J. SCOTT DENIES LIBELOUS ARTICLE

The Age publishes below two letters which explain themselves, one addressed to The Age by Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., now serving as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War in Washington, D. C., regarding a sensational and misleading statement which appeared in the columns of a Harlem newspaper known as the New York *Independent*, which published an article last week signed by D. E. Tobias; and also copy of a letter addressed to the New York *Independent* by Hon. James A. Cobb, attorney at law, Washington, D. C..

Mr. Scott's letter to The Age follows:

"I have your letter of inquiry as to the truthfulness of the statements contained in the recent issue of the New York *Independent* relative to the case of young Booker T. Washington, Jr., at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The article as it appeared is so absurd in its entirety that I did not take the time to dignify the same with a reply in denial. I am comforted by the thought that those who know me well will give the same but a passing glance should they ever have occasion to hear of or read the New York *Independent*. There are some newspapers which have neither a soul nor honor and only eke out a pitiful existence by publishing "sensational stuff" upon which they expect the ignorant and depraved to feed in gluttonous glee. Long ago I learned to ignore the rantings of a "yellow sheet" and its ilk.

"To The New York Age I deny in *toto* the article; and turn once more to the performance of my duties in the War Department in the endeavor to see that the gallant and heroic soldiers of our race receive the consideration due them because of their valiant deeds upon the battle fields in France for the ultimate salvation of mankind.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Emmett J. Scott."

Mr. Cobb's letter, addressed to the editor of the New York *Independent*, reads:

"Mr. Emmett J. Scott has placed before me your article relative to young Booker T. Washington, Jr., and his unfortunate experiences in Alabama for my legal opinion. The article is libelous and I have so told Mr. Scott, but have advised him to let me, without the interposition of the law, appeal to your better nature for the reason that:

"The grave injustice heaped upon the young man is serious enough of itself without the attempt on the part of your newspaper to apparently associate the name and office force of a man in official position as aiding and abetting in the persecution of the son of the illustrious founder of Tuskegee Institute. Rather than be a party, even indirectly, to so foul a scheme, as you would seem to have your readers believe, Emmett J. Scott would willingly, I am sure, sacrifice his future hopes. I have talked with him upon the subject since your issue appeared and he has told me very frankly that he has never received any such letter from young Washington as you allege, and did not know of any of the details of the affair until he went to spend the holidays at Tuskegee; and there learned of them. Straightway he began a systematic effor to place the young man in a positio which would be suitable to him and hi family, with every evidence of early success.

"Never was a man more loyal to Booker T. Washington than Mr. Scott and that loyalty and interest still extend to the survivors of the noted educator.

"It is well known that the officials of Tuskegee Institute work in co-operation of the closest kind with the State Administration. Has the editor of the New York *Independent* yet learned of the brave action of Gov. Henderson of Alabama in bringing the lynchers to trial? Has he learned that twenty-two of those men are to be tried for this Sheffield lynching sometime within the next few days?

"A newspaper as the moulder of public opinion owes an obligation to the community and those responsible should see to the truthfulness of every statement appearing in its columns. A little investigation upon the part of an editor could easily have determined the falsity and infamy of the information at hand which became the basis of one of the most unjust articles written in recent years in an attack upon a man and his office force as having something to do with that which they knew absolutely nothing of until some time after it had happened; and unless such investigations are made beforehand and the truthfulness of the facts established the consequences emanating from such libelous statements are often serious and unpleasant to those who are responsible.

"The foregoing are the real facts and I request that in justice to yourself and your paper, you give the same full publicity to this as you have done to the article which makes this letter necessary.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Jas. A. Cobb,
Attorney at Law."

BURNED AT THE STAKE

The Richmond Planet.

Texas seems desirous of embarrassing President Wilson in Europe if we are to judge by the report of the lynching of Bragg Williams at Hillsboro, Texas, January 20, 1919. The plea has been made repeatedly that lynching was caused by the failure of juries to do their duty. In this instance the colored man was charged with murder. He had been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, Feb. 21, 1919. The jail was broken open and the colored man carried to the public square, tied to a post and burned to death. Several hundred persons, including women, witnessed this burning at the stake.

The county authorities tried to prevent the burning, but took no drastic steps to do so. In talking about Hun barbarities and making the world safe for democracy, what is to be done about this phase of the situation in this country? These are conditions that should be presented to the Peace Conference. Tens of thousands of white and colored people will regard this latest species of brutality with wonder. A committee of colored citi[illegible] a few days ago approached the Governor of Texas with a plea that he recommend special legislation to check this species of barbarism.

It is but fair to say that he expressed himself as favoring a movement to check lynching. The best remedy that we know is to shoot the lynchers, when they are about to murder a prisoner. Let them know that the strong arm of the law will be utilized to stamp out this species of brutality. A colored man and a white man have the right to defend themselves and their homes. If submitting to the authorities of the law means cremation at a stake, what man with sense will submit to arrest at the hands of the law? As a purely practical question and condition, it is better to die fighting like a brave man with a gun in one's hand than it is to be barbecued like an ox with hundreds of howling dervishes dancing around enjoying the misery that they are inflicting upon a human being.

The Constitution of the United States declares that cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted, but who pays any attention to the Constitution these days, unless it is to observe whether or not woman suffrage has been added to its provisions or the whiskey legislation has been engrafted in a proper way as an amendment to that ancient instrument?

A DEFENSE OF LYNCHING

The Old Southern Point of View Set Forth in a Volume.

It is quite astounding to find anyone seeking publicly to indorse lynching in the South, which means the unlawful execution of negroes, for white persons suspected of crime are seldom except in very exceptional riotous occasions, made to suffer death at the hands of a mob, but in this book it is done with something like a modicum of logic: "The Truth About Lynching and the Negro in the South," which is written by Winfield H. Collins, author of "The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States," and is published by the Neale Company of this city. Notwithstanding the author's protest, the first three chapters of his book will probably be considered an attempt to justify lynchings. He sets forth facts, conditions and extenuating circumstances in connection with these crimes, such as stating that he knew of a plantation on the James River which had about 250 negroes and only six white men to oppose themselves to them in case of necessity, and then he adds: "Could one reasonably expect that any man so situated would be inclined to be too ceremonious with any person, black or white, however innocent or saintlike his looks, who might be caught tampering with the negroes and thereby jeopardize the safety of his family and those of his neighbors as well?"

It is probably impossible for anyone who has not lived in the South to understand the overpowering sense of wrong that seizes a community of white people there and the desire to expedite punishment to the guilty when the fact is revealed to it that a negro has raped a white woman or tortured a child to death. It is useless to preach patience and reliance on the law in such cases. The law is too slow for the enraged people, who usually look upon the law as a plaything for "smart" lawyers. The author of this book, however, does not stop at the subject of lynching; he goes into the political and social condition of the colored people; the anchor of ignorance or injustice that has held from them the blessings of education in some parts of the South; their poverty, a condition that is always a detriment to the spread of education; their lack of race pride, which virtue, if they possessed it, would lead them to welcome all opportunities to live among their own race; their total failure to recognize that consciousness of kind which is the basis of race hatreds; their preference for employment that is preferred by the white gambler, overseer and politician because of the race prejudice that debars them from respectable industrial pursuits, and the general weakness of the blacks to be imitators rather than initiators. There seem to be reasons along with many others, for the author to assume that the South needs to be made safe for the white race. Education of the negro, to the extent of the public schools at least, which race prejudice makes so difficult in the South because of the negro's deplorable mental attitude toward it, would probably solve the negro problem much quicker than Jim Crow social regulations, if it could be effected without hurt to the sensibilities of the white Southerners, who, after all, cannot be ignored in the matter. Theirs is to teach, the negro to learn; theirs is to carry out the laws, the negroes to obey them.

Mr. Collins suggests that certain territory in the South and Southwest be made a State or States for the colored people especially. This territory comprises about 100,000 square miles of good lands on the Gulf of Mexico, embracing parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, the part of Florida that is south of Alabama and a small part of southwest Georgia. Something like half the population of this section are negroes. The area suggested is more than that of the States of New York and Pennsylvania combined. The negro State would be a member of the Union, with the same privileges of legislative representation at Washington as the other parts of the American Federation. One thing that the author remembers, and that the American nation can never ignore without stultifying itself, is that the American negro is patriotic to a degree admitted by all parties. This cannot be denied him, although industrial education is refused to him in some places where he is feared as a rival in the field of labor.

THREATS IN LETTERS TO TWO GOVERNORS

GOV. DORSEY GETS ONE

"S. S." to Come if He Hears of More Lynchings

Washington, July 28.—Two threatening letters, one addressed to the Governor of Georgia and the other to the Governor of Mississippi, were taken by the police from Willie Laney, negro, alleged slayer of a 17-year-old white boy during the riots of last week. The negro denies authorship of the letters and claims he found them.

The writer of the letter refers to himself as the "S. S. of the United States," taken by the police to mean sharp shooter. The letter to the Governor of Georgia reads:

"Dear Sir: You are the Governor of the state of Georgia and I want you to consider that the negro was drafted during the world-war to fight for this country as well as the white man, and I want you to understand that this thing of lynching in the state of Georgia must be cut out.

"We went and killed Germans for your rights, and we can also kill Americans for our rights, and if I hear any more of lynching in the state of Georgia, I will come quickly and the people will weep after I leave, because I sweep from the cradle up. I will remember you this time. Why did you let this man be lynched in May?"

In the letter to the Governor of Mississippi the writer repeats the part the negroes played in the war and what they will do for their rights, and concludes:

"Sir, this thing of lynching of negroes in the state of Mississippi must be cut out. I am the negro 'S. S.'"

In the opening of the message to the Governor of Georgia the writer wrote: "From the S. S. of the negro race."

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LYNCH LAW CHAMPION STIRS SPIRIT OF BOSTON

THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE RACE PROBLEM.

9-1-19

To the Editor of the Herald:

In a letter to the Herald this morning Mr. L. Cuthbert Odian says "that it is a deplorable misfortune for a colored man to be born in the South." Mr. Odian is undeniably right, but the misfortune is not for the colored man.

Sixty years ago our fathers in the South considered the Negro slave the foundation of business prosperity. As such, the Negro was held firmly to his servile position and contributed little to the social problem. Today the situation is quite different. A constitutional amendment has endowed him with all the political rights possible, but unfortunately it has given him neither intelligence nor refinement. The northern colored man whom we meet has taken advantage of the great educational opportunities open to him, and consequently has become nearer our own race. For him I cannot say enough. The black in the South, however, has received a constitutional coating of political liberty and social freedom which covers up none of the bestial sesuality so commonly found in the unenlightened of any people. If Mr. Odian has lived in the South, he would be cognizant of this fact. If he had been born the son of a Texas gentleman, he would have seen and heard from childhood evidences of the common southern Negro's depravity. If his sister, as fair, pure and promising a child of 14 as could be found throughout the South, had been attacked and forced by a brutal, sensuous black-animal while walking through an unfrequented lane at some distance from the house, would he still be shocked at the "atrocious" headline: "Texas Mob Burns Negro at Stake"? No, for he would have been one of the "cowardly, bloodthirsty mob who could not wait for the law to inflict punishment on the accused"; but instead, of acting in a "voracious" manner, he would have carried out his part in the proceedings if he were worthy the name of man, with a quiet determination that the incident should be one to insure fear in the minds of other lawless characters.

Neither Wilson or King George need be in doubt as to whether the South knows the meaning of the word "justice."

WILLIAM B. DURRELL.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Jan. 23.

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Editor Boston Herald.

No person, not even the most truthless white Texan, more sincerely welcomes than I in any Boston daily newspaper, such history-perverting, false statements which Durrell wrote—provided that, on every occasion, the columns of the same paper afford equally unrestrained opportunity for a member of the viciously and falsely accused race to retaliate by telling the truth.

Evil days would certainly fall on the state of Longfellow and Whittier, and Garrison, and Sumner and Shaw, if Massachusetts journals were not ready, on any occasion, to answer the challenge of any exponents of that criminal institution which cursed the first eight decades of the American republic. Mr. Odian, be it said to his credit, is not silent while human beings—in the twentieth centuyr—are burned at the stake in times of peace, and that in the United States of America alone. He who does not revolt at that fiendish practice in his own country is the vilest kind of a hypocrite if he makes the pretense of being patriotic.

Who does not know that, at the present moment, practically throughout the South, the white people there are systematically and strenuously striving to prevent further black anabasis from the South? So long as the white Southerners exhaust their powers to continue that and exhaust their powers to allure to the South those Southern-born Negroes now elsewhere, so long it is downright imbecility for anyone to pretend that the presence of the Negro in the South is a "misfortune" to the white Southerners.

As editor of a newspaper twenty years ago, I wrote the fact that of the Negroes lynched during a year, less than one-third of the victims were even as much as accused of rape, or attempt or intention to rape. Several years thereafter I found, by the statistics that during the period, just ended, of twenty-five years twenty-five hundred Negroes were lynched and only twenty-five per cent of the victims were in any way connected with accused (to say nothing of proved) rape. The record of the year 1918 again proves the fact that the usual crime of the lyncher is that of murdering Negroes who are known—Negroes whom the lynchers themselves never even denied—to be innocent of so much as intention to rape. By way of refuting Durrell's false hypothesis upon which he futilely attempts to justify the bestiality of white Texans, I ask did the unchivalrous white South, in lynching five Negro women last year, murder these colored women on account of rape.

Durrell ought to know—who does not?—that the number of white Southern men who each year rape intimidated, unprotected Negro girls and women greatly exceeds the number of Negro men who commit the same dastardly crime upon white girls and women. Assuming that Durrell is an enemy to the rapists, when will he publicly and honestly declare that, while upholding the burning at the stake the "sensuous black animals" he also insists upon the infliction of the same torture upon more numerous sensuous white animals?

WM. H. DAMMOND.

LETTERS FROM THE MOB

The brutal nature of the Southern mobbists and their sympathizers has never been more forcibly demonstrated than in the expressions made by these creatures themselves. This was shown some months ago in a letter to THE AGE, entitled "The Soul of a Lyncher," by himself. This human document was a revelation in criminal psychology.

Almost equally self-revealing are some expressions made by those potential criminals who approve the recent outrageous assault upon the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We print below a copy of a card received by Mr. Shillady:

Cincinnati, Aug. 25th, '19.

Dear Sir:

I saw you arrive in the Union Sta. in St. Louis and the "bootheads" greet you. You ought to have better sense than to bother about niggers. We have a lot of them here, and they are insolent, and occupy jobs that white men should have. Come here and get trimmed again.

(Signed) JAMES PETRAL,
74 Carlisle Ave.

Another, from a so-called officer of the law, was addressed to Miss Mary White Ovington. It read:

Yours of the 18th inst. received. Your Secretary, John R. Shillady, reached Austin, and was received by red blooded white men. As we did not need any of his kind here (negro loving white men) we have sent him back home to you. We attend to our own affairs down here, and suggest that you do the same up there.

(Signed) GENE BARBISH,
Dpty Sheriff, Austin, Tex.

The problem of how to deal with such crass brutality and ignorance, as pictured in these self-revelations, is one for the criminal psychologist or lacking that, the warden of the county jail.

The Home and Foreign Mission societies seem to steer clear of the heathen in their midst.

Senator Williams Declares For Lynching

The League of Nations discussion is developing some very very interesting and illuminating deliverances from Senators punctuated occasionally by weighty references to the race question.

On Monday Senator Borah in an able speech on the League in illustrating the growing disregard for American institutions and the tendency to lawlessness severely denounced lynchingas follows:

* * *

Referring to the Omaha riots as "another fearful lynching in as orderly community as you could find in the country," Senator Borah said the manifestation of lawlessness and disregard for American institutions had not been confined to one class or one community.

"They have been one continued manifestation, from all phases and classes," he said. "It is not a mere surface indication. It is a disease deep seated. It is at war with everything we have heretofore believed to be characteristic of American Government.

"There must be an arousing of public sentiment and a feeling on the part of the peole that these conditions cannot be permitted."

* * *

This riled the Hon. John Sharpe Williams, Senator of the white people of Mississippi, who proceeded to declare himself emphatically and unreservedly for the lynching of Negroes, in the following lurid language:

* * *

"Race clashes, he said, were all due to attempted outrages on white women by Negroes.

"I will go in the pathways of peace as far as any man—I would be willing to arbitrate almost anything except outrages on a white woman by black or white. I would surrender him as a criminal beyond the pale to the first crowd that came to get him.

"The conduct of the criminal at Omaha deprives me of all inclination and power to say one word against the crowd that captured the criminal and punished the crime. Race is greater than law now and then, and protection of women transcends all law, human and divine.

"This miserable beast in Omaha paid a just debt for his crime. When it comes to violating innocent women it is no time to go to court. But here we have men pleading for law and order while helpless women are being treated by beasts as they please, and yet these same men don't want any international law.

"The Senator speaks of established law in the land and yet he's unwilling to stand for established law in the world."

* * *

In plain and unvarnished language the Senator of the white people of Mississippi declares in effect that if he were an officer of the law, sworn to carry out its mandates, to protect prisoners in his charge—a Judge perhaps, under oath to administer justice fairly and impartially between man and man, with the power of life and death within his hands and yet with that solemn oath ringing in his ears he would surrender a Negro charged —not tried in his court by orderly processes and proven guilty, but charged by a blood thirsty, wild, irresponsible, savage mob of a crime against a white woman, he would violate that solemn

oath and surrender the unheard, untried victim to the **first crowd that came to get him.**

This declaration is the most brutal, the most defiant, the most abominable that has fallen from the lips of any man in the halls of Congress since the Civil War. It reveals in all its hellish nakedness the heart, mind and conscience of southern politicians on the Negro question. It publishes, advertises to the world the value and seriousness with which they regard their sacred oath of office when it applies or may apply to Negroes.

Senator Williams furnishes the reason in damnable utterance why lynchings have multiplied in the South, have advanced from mere shooting or hanging to burning alive at the stake; why at first indulged in upon the pretext of rape white women Negroes are now lynched for every trivial offense ranging from insolence to white men to rape and less than twenty-five per cent of those lynched are not even charged with the crime of rape.

Senator Williams should advocate the passage of a law in Mississippi and other southern states declaring it lawful for any Negro charged with the crime of rape upon a white woman to be shot, hanged or burned by any body of citizens whenever they should find him at any time and place it suits their pleasure.

If lynching is justifiable it is neither right nor fair to permit good, humane, christian citizens to wear the stigma of crime for performing a worthy and noble service. It should therefore be legalized in those states where white public sentiment, and which enacts the laws, favors it backed by such powerful and distinguished citizens as Senator Williams.

From now on the contention of those who oppose lynching should be that it should either be legalized or laws enacted and enforced to destroy it.

And a new question is thrust upon every American: is any man who, by speech or example, publicly and openly advocate and encourage the violation of a solemn, sacred oath pertaining to and involving the life of the humblest citizen, black or white, fit to hold a seat in the Senate of the United States?

Gov. Bilbo Issues 'Creed of South'

State's Executive Partially Defends Lynching in Saucy Letter

7-12-19

(By Century News Service)

New York, July 11.—The New York World, one of the largest white newspapers in the United States, wired Gov. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi, asking him what he was doing to prevent the lynching of our people and what is the sentiment of the people in regard to law and order in his state. The governor's reply follows:

Bilbo Replies

"Mob violence is deplored by all thoughtful citizens, and, as governor of the state, I have done everything in my power to enforce the law in an orderly way. However, it is practically impossible, without great loss of life, especially at the present time, to prevent lynching of Negro rapists when the crime is committed against the white women of the South.

"There is considerable feeling and bitter resentment on the part of the white people of the South brought about by the attempt of the Negro Race to seek social and political equality. This desire on the part of the Negro seems to have increased since the world war by the social reception and familiarity with the Negro soldiers by a certain class of white women in France. Fuel is added to the flames by the Negro propaganda through the Northern Negro press. Certain Negro newspapers have been circulated in the South urging that the only solution of the race question is intermarriage of the races.

Reasoning Is Silly

"The attempted interference of certain Negro associations of the North in the adjustment of the race question in the South is resented by the Southern white man, and, in my judgment, is doing more harm than good. This is strictly a white man's country, with a white man's civilization, and any dream on the part of the Negro Race to share social and political equality will be shattered in the end. If the Northern Negro lover wants to stop Negro lynching in the South, they must first get the right conception of the proper relation that must necessarily exist between the races and teach and train the Negro Race along these lines and in this way remove the cause of lynching. The better class of whites and blacks of the South understand each other, and if let alone they will be able to solve their own problems and will live together on proper and peaceful terms."

It is claimed that Bilbo was elected to office by appealing to the prejudices of the lower white element, and to interfere with their desire to carry out a lynching bee would be to him political assassination. The governor refused last week to stop the inhuman burning of John Hartfield, who was parched to ashes by a white mob at Laurel, Miss

BOSTON MASS HERALD
JANUARY 26, 1919

THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE RACE PROBLEM

To the Editor of the Herald:

In a letter to the Herald this morning, Mr. L. Cuthbert Odian says "that it is a deplorable misfortune for a colored man to be born in the South." Mr. Odian is undeniably right, but the misfortune is not for the colored man.

Sixty years ago our fathers in the South considered the Negro slave the foundation of business prosperity. As such, the Negro was held firmly to his servile position and contributed little to the social problem. Today the situation is quite different. A constitutional amendment has endowed him with all the political rights possible, but unfortunately it has given him neither intelligence nor refinement. The northern colored man whom we meet has taken advantage of the great educational opportunities open to him, and consequently has become nearer our own race. For him I cannot say enough. The black in the South, however, has received a constitutional coating of political liberty and social freedom which covers up none of the bestial sensuality so commonly found in the unenlightened of any people. If Mr. Odian had lived in the South, he would be cognizant of this fact. If he had been born the son of a Texas gentleman, he would have seen and heard from childhood evidences of the common southern Negro's depravity. If his sister, as fair, pure and promising a child of 14 as could be found throughout the South, had been attacked and forced by a brutal, sensuous black-animal while walking through an unfrequented lane at some distance from the house, would he still be shocked at the "atrocious" headline: "Texas Mob Burns Negro at Stake"? No, for he would have been one of the "cowardly, bloodthirsty mob who could not wait for the law to inflict punishment on the accused;" but instead of acting in a "voracious" manner, he would have carried out his part in the proceedings, if he were worthy the name of man, with a quiet determination that the incident should be one to inspire fear in the minds of other lawless characters.

Neither Mr. Wilson nor King George need be in doubt as to whether the South knows the meaning of the word "justice."

WILLIAM B. DURRELL.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Jan. 23.

A "NORTHERN WOMAN'S" POINT OF VIEW.

The Richmond Planet.

In Deadly Fear of Negro Men—She Justifies Lynching.

11—1—19

Valdosta, Georgia, Oct. 20, 1919.
Editor Richmond Planet,
Richmond, Virginia.

Sir: 'The same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him."

I presume you are colored and I am deeply interested in the progress of both races and in the preservation of law and order. With these things in view I am going to mention to you a few absolute truths which must be recognized before lynching will cease.

To begin with, I am a northern woman and the Negro has no better friend. Not one of them would say I have ever mistreated them. But I am in deadly fear of Negro men. They appear as dangerous animals to me. I know that I am not safe the moment I am out of the reach of white men. My husband is gone much of the time and my house is carefully locked and I keep a loaded .38 five shooter which I can use, always at my hand.

When you Negroes get to teaching character and decency to your race, instead of howling for equality, which never had anything in it, and when your race becomes reliable and safe for white women, then lynching will stop and the Negroes will climb. Your editors, teachers and preachers are making fatal blunders in not going to the Ten Commandments and the teachings of Jesus Christ for your help. I know perfectly well that white people mistreat and loot the colored, but the colored must follow the Bible law to "overcome evil with good."

About eight miles from where I am writing, three Negro men planned to kill the husband, which they did. Then each in turn outraged the young wife, soon to become a mother with her first child. She begged for her life but they told her they would kill her and placed a shot gun to her right breast, but the shot passed up through her shoulder. She managed to get to the house of a distant neighbor, after feigning death.

These things we know, for she told them. You know hundreds of such cases. Teach your people that these beastly outrages must stop. Why do you wish to live and act like beasts of the jungle, or worse?

Yours for the good of all,
(MRS.) J. M. GUILLIAMS.

N Y GLOBE
AUGUST 23 1919

A Southern Woman on Lynching.

Editor Globe:—W. S. [illegible]'s letter of July 20 is so characteristic of the jargon talked in this vicinity about the race question that I am, perhaps foolishly, attempting to answer it. I say "foolishly" because it is just the sort of garble of facts, half facts, exaggeration, and pure error which is so hard to untangle, and, incidentally, it is the kind of thing which is so apt to fan the embers of sectional difference, which we had hoped were quenched forever.

Lynching is, at least, a dreadful and dangerous last resort—at its worst it strikes at the very roots of justice and order—and its best is always in terrible danger of inciting its worst. But the lynchings which are so far from uncommon in the south for the crime of rape will not alter and cannot alter in the southern states until either human nature alters or some of the following factors:

First, the great pressing point in the south, under the conditions caused by the enormous proportion of Negroes to the population, is to check the crime. The deterrent side is the prominent one to the southern mind, because the thing is with him a condition at his very hearthstone and not a theory. With the thin and scattered agrarian population and the very few large cities, the criminal would have enormous chances of escape without ready individual action.

The comparison made in the letter in The Globe of a small town or farming district of the south, whose population is from a third to two-thirds black, with New York City, is grotesquely absurd—quite as if he said he saw no reason why a man should go armed in the Congo, as he had visited all the animal houses in Bronx Park with no fear for personal safety!

Second, the average Negro of the south is of that type of mentality that nothing impresses if he does not actually see it. The results of a crime must be rapid, drastic, and objectively vivid to have any deterrent effect with him whatever. This is experience, again, not theory.

Third, to the southern man, the victim is putatively his wife, sister, or daughter. To drag her into a gaping courtroom, to force her to gaze upon the fiend again, to ask her to testify to the details of this unspeakable horror—if, indeed, her reason remains—one of my own friends lost her reason—this would be to punish her far more than the beast before her. As a woman of the south, I say gratefully, no southern man could tolerate it.

The charge made in that letter in these columns, that the crime is only resented by lynching when the assailant is a Negro, is totally false. The crime of rape in the south invites instant death, regardless of race. And the only thing which identifies this type of lynching with the race question is the fact that in so enormously prepondent a proportion of cases the criminal is a Negro.

A SOUTHERN WOMAN IN NEW YORK.
New York, July 30.

Lynchings—1919
Discussions

(7E)

Individual

Inaugurated Governor



Atlanta Constitution
6—29—19

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, who took the oath of office Saturday before the senate and house of representatives. In his inaugural address he advocated a revision of the tax laws and touched on report of the budget commission.

DORSEY DELIVERS STRONG ADDRESS TO LEGISLATURE

Atlanta Constitution

In Inaugural Message He Urges Tax Amendments and Discusses Budget System for the State.

6—29—19

DECRIES LYNCHING AND MOB VIOLENCE

Expects Legislature to Enact Satisfactory Highway Laws at Present Session—Senate and House in Joint Session.

Devoting much time to the report of the budget and investigation commission; the proposed change in the system of taxation in the state, and making a direct recommendation in connection with the numerous lynchings in the state, Governor Hugh M. Dorsey Saturday morning read his annual message to the general assembly of the state at the joint session of the house and the senate.

Interest will probably center in Governor Dorsey's indorsement of the proposed change in the tax system, which will almost completely revise the present form of collection. The governor defended the system declaring that the general assembly, to whom would be entrusted the matter of classification of property for taxation, would not prostitute their high office to an unfair and indefensible imposition of taxes upon one class at the expense of another.

A lengthy discussion evolved around the lynch laws of the state with the recommendation that a state grand jury be created to investigate and report on such crimes. In the event such a body were created the county in which a lynching might occur would bear the expense of all investigations.

The general assembly was heartily commended for creating special commissions to investigate matters between sessions, thereby giving a thoroughly intelligent report to the general assembly.

Certain drastic changes are necessary in the laws of the state, it was stated, even at the necessity of a new constitution.

The Message.

The full message of the governor follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

"I am deeply appreciative that the sovereign people of this state have again accorded me the privilege and honor of serving as their chief executive. It is a matter of gratification and cause for congratulation that we begin our labors, in an era of prosperity and when the thoughts of our people and the resources of our state are exclusively devoted to peaceful pursuits.

Commissions.

"You are to be felicitated that there is large opportunity for great service and that due to the wisdom of your immediate predecessors, commissions were created for consideration of matters which should receive your attention, and that they have submitted after study, reports and recommendations embodying their mature thoughts and best judgment and in some instances, in compliance with the laws creating them, have prepared bills for the solution of these intricate problems.

"While it is, of course, recognized that your responsibility for the correct solution of the problems with which these special commissions have dealt, is not in any degree lessened thereby, the burden still resting upon you for the proper disposition of these matters, still their preliminary study and investigation must undoubtedly be of vast assistance and will certainly enable you to more expeditiously proceed.

"Should you devote your entire time to a proper solution only of the matters embraced in the reports to which I have just referred, you would have a record of accomplishment second to no assembly in the history of our state.

"I desire to command the action of the assembly of 1917-18 in the appointment of commissions for special preliminary work on matters with which you deal. This method used also in other state, which are progressive in legislation, is certainly well adapted to our needs, as your body is limited to a shorter regular session than the assemblies of most of the states and because here, under the constitution, the general assembly can only be convoked upon extraordinary occasions. The appointment, therefore, of commissions for preliminary research work enables your body to proceed more expeditionusly with an efficient program of comprehensive legislation.

Budget System.

"The budget and investigating commission after full investigation into the needs of the departments and institutions of the state, have prepared and place with the chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, a clear and scientifically arranged appropriations bill, which lends itself to simplicity and brevity, and so classifies and arranges the items therein as to make it possible to comprehend its contents almost at a glance.

"The report of this commission shows the amounts deemed advisable for appropriations to the state institutions and departments for 1920 and the commission has collected and has in its files for your inspection, date showing the state's financial condition and the condition of our departments and institutions. The appropriation bill prepared, and which you have, represents the best judgment of the commission, and should be of great help to you, and should enable the house to prepare and present to the higher branch of your body within thirty days at the most a general appropriations bill for its consideration.

"It is submitted that the work of the budget and investigating commission shown by the appropriations bill and the report accompanying it, and as will be further shown by the full report of the commission which will be later made to your body and to which you are urged to give careful consideration, indoubtedly shows the advantages of such a system.

"The budget and investigating commission makes in its report a recommendation which is given my hearty approval—the creation of a constitutional budget commission. The commission has prepared a bill seeking to create a constitutional commission composed of the governor, the state superintendent of schools, the chairman of the appropriations committee of the senate, the chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, and the chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, thus giving the balance of power on the commission to the legislative branch of the government. This amendment further provides that after this commission has devoted the time necessary to an intelligent understanding of the needs of the state's agencies, departments and institutions, and has recommended an apportionment of the state's revenues for these purposes, while items so recommended may be decreased or omitted therefrom under the usual rules of the general assembly, the amount of no item may be increased except upon a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the general assembly presnt and voting, provided that such two-thirds shall constitute a majority of such memberships. This is a wise and necessary provision in any budget system, and is necessary to give the work of this commission before your body that standing to which it is entitled. This provision is also in the interest of protecting your membership against the solicitations and importunities of those who see appropriations and tends to enable such matters to be settled upon their merit alone.

"This provision is not a limitation on the authority of the general assembly in the matter of appropriating the state's funds. It is simply a sensible, reasonable and business-like regulation of the procedure by which appropriations are to be made. It must be recalled that the general assembly has no unlimited power in this respect, as the governor, by the exercise of the veto power, can over-rule the wishes, with reference to matters of legislation, of any number of representatives in the lower house less than 128 and any number of senators less than 34, so that under the provision of the constitutional amendment providing for the creation of the budget commission your body will be placed under no further limitations than now.

"Members of your body, as already stated, would have the balance of power on the commission, while with the minimum membership authorized to increase any item recommended, 97 in the house and 27 in the senate, as now constituted, would suffice.

"This provision, which would give

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to Georgia one of the essential requisites of a business budget system, it has been written into laws of other states and after trial has been found satisfactory. It is hoped you can approve this plan for submission to the judgment and wisdom of the people of this state, whose representatives you are and who can well be trusted to say whether or not this is a wise and expedient regulation, to safeguard state expenditures and insure their wise use.

"I desire also to indorse that provision of this constitutional amendment which states that no special appropriation bill shall be enacted should the amount therein carried cause the total appropriations for any year or years in which the same is to be paid, to exceed the total revenues as estimated in the report of the budget and investigating commission, unless such special appropriation bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation therein.

Taxation.

"You will probably, during your deliberations, devote thought to the most intricate of all governmental problems, taxation, and here again is apparent the benefits to be derived by the appointment of a special commission.

"It is unnecessary at this time to stress the state's need of additional finances. Our public schools, our university and its branches, our charitable and correctionable institutions are all sorely in need of more money.

"Inasmuch as the suggested amendment to the constitution is fully and admirably discussed in the report of the special tax commission, which will be submitted to you at an early date, and I shall in my message transmitting this report avail myself of the opportunity to discuss it, I will not at this time go at length into its merits.

"I have seen no valid objection urged against it. The suggestion that the adoption of this amendment would result in a division of our people into classes, I regard as not based upon facts or reason. Such has not been the the case in those progressive states where it has been of force and where if such a result were possible, sufficient time has intervened since its adoption to have produced this unfortunate result. On the other hand the uniform ad valorem clause results in an uneven distribution of the burdens of taxation and here and elsewhere has already, if you please, divided people into classes: Those who pay and those who evade; those who pay some and those who pay less; those who pay on a fair valuation and those who pay on an inadequate valuation; the class that cannot evade because its property is in the open, and a class that evades and circumvents, and will inevitably, under the law as it now is, continue this practice.

"The new law will classify property for the purposes of taxation, and scientifically, according to its nature, its characteristics and its earning capacity.

"The present law divides our people into classes, fully as much as any new system could possibly do, one of which; the owners of real estate, pay taxes on 35 per cent of the actual value of their property, while another, the public service corporations, pay as low as 22 per cent of the actual value of their holdings, while from a standpoint of relative burdens imposed, real estate furnished 53 per cent of the revenue of the state as against 6 per cent which is furnished by those who pay on money and credit—which per cent in 1875 through the value of this class of property must be at least equal to that of real estate.

"It should be borne in mind that the suggestion with reference to the division of our people into classes, as urged by the opponents of this measure presupposes that the general assembly of Georgia, to whom would be entrusted the matter of classification, would prostitute their high office to an unfair and indefensible imposition of taxes upon one class at the expense of another. I shall never believe that the general assembly of Georgia will be composed of a membership which will so far forget its duties to the whole people and lend its vote to any such program.

"It should always be kept in mind in the consideration of this proposed change in our tax system that under no circumstances could any burden be imposed upon any species of property in excess of five mill limitation prescribed by our constitution, and which all property now theoretically is supposed to pay.

"If the people of Georgia are willing that you or your successors in the positions of trust which you now occupy, should use your judgment—after a full investigation as to the advisability of classification—you should be willing to submit to them for ratification the constitutional amendment giving you this power; because you could after the adoption of this proposed amendment apply the same rule of uniform an ad valorem taxation as it now exists, if you should deem it wise.

"If the tax machinery adopted in Virginia—as the opponents of this new law have suggested—and not the inherent merits of the new system, are to be credited with the splendid success brought about in that state (in which it took six years to persuade the people that it was wise)—is it not a remarkable coincidence that such success was only accomplished contemporaneously with the adoption of this new principle of taxation? Is it not a noteworthy coincidence that, without an exception, success in raising adequate revenues has accompanied a change from the old ad valorem to the classification system, and that this additional revenue has, in every instance, come chiefly from the classes of property which usually escaped taxation under the ad valorem plan?

"Under the law of averages, as shown by the experience of other states, the chances are against Georgia ever being able, under any kind of machinery, to accomplish under the constitutional provision of 1877 what is being accomplished in the 19 states referred to on page 30 of the Report of the Tax Commission, and in the states of Montana, New Jersey and Vermont, which were not included in that enumeration.

"I cannot believe, in view of the universal failure of the uniform ad valorem principle of taxation, that Georgia can ever be, under this principle, that which other countries and states of the union have failed to do, the reason for which failure can be summed up in the statement that it is inherently and fundamentally unfair.

"However, this may be, irrespective of your approval or disapproval of the tax commission's suggestions, it should be remembered that Georgia is in need of additional revenues; that without tax laws which are fair and can be impartially enforced, and which would yield adequate revenues for governmental purposes, our state cannot progress as it should.

Highways.

"In a message delivered to you yesterday the importance of highway legislation has already been stressed and attention directed to the report of the legislative commission.

"This is one of the most important subjects with which you will deal and the people are expectantly anticipating that you, at this session, will enact satisfactory legislation in respect thereto, and I may add that there will be widespread disappointment and dissatisfaction throughout Georgia if you should fail in this particular.

Mob Violence and Lynchings.

"I deem it my duty further to stress on this occasion the necessity of taking immediate steps to suppress mob rule in Georgia. There seems to be among some of our people too much of a disposition to disregard and defy the sovereignty of our state. Mob violence should be suppressed, and by state authorities. If this is not done it is very probable that federal intervention will not be long delayed. There has already been introduced in the federal congress a bill conferring jurisdiction upon federal tribunals to punish those participating in lynchings. Without awaiting federal action, I submit that it is the duty of Georgia to take drastic steps to deal with the question.

"There are many instances of outrageous lynchings which could be prevented if laws would warrant the proper steps being taken. Certainly there are instances where the perpetrators of such crimes, if the matter were properly investigated, could be brought to justice.

"When information of impending mob violence is brought to the attention of the executive he should not be handicapped by having to await a call for military assistance from local authorities, but should be authorized—and indeed it should be his duty—to see that some office gets in immediate touch with the situation and takes whatever precautionary measures are advisable.

"After a mob crime some official should be charged with the definite and specific duty of ascertaining as to whether or not the peace officers of the community in which the crime was committed have fully performed their duties. Such peace officers should be accorded a full and fair hearing, but, in the event it should be ascertained that they were derelict in the discharge of every duty which the situation imposed upon them, they should be subject to immediate removal.

"A method should be provided whereby a state grand jury, that is one composed of citizens selected from all portions of the state, under proper rules, regulations and safeguards, and aided and assisted by a special prosecuting attorney, might make a full and complete investigation into the crime and have authority to return presentments against those participating in the mob violence. Those thus indicted should be tried at such a place as would be most conducive to the ascertainment of the truth and before traverse jury likewise drawn from the entire state. While this is drastic, still I submit that the nature of the offense against the sovereignty, peace, order and dignity of the state is such as to warrant these measures.

"The expense of this entire proceeding should undoubtedly be taxed against the county in which the occurrence took place, if, after investigation it should be found that either the officers or citizens of such county participated in, encouraged or in any way failed to do their full duty for the suppression of such violence; otherwise such expense should be paid from the public treasury.

New Constitution.

"Georgia needs reforms in the particulars to which I have referred, and if they cannot be accomplished otherwise, then through the medium of a new constitution.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the present organic law of our state has been many times amended, it is today in need of important and fundamental changes—among which are: To compel county taxation to supplement the large state aid given from the state treasury for public school purposes; to broaden our educational plan so as to permit of a state high school system; to remove any doubt that our university is entitled to be maintained and supported by appropriations carried in the general appropriations bill, rather than by donations, as some very plausibly insist is the meaning of the constitution; in the interest of permitting a better educational system for our colored people; in order to enable the state to maintain, improve and construct a state system of public highways and bridges; and for other purposes disclosed in bills which have already been introduced at this session seeking amendments to this outgrown document.

"An additional observation may well be worthy your consideration in connection with this matter. It has cost the state in the last three administrations $32,421 to submit to the people, for their consideraion, amendments to the constitution, and most of these amendments have been attached in a most haphazard manner and without regard to conflicting sections of the constituon or to the instrument as a whole.

Conclusion.

"In conclusion, permit me to say that I count it a privilege to serve the people of this great commonwealth for a second term, and I pledge you my best efforts and cordial co-operation in all your undertakings in promoting their interest."

HUGHES URGES JUSTICE FOR COLORED RACE

N Y C AMERICAN
MAY 6, 1919

Declares We Can Never Properly Appear as Exemplar of Right Until Mob Law Is Put Down

Lynching Branded as National Evil and Stain Upon Civilization at Conference Session Here

Mob violence and outrages against the colored race were denounced last night by prominent speakers at the National Conference on Lynching in Carnegie Hall. White and colored persons mingled freely in an atmosphere of simple democracy.

Charles E. Hughes, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama, and others branded lynching as the foulest sort of murder, and declared it must be eliminated if democracy and justice are to prevail.

AMERICANS INDICTED.

Mr. Hughes was repeatedly interrupted by applause as he indicted Americans for tolerating the persecution and murder of negroes. He said in part:

"We are hearing much in these days of the drawing together of the nations in co-operation to establish international justice. There has been a suggestion made with respect to the manner in which there may be exercised a guardianship of the strong and civilized nations with regard to less favored—those which have been called the backward people.

"It has been said in the most formal manner in the proposed covenants of the League of Nations that the well-being and development of these peoples is the most sacred trust of civilization. I say that duty begins at home.

"We can never properly appear as the exemplar of justice to the world as long as the black man, because he is a black man, is denied justice within the United States."

Former Governor O'Neal said in part:

ALL SECTIONS TO BLAME.

"The United States to-day stands alone among the civilized nations of the world that tolerates the cruelty, savagery and infamy of mob violence. It is no longer confined to any State or section. It is not peculiar to the South. The records of race riots and mob violence in the North during the last decade shows that neither section can point at the other the finger of scorn.

"It is folly to make comparisons between sections, for we all admit that the curse of lynching has grown until it has become a national evil, a blot on our national life and a shameful reproach to our civilization.

"It is a horrible wrong for which the whole country must bear its just share of responsibility."

In conclusion the speaker said that attacks upon omanhood should be punished by death, whether committed by whites or blacks. Negroes, he asserted, should have equal rights under the law with the whites and equal industrial privileges.

"A great deal has been said about the atrocities committed during this terrible war by Huns and Turks. But there are millions of intelligent Americans who do not know, who are not concerned with the fact that every year atrocities are committed in this enlightened land that would cause envy in the heart of the most benighted Turk."

Secretary Johnson's description of cruelties to which victims of lynching parties, women as well as men, the latter including five men who had served overseas, were subjected, aroused cries of indignation.

One of the men, he said, had been lynched because he wore a United States uniform, and it riled someone.

He added:

"President Wilson, when told of one negro who had been burned piecemeal to death with red-hot irons while suffering from mortal wounds, in Tennessee, had expressed great sorrow, but said 'was the first he had heard of it.'

Messages from Governor Smith, Senator Medill McCormick and others were read.

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Discussions

N Y C GLOBE
JULY 24, 1919

Southerner on "Black Fiends."

Editor Globe:—In reference to your editorial "The Lynchings Must Cease."

You people of the north never grow weary of bewailing the treatment of the Negro in the south.

Lynching is the only protection white women in the south have against the brutal black fiends you of the north wish to protect.

In the city of Washington several brutal assaults and rapes by Negroes have taken place within the past month and not one has been captured and brought to justice.

Law was made to protect the innocent, not savages who commit fiendish crimes. Here in New York a white girl was shot to death in cold blood by a Negro fiend because she repulsed his advances and the brute is charged with homicide, not even punishable by death. Such a travesty on justice! This fiendish brute gets a trial and a lawyer paid for by the people of the state. It's a joke.

Since your local authorities have failed to protect people in New York (there being a far greater number of murders in New York City than lynchings all over the country), it ought to be a national issue and the rest of the country should appeal to the federal authorities to take charge of New York City and stop some of the murders going on here. How about that?

For heaven's sake clean up some of your own dirty linen before meddling where you don't know anything of the conditions. To offset this Negro Welfare League propaganda the people of the south should organize a little league of their own and give the facts of these lynchings. Poor colored gentleman lynched by the cruel white people of the south just because he brutally assaulted and raped some southern white girl. How terrible!

Up here he would probably be taken to jail, furnished with a good lawyer paid for by the taxpayers, fed in jail at the taxpayers' expense for six months or so and either go scot free or get a short sentence. And the poor woman could go to hell for all you cared.

THOMAS L. GREEN.

New York, July 15.

ANGERED BY LYNCHING, NEGROES ASK TROOPS

7-27-19

Cleveland, Ohio, June 27.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in annual convention here, today sent Vice President Thomas R. Marshall a telegram demanding the dispatch of federal troops to Mississippi to protect citizens from "anarchy and mob violence," following the lynching and burning of John Hartfield, a negro, at Ellisville, Miss., yesterday.

The convention adopted a platform demanding a vote for negroes on the same terms as for white persons; an equal chance to acquire education and employment; fair trial in courts; federal control and punishment of lynching; a right to sit on juries; equal and unsegregated service on public carriers and equal rights to parks, libraries and other community services.

ing handed down and enacted without let or hindrance in this country.

White men have lost their constitutional rights and privileges in this country and colored men are endeavoring to find those alleged to have been given them by the legislative branch of the government. It is true as President John E. Robinson and His fellow members say that the Congress has passed a bill to enforce the 18th Prohibition Amendment and it is also true that it will never be enforced, for being unpopular with the masses, it will be even more of "a dead letter" than the 15th Amendment now appears to be.

Still, we are in favor of enforcing all of the laws, both good and bad. By this means a test can be made and in due time, when the white men secure the rights that they have lost, let us hope that the colored men will have secured the enforcement of the laws that they have found.

Chicago Defender

NO MOB RULE HERE.

The Best People of Both Races Unite for Law and Order.

The Kansas City Post

Following the informal meeting held by a number of prominent Negroes at the office of the Kansas City Sun April 19 at which time a committee was appointed to wait upon Mayor Cowgill for the purpose of bringing about a conference relative to residence disputes which had suddenly arisen in sections of the city, much satisfactory progress has already been made.

The Mayor expressed himself as heartily in accord with the idea of a peaceful settlement of the controversy and declared that those who threatened violent measures would not be tolerated in any manner. He named as his special committee to work out a solution the following Colored men: Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, Dr. J. E. Dibble, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, T. B. Watkins, T. C. Chapman and Joe E Herriford. With these men he also named Hon. W. T. Kemper, Judge Ralph Latshaw, Bishop Lillis, Dr. Burris Jenkins, R. A. Long, Mr. Herbert V. Jones, Ex-Mayor Geo. H. Edwards, and Henry M. Beardsley.

Several meetings of this committee have been held and the question has been freely discussed from all angles, the general idea being maintained that the Negroes are not to be mistreated in their residence rights by any hot-headed enemies of the race.

At a meeting held last Saturday at the National Bank of Commerce, Mr. Herbert V. Jones was appointed to take up the matter with the Kansas City Real Estate Board, of which he is president, and to make a report as to what that body would undertake in solving the problem. The joint committee unanimously agreed upon the following tentative points:

1. We believe that the Negro citizens of this community have the inherent right to live in sanitary and convenient houses.

2. We believe that as the Negro population increases, their residential sections should expand in a natural manner, recognizing that it is impossible to regulate this expansion by any fixed or arbitrary bounds.

3. We believe that in the present contentions, Negro residence should remain just as they are and that they should receive the just protection of the law.

4. We believe in teh peaceful, law-regarding manner of settling this of any other civic-social questions, and we deprecate the passionate impulses of those who would resort to any language or actions which tend to disturbance or violence.

5. We appeal to the highest tone of our citizenship to meet this question in fairness and honesty, to lay aside unjust and unreasonable prejudice, and we call upon the sober-minded people of this city to support us in the exercising of the reasonable rights of Negro citizens.

The Kansas City Post was cordially thanked for the fearless and patriotic manner in which it had commented editorially upon the relations between the races and the inflammatory news articles published in other local dailies was condemned. The best white people of the community have determined to rule in this matter and a quick quietus will be placed upon any lawlessness undertaken by either race. The Negro members of the committee have made a good impression upon teh white men with whom they have been in conference and may be depended upon to do their part in fully protecting the interests of Negro home owners. These men are now permanently a part of the Mayor's official committee and yill continue in working out the problem.

In the meantime, the Colored people are advised to quietly and decently pursue their wonted habits of good citizenship, pay absolutely no attention to ignorant rumors and take no part in wild controversies. No one will be compelled to move from his home, not matter where it is located, unless he does so of his own volition. It must be well known and admitted that it is not always expedient for the members of one race to break into a community of another race far removed from their own people. This is as true of the blacks as of the whites, but the Negroes must have a natural outlet for their natural growth and their homes cannot be restricted to the always least desirable sections of a big city. The way to settle the question is for both sides to be reasonable and fair and at all times to be law-abiding.

WANTS STATE TO HANDLE LYNCHERS

The Afro-American

1-10-19

Governor Dorsey Favors Appointment of Grand and Petit Juries to Handle Lynching Cases

Savannah, Ga., May 14—The creation of a grand and petit jury to handle lynching cases only is being proposed by Governor Hugh M. Dorsey. The Governor will endeavor to get such a bill through the next legislature.

Governor Dorsey declared: "I have long recognized that the matter of lynching is a crime against the sovereignty of the State, and as such, the state should have first jurisdiction over the criminals—that is should not be left to the hands of the particular community where the crime occurred."

Governor Dorsey was one of the signers of the call for the National Anti-Lynching Conference held in New York.

The program to "Make America Safe for Americas" on which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making its drive, was given out as follows by Mr. Shillady:

A vote for every Negro man and woman on the same terms as white men and women.

An equal chance to acquire the kind of an education that will enable Negroes everywhere wisely use this vote.

A fair trial in the courts for the crimes of which he is accused, by judges in whose election he has participated without discrimination because of race.

4. A right to sit upon the jury which passes judgment upon him.

5. Defense against lynching and burning at the hands of mobs.

6. Equal service on railroad and other public carriers. This is to mean sleeping car service, dining car service, Pullman service, at the same cost and upon the same terms as other passengers.

7. Equal right to the use of the public parks, libraries and other community services for which he is taxed.

8. An equal chance for a livelihood in public and private employment.

9. The abolition of color-hyphenation and the substitution of "straight Americanism."

VETERANS ON LYNCHING.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal

Members of Company A, Confederate Veterans of Memphis, through their Captain have sent an offer to the Governor of Tennessee of their services in putting down mob violence. "The officers and men of the company," said their Captain, "desiring to do their utmost to put down race prejudice and the shameful lynching of negroes; and believing the presence of the company members under arms would prevent such crimes when the sheriff and police powers are supposed to be inadequate, offer their services in this regard." The Chattanooga Times commends the offer of the Veterans as a salutary example to the whole people of Tennessee. The offer is a "reflection in a way upon the smug complaisancy of the so-called good citizenship of the State," says the Times; but it is just such a reflection as needs to be cast at the present time.

Thank Mob for "Lynching Man"

The Chicago Defender

Committee Indorses Act of Georgia Lynchers for Disobeying Law

Lexington, Ga., Oct. 31.—The names of the individuals of the Race who are among those who gave indorsement to the lynching of Obe Cox, and who pledged their support and encouragement to those who keep alive the spirit of the mob, have been revealed. They are Nicholas Waller, Edward Watkins, James Watkins, Willis Watkins, Lee Huff, Albert Brightwell and several others whose names could not be obtained. The "committee on mob rule" selected Nicholas Waller, an unschooled and illiterate vagabond, to write the "letter of indorsement," concerning which one of the white dailies, commenting on same, says: "Though it may be crudely phrased, it bespeaks unmistakably the feeling of these men and undoubtedly of the Colored people generally of the country in this matter."

Citizens Disgusted

A careful investigation made by a

defender reporter sent from the Chicago office shortly after the lynching of Cox, reveals the fact that the men who self-appointed themselves to represent the sentiment of the community as regards to lawlessness, do not stand for much in the town, and are to be excused for their utter ignorance in condoning crime.. A number of citizens interviewed, whi le not willing to permit the use of their names, expressed themselves as being disgusted with the statement sent out by this committee.

Copy of Letter

The letter of indorsement, signed by the men, is as follows:

"To Our Good White Folks of Oglethorpe County: We wish to thank yo for being so kind to us with what you had to undergo on the 8th day of this month in the brutal murder of Obe Cox. All acted so nice in the matter. It could not have been much worse with us, but you all handled it well. Only one thing, the brute should have suffered just five hours longer than he did. It wouldn't have bee nany too bad for him. We want to say this with humble hearts to God and you all. We certainly thank you for handling this case so nice, for it could have been worse with us. Our white people fought no one but the brute, Obe Cox, which was right, and we thank them for it, for we, as the Colored people, are glad to get rid of a brute like him, as our white people are. We hope to better the conditions by our good deeds and humble prayers and loyalty to our white people. We are here with our white people, and all they ask of us is that we do our part by them, and we think that in this case all find an example of what will happen if we do not."

SOUTH REALIZES LYNCHING HURTS WHOLE COUNTRY

The Freeman 1-29-19.

(Special to The Freeman.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 26.—It would seem that Southerners are realizing fully the evil consequences of lynching, as is evidenced by an editorial in the Arkansas Gazette. The editorial follows:

Lynchers Hurt All of Us.

In the telegram received by Governor Brough from the National Equal Rights League, asking him to grant a stay of execution in the cases of negroes sentenced to die for participation in the Phillips county insurrection, he is asked also to bring about the apprehension of the "white murderers who burned Jordan Jamison alive in the public square." This last refers to the lynching of this week at Magnolia.

Governor Brough and Arkansas are in an impregnable position so far as the Phillips county affair is concerned, but wholly different is their position so far as the Columbia county lynching is concerned. How much better would it have been if the murderer of Sheriff Greer had been promptly brought to trial and put to death, as the law directs.

Lynching is a crime, not only against the victim of the lynchers, but against the whole people of the State in which the lynching occurs.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LYNCHING AND THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

By Winfield H. Collins. Neale Publishing Co. 163 pp. Price $1.25; by mail of the SURVEY $1.35.

This book purports to show that the lynching of black men prevents their becoming over-dangerous to the white South. The crux of the argument is in the third chapter where the author endeavors to show that the Negro is usually lynched for the crime of rape, and that if he is not periodically lynched for this crime (preferably burned) he becomes more vicious.

Mr. Collins uses the Chicago Tribune's statistics for lynchings for his authority. He says: "It is quite evident from the statistics beginning 1885 that rape has continued to be, if not the whole cause for the lynching of Negroes in the South, anyhow almost that with other crimes as merely incidental." Upon his assertion he takes, apparently at random, six pairs of years, 1885-6, 1901-2, 1906-7; 1892-3, 1911-2, 1913-4 and finds that he has 376 or 39 per cent lynched for murder, 296 or 31 per cent lynched for rape, and 282 or 29 per cent for minor causes.

This would seem to indicate that rape was not the chief cause of lynching, but the writer next cites the number of persons legally executed during these twelve years and shows that of those Negroes who committed murder 57 per cent were executed and 43 per cent lynched, while of those who committed rape, 16 per cent were executed and 84 per cent were lynched; thus proving that the South is seven times more likely to lynch for rape than for murder.

That an absence of lynching increases the Negro's tendency to rape, Mr. Collins suggests, is shown by the following figures: 1913-4, 13 Negroes lynched for rape and 6 legally hanged; 1915-6, 26 lynched for rape; from which we learn that when there is not a great deal of lynching for rape, as in 1913-4, the crime increases, since the Negroes have a chance to forget the terrible punishment, consisting often of prolonged torture, that should be meted out to them.

Mr. Collins continues his argument on the necessity of lynching by describing the Negro as "infinitely lacking in the high mental, moral and emotional qualities that are especially characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon," and that since "barbarous criminals require barbarous laws," the white men, "*the innocent and law-abiding citizens of a state,* [the italics are ours] have rights as well as criminals." This is the truth about lynching as the author portrays it.

One may note in answer that while it is important to know that the Negro is lynched seven times more frequently for rape than for other crimes, this does not show that the majority of the Negroes lynched are lynched for rape. On the contrary, his figures show that a little less than one-third of the Negroes who have met death at the hands of a mob have been guilty of rape. The author's argument in no way explains or excuses these other lynchings which he must admit are of importance to the Negroes themselves.

Also, the figures show that the Negro is not a rapist; that is, that he is not excessively given to that crime. The fact that he was lynched so seldom for rape in 1913-4 pointed out as a regrettable omission resulting in doubling the amount of rape the two following years; but since there were only six legal executions for rape in that period, it would have been necessary to harry the Negro to committing more rape to get the proper number of deaths by mobs. Nineteen cases of rape or alleged rape in two years (one must remember that the mob does not wait for its victim to be proved guilty) is a negligible number in a population of 9,000,000—the approximate Negro population for the lynching states.

This book is printed in the year 1918. In that year, at Valdosta, Ga., a mob, with a cruelty too revolting to rehearse, lynched a colored woman soon to give birth to a child. Her crime was that she had inveighed against the men who had lynched her husband for alleged complicity in a murder, loudly proclaiming her husband's innocence. In the same year a case came up before a court at Charleston, S. C. A white man had attempted rape upon a colored girl, ten years old. The grand jury found "no bill," refusing even to examine all the witnesses whom the friends of the little girl had secured.

There is only a modicum of truth about lynching in Mr. Collins' book. There is a world of truth regarding the relation between the black and white races in the South in these two pictures—that of a Georgia mob hanging a pregnant woman, mad with grief, for protesting at her husband's death, and that of the grand jury in South Carolina refusing to consider the possibility of punishing a white man who attacked a little black child.

MARY WHITE OVINGTON.

WYOMING PLACES BAN ON MOB VIOLENCE

The Freeman 3-22-19.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 15.—Relatives of a victim of mob violence in Wyoming hereafter may collect $5,000 from [illegible] of them, if apprehended, according to the terms of a law enacted by the legislature just closed.

The law also provides that five persons collected for the purpose of violence is a mob and subject to imprisonment from thirty days to five years, a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or both The statute is an outgrowth of a recent lynching at Green River.

VIOLENT CRIMES.

1-6-19 The Advertiser

On the first page of The Advertiser yesterday there were five stories of crimes of violence. The most startling was that of the lynching by a Missouri mob of a young man who had just been convicted of murder and given the maximum penalty of the law. Another told of the depredations of a mob upon negro churches, lodges and school-houses in Georgia. Five of these buildings were burned. A negro was lynched in Mississippi, we were told, while the same set of dispatches told of the arrest of a white woman for participation in a bad murder case with her husband. This was also in Mississippi. In Tennessee a moonshiner killed another moonshiner.

The killing of men and women is one of the most frequent dramatic incidents known to America. Such incidents are far more frequent here than in any other enlightened country. We are the only enlightened country in the world that tolerates the non-political mob. We ought to boast less of being the "greatest country" in the world until we improve our criminal record.

TUSCALOOSA ALA NEWS
DECEMBER 2 1919

Cottondale Killing of Negro Soldiers Was Fabricated News

The News always tries to be accurate in publishing the local news. It prides itself on its accuracy. But it seems that the representative of the paper who wrote the story about the killing of a couple of negroe soldiers at Cottondale Sunday morning, was imposed upon. The man wearing the uniform of the government, saying he was a sergeant, told a plausible story and the reporter believed him and wrote the article, feeling that it was the truth. The sheriff, the people of Cottondale and no one else seems to have heard anything about the killing of the negroes and The News owns up that it has been duped for this time. The paper regrets that a piece of fake news was allowed to creep through its columns, and is hereby making the correction.

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Charles Evans Hughes and Ex-Gov. Emmet O'Neal Condemn Mob Violence

Resolutions adopted by the City Bar Association calling for a Congressional investigation of lynching and a Federal law against it, a movement, headed by Mme. C. J. Walker and Scott Bond to raise a big fund among the Negroes of the country to combat lynching, and strong speeches against mob violence by Charles E. Hughes and former Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, were some of the interesting features of the National Conference on Lynching held in New York City Monday and Tuesday.

The largest meeting of the two days' session was staged at Carnegie Hall, Monday evening, which was attended by more than 2500 persons of both races. Seated on the platform were representative white and colored Americans, many of whom were from out of town.

During Monday's meeting it was announced from the stage that Mme. J. C. Walker had contributed $5,000 to further the propaganda against lynching, and Scott Bond of Madison, Ark., who was seated in the audience, stated that he would give $1,000 to the fund. Tuesday at the School of Ethical Culture a plan was proposed to tax each Negro in the United States $1 for a big propaganda fund and more than $4,000 was subscribed.

Charles Evans Hughes made a stirring talk against lynching Monday evening and was cheered repeatedly. He brought those in the audience to their feet when he declared that **the principles involved in the proposed covenant of the League of Nations to give justice to weaker peoples should begin at home.**

Representative of New South Applauded.

Former Governor O'Neal of Alabama, representing the new South, said that the intelligent people of the South and the majority of newspapers frowned on lynching. He declared lynching could be ended by vesting in Governors the power to remove sheriffs who permit the criminal to escape from the grasp of the law to the clutches of the mob.

The speaker expressed the opinion that the record of race riots and mob violence in the North in the last decade showed that neither the North nor the South could point at the other the finger of scorn. "Lynching," he said, "is a wrong for which the whole country must bear responsibility."

Governor O'Neal spoke in favor of the South giving the Negro a square deal, and his remarks evoked applause.

Other speakers at Monday evening's meeting were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne and James W. Johnson.

At the beginning of his address Charles Evans Hughes declared the United States can never properly appear as the exemplar of the justice to the world as long as the Negro, because he is a Negro, is denied justice in certain sections of the country. "Justice in America is not to be bought," said Mr. Hughes. It is not necessary that any one should give his blood, either directly or vicariously, to obtain justice in this country.

"But to the black man, who in this crisis has proved his bravery, his honor and his loyalty to our institutions, we certainly owe the performance of this duty, and we should let it be known from this time on, in recognition of that supreme service, that the black man shall have the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States."

Must Have Justice Within Our Own Borders.

Continuing Mr. Hughes said: "We are hearing much these days of the drawing together of the nations in co-operation to establish international justice. There has been a suggestion made with respect to the manner in which there may be exercised guardianship by the strong and civilized nations over those less favored which have been called backward peoples.' It has been said in the most formal manner in the Covenant of the League of Nations that the well-being and development of these peoples is the most sacred trust of civilization. I say that duty begins at home. "Little can be done in the cause of international justice unless nations establish strongly and securely the foundations of justice within their own borders. The salvation of democracy must lie in the days of peace after victory, when citizens under a democratic Government prove themselves capable of self-restraint and able to maintain a Government assuring the justice in whose cause they have professed to go forth and fight for victory.

"I am not one disposed to fear the legitimate freedom of speech and the press. I do not think we can ever accomplish much for democracy by stifling the essential organs of democracy. Where there is an opportunity on every hand for education and an avidity for information; where our schools are established in every hamlet, we must needs despair of humanity itself if we think we cannot govern ourselves without destroying the essential liberties of speech and of the press.

"I look with confidence into the future, no matter what absurd and foolish preachments from those who are nothing but visionaries and impractical. I bottom my confidences upon the sober sense of an intelligent electorate. There is, however, no hope for the future of any community, however it may phrase its formal language in constitution or in statements of Governmental principle, if there is abroad a disposition to overturn the processes of justice and to enthrone mob violence and the rule of force. That is the path to sure destruction. You cannot expect a lawless sentiment to be confined to any section of the country. If lawlessness succeeds in one place it will break out in another.

"Today, in New York, our security is simply in the sentiment of law and order and nothing else. And you cannot dethrone justice in the South and let lynching go unpunished there and expect to be secure in the metropolis of New York.

"We have not destroyed the menace of force because we have licked the Kaiser; the menace of force resides in every community. The menace of force is the Hun-like spirit which resides in every man who wants to take his little authority or place of advantage, whether he is an employer or employe, and by virtue of force, without inquiry into the justice of the demand, without any solution of the grave and difficult problem that may be involved, simply impose his will because he has the power to do so. That is the very essence of the Hun spirit. Lynching is the most deplorable and despicable sign of that revolt against justice as such."

At Tuesday afternoon's session, in the rooms of the Society for Ethical Culture, a discussion on constructive measures to prevent lynching brought out the views of well known Negroes, including Judge Robert H. Terrell of Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville; Miss Esther Morton Smith of Philadelphia; Dr. I. Garland Penn, secretary of the Freemen's Aid Society; Harry H. Pace of Atlanta, and Scott Bond of Madison, Ark.

Among the speakers at Tuesday evening's meeting, held in the room of the Society for Ethical Culture, speeches were made by Dean William Pickens of Morgan College, Baltimore; Moorfield Storey and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Among the prominent out-of-town visitors in attendance at the National Conference on Lynching, held Monday and Tuesday, were Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute; Bishop W. L. Coppin, Philadelphia; Judge Robert H. Terrell, Washington, D. C.; Dean William Pickens, Baltimore; Harry H. Pace, Atlanta; Dr. Ernest Lyon, Baltimore; Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville; Dr. A. St. Clair, Philadelphia; R. L. Vann, managing editor of the Pittsburgh *Courier;* W. P. Kemp, editor of the Detroit *Leader;* Scott Bond, Madison, Ark.; the Rev. P. O. O'Connell, Cleveland; J. N. Parker, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, Buffalo; Mrs. Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Maggie Walker, Richmond; the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Stokes, Richmond; Mrs. Lizzie Fouse, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs Adelle Fox, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Fannie R. Givens, Louisville.

N Y C GLOBE
AUGUST 1, 1919

Lynching Facts vs. Fiction.

Editor Globe:—It is impossible for a southern apologist for lynching to get within sight of the truth? Here is Thomas L. Green repeating the moss-covered legend that lynchings of Negroes (hangings, shootings, mutilations, burnings) are all punishments of rape. Statistics collected carefully for years show that barely 25 per cent. of the victims were guilty of that crime or even charged with it; many were hunted down, tortured and murdered on the strength of mere rumor. Every little while a confession comes out of the south that a "mistake" had been made, that the mob had got the "wrong man." And several Negro women have been lynched—had they raped white women?

Mr. Green refers to the troubles in Washington, and again he holds the rape of white women by Negroes responsible. The chief of police of Washington has been quoted as saying that so far there had been four cases of sex assault verified, the first of which was the ravishing of a Negro school teacher. Three are believed to have been the work of one man, the indications being that he was a degenerate. There have been many cases, here and abroad, in which this crime has been committed by white degenerates. Did these cause Mr. Green to call frenziedly for the lynching of all white men upon whom suspicion of rape may fall? Does he not realize that the infection of mob violence spreads? That the tentacles of the monster reach wider and wider, higher and higher? That every man's "day in court" is jeopardied by the denial of fair trial to the humblest citizen?

EDWIN C. WALKER.

New York, July 25.

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Editor Globe:—Now that Thomas L. Green, our professional southerner, has said his say regarding the cause of lynching perhaps it would not be out of place to present the other side. Mr. Green's letter is full of that off-hand, cock-sure obiter dicta in which ill-bred and ignorant people indulge when they enter the arena of public discussion. But well-bred and intelligent people do not ask for the other fellow's opinions; they ask for the facts upon which his opinions rest. After they have examined those facts they form their own opinions, which may or may not agree with his. This is the civilized way, although it isn't the southern way. Long ago our own James Russell Lowell told us that:

"Facs are contrary 'z mules, an' ez hard in the mouth,
An' they allus hev showed a mean spite to the south."

Professional southerners dearly love a falsehood, and continue to assert that Negroes are lynched for raping white women. Why not? It is perfectly American. If you want to kill a dog, call it mad; if you want to silence a man, call him an anarchist; and if you want to kill a Negro, call him a rapist. But let us see what the facts actually are.

In two decades there were 2,875 lynchings in the United States. Grouped according to their inciting causes they show up in this way:

For alleged and attempted criminal assault, 564.
For fighting and killing, 1,415.
For theft, burglary and robbery, 326.
For arson, 106.
For race prejudice, 94.
For unknown reasons, 134.
For defending themselves, 13.
For being "fresh," 13.
For making threats, 16.

The causes of the remaining 194 were: Slander, miscegenation, informing, drunkenness, fraud, voodooism, violation of contract, resisting arrest, elopement, train wrecking, poisoning stock, refusing to give evidence, giving evidence, political animosity, disobedience, passing counterfeit money, introducing small-pox, concealing criminals, cutting levees, gambling and riots.

The two decades include the years from 1884 to 1904. The figures show that less than one in five of the lynchings were for "the usual cause"—which is often alleged when ordinary cases of complicity on both sides happen to be discovered. Consider, too, that since 1904 the very allegation of "the usual crimes" has been largely discarded as a preliminary of a lynching-bee. The lynching of Negro children and women has increased. The case of the pregnant woman shot and roasted by gentlemen who hold the ideas of Mr. Green will recur to the memory. As her unborn babe fell out the mob of white Americans stamped it into pulp with their bootheels.

Now, in the face of these facts consider the statement of Mr. Green: "Lynching is the only protection white women in the south have against the brutal black fiends you of the north wish to protect."

HUBERT HARRISON.

New York, July 24, 1919.

N Y C WORLD
SEPTEMBER 29, 1919

LYNCHING NOT IN ATHENS, GA.

To the Editor of The World:

Our attention has just been called to an editorial appearing in your paper of recent date in which it is stated that a "mob" in Athens, Ga., burned alive a negro accused of murder. The editorial further sets up that Athens embraces the State University, the State Normal School, the State College of Agriculture and an institute for girls.

The contents of this editorial do Athens an injustice, and we feel sure that was not your purpose. A lynching did occur in this section of the State, about forty miles from here and in another county. The occurrence, of course, is to be deplored, but the provocation was so great that both white and colored citizens joined in punishing the fiend. This negro was not only guilty in this case and resentfully told of it in detail, but he was guilty of having committed similar crimes on his own race a few weeks before the last crime he committed for which he paid the penalty.

The fact that this one negro was of the brute type should not be taken as a representative of his race. There are many good, law-abiding and respected negroes in Oglethorpe County, as well as in all sections of the South. The editorial which we are referring to was sent by a young negro living in New York to his father in this city. This boy

resented the charge, knowing the people down here with whom he has been raised, and he asked that some explanation be made of the charge, which has been sent Nation-wide through your publication.

Less trouble occurs in the South between the races than in other sections of the country. The least provocation given the whites by the negroes in Washington, Chicago and other sections in the East and West brings immediate punishment to the negro. Whether it is termed lynching or mob violence, his life is taken and without discrimination.

There is in your city a national association for the advancement of colored people. No doubt many of these people interested in this organization are sincere and honest in their activity, but the literature and letters which are sent out by the Secretary, John R. Shillady, contribute much to dissension, creating a prejudice among a great many of the negroes, which is not only an injustice to the people of this section of the country but such literature is an injustice to the negro. The negro in the South is satisfied with conditions, and the races will live together harmoniously so long as they are left alone to direct their own affairs and solve any differences which may arise.

THE ATHENS BANNER,
By H. J. ROWE, Editor.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 25.

Pearson's Magazine Flays Small Southerner

The July number of Pearson's Magazine, a white publication of international reputation and standing, carried a scathing hot denunciation of lynching of Colored people in the South. An Oklahoma Negro hater, whose scant education revealed in his crude, ungrammatical letter, wrote Mr. Harris, editor of Pearson's a characteristic southern Negro-hating white man's letter. Here follows that letter and Editor Harris, hot reply, which appear in the June number of Pearson's

Murderers Black and White.

Wagoner, Oklahoma.

Editor Pearson's: I wrote you a letter asking that you say somthing about that infernal question, that nasty problem known as the nigger question. You ignored my letter, but I see that you have quite a piece in the May number about Southern lynchings of the black murderers and rapists.

The fact that you don't know anything about the question, and that you have never been South, and have no intention of visiting that section, that you might secure first-handed information, makes no difference. Nearly all American editors write about things they know nothing of, for the average editor isn't interested in the TRUTH, but is, like every one else in this land of dollars, interested in circulation, in dividends. But even if you don't know anything of the subject and have the Englishmen's prejudice in favor of niggers as opposed to at least Southern white people, I hope you may write many articles of bitterness illustrated by the brush of some South hater, because that is a sure way to stimulate interest in the question by the real thinkers and patriots both North and South, and that's the surest way to hasten the final solution, the only solution, i. e., the migration of the Negro.

J. R. MUNROE.

Pearson's Reply.

I have been all over the South from Memphis to New Orleans and from Old Point Comfort to the Rio Grande. I am not an Englishman, and have no English prejudices, and if I know less about "niggers" and "Southern white people" than Mr. Munroe I know that every bit of knowledge I get in life deepens my horror of injustice and cruelty and helps me to understand that black murderers and rapists (sic!) are infinitely better than the whites who would lynch a pregnant Colored woman (as told in the May Pearson's) becouse she has denounced the murdering of her husband.

FRANK HARRIS.

President Wilson Denounces Race Riots

President Wilson in his speech in Helena, Montana turned aside from his appeals in behalf of the Peace Treaty and The League Covenant, to denounce lawlessness and mob rule as follows:

* * *

"CRIME AGAINST NATION"

"The men who want to cure the wrongs of governments by destroying goverenments are going to be destroyed themselves; destroyed, I mean, by the chaos that they have they have created; because, remove the organism of society and, even if you are strong enough to take anything that you want, you are not smart enough to keep it. The next stronger fellow will take it away from you and the most audacious group amongst you will make slaves and tools of you. That is the truth that is going to master society in Russia and in any other place that tries Russia's unhappy example and I hope you will not think it inappropriate if I stop here to express my shame as an American citizen at the race riots that have occurred in some places in this country where men have forgotten humanity and justice and ordered society and have run amuck.

"That constitutes a man not only the enemy of society but his own enemy and the enemy of justice.

"And I want to say this, too, that a strike of the policemen of a great city, leaving that city at the mercy of an army of thugs, is a crime against civilization."

* * *

Every Negro as well as every lover and believer in orderly government is in perfect accord with the president in his denunciation of the mob and the crime against society and civilization of striking police officers.

In whatever view the president's attitude toward the race is regarded by its members, every Negro who reads his outspoken declaration that a man who precipitates race riots is "not only the enemy of society but his own enemy and the enemy of justice," will harbor a feeling of satisfaction that at last an expression has come from the presidential lips; that there is some sign that his entire concern for justice is not for peoples in foreign lands only.

He has taken a firm and bold stand on the question of police unions and strikes by policemen. He has gradually assumed a bolder and firmer stand towards other labor organizations which stand, if adhered to, will finally result in compelling a settlement of the arbitrary demands of labor in the interest of the great body of the American people along the lines of peace and justice.

And in the same way, if denunciation of mob law and race riots is followed up by a firm and stern attitude against those forms of lawlessness and a request, which will bear the authority of a demand, to the constituted authorities that mob law must be checked orderly government will be restored and the rule of the mob will cease.

VICE-PRES. OF LEAGUE ANSWERS MISS. SENATOR

Women and Astute Law Student Cut the Earth Away from Sen. Williams Feeble Remarks — Leave Him Standing on Bare Threads of Hypocrisy to Be Clipped by Fate as the Case of King Albert of Belgium.

OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR WILLIAMS OF MISSISSIPPI.

Sept. 30, 1919.

Senator Williams:

Replying to your utterance in the U. S. Senate, September 29, 1919, as reported in the Washington Post of September 30, 1919, I wish to ask you to be big enough to speak all the truth, free from inuendo and simple enough for the average American to understand.

You, of all people surely don't mean to put yourself on record as holding the protection of (all) women above Law, the human race, including the Negroes of America above the White race?

Then say what you mean, Colored women of the South have been victimized, brutalized by the white men for ages, scarcely a white person in the South can feel cock-sure but that some of his best beloved ancestors' blood flows out in dark veins, a great many admitting the **kinship.**

Thus in victimizing the Colored woman, the youth of the white race has long before and even during wedlock with women held even below the law given the strength of their bodies to their darker offspring.

You are from Mississippi, therefore, you know even as I, numbers of very prominent citizens with the two families. If you white men put white women above the Laws of the land and the Divine Law, you surely do not bring them up to natural law, for there are few of that Holy specie that are ignorant of the fact that they come after colored women or even at present share their Lords and Master with them; the colored women getting the early hours of vitality, the white above the law wife, his weaker moments.

Black men have never been the rapists and if they paid back, man for man, the shorn virtue of their victimized sisters, not all the southern lynch parties or mob pyres could burn them. White men have raped black girls, till no longer is the conscience stirred by it.

Funny upon investigation, the white women you organize lynch parties for are nearly without fail questionable! The Washington Riot investigation proved that.

Black people are aware of the south's propaganda, we know black men are not rapists and you don't believe it. We are looking you in the eye, and we ask you in the name of natural law to stop striking beneath the belt, for laws of compensation may become operative.

You are in Washington in the U. S. Senate because of the nefarious silencing of Colored Mississippians, who might haye voted against you, therefore can not ask you to be fair, yours is a representation of tyranny and so will be heard—God is against tyranny regarded by the fifteen million who and injustice—take heed—take care—God is the Black man's leader and you rape Him, lynch Him, when you act an injustice.

The history of Belgium might be repeated with more vengeance for Leopold and the African atrocities pale into insignificance beside the Rope—The Bloodhound—the Torch, and the thousands of raped and victimized black women of America.

Very respectfully,
(Mrs.) Marie A. Crawford.
2nd Vice Pres. National Ekual Rights League.

PHILADELPHIA, PA PRESS
JUNE 11 1919

WHY WE HAVE LYNCHINGS.

To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:—The recent lynching of a prisoner at Lamar, Missouri, presents a better case against such outrages than many others of its kind. For the victim was a white man. He had been convicted of the murder of the Sheriff of the county and the latter's son. He had just been sentenced to life imprisonment. The mob, and the public generally, felt that the sentence was inadequate. A life sentence for an unprovoked murder has aroused popular indignation even in the morally law-abiding State of New York.

While there is a widespread movement to abolish the death penalty, the frequent cases where the convicted criminals escape from what is deemed inadequate punishment tends to create a feeling of disrespect for the orderly process of the law. This is one of the underlying causes of all lynchings. The other cause is, of course, the failure of the local authorities to deal with a mob of lynchers as they would deal with any other gang of murderers. We might have fewer lynchings if there was less appearance of leniency toward criminals. But the real remedy lies in enforcing respect for the law by the simple process of shooting down the mobs that try to take the law into their own hands.

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Negro Press (North)

SOUTHERN VIEWPOINT OF DEMOCRACY

Chicago Defender 2-8-19

REPRESENTATIVE KITRELL of Texas has framed a law which if enacted will effectually suppress mob violence in the "Lone Star State." As a general proposition no law is stronger than the public sentiment behind it. The passage of a measure such as the one proposed by the Texas Solon will place the question where the prosecution for mob violence will not be left to the determination of juries picked from the body of the people in the locality where the crime has been committed and whose findings have, heretofore, made a farce of the law. Instead, according to a reliable authority, the Dallas (Texas) News, it prescribes death as the penalty for any act of mob violence resulting in death, and five years' imprisonment for any act that does not result in death. It also affords a civil remedy to the dependents of any person killed by a mob by making the county in which the act of mob violence has been committed liable in damages.

THE STRIKING PART of the proposed law is that the dependent relatives of a victim of the mob may have only to make satisfactory proof to the district judge of the county where the crime was committed, to obtain damages. The amount recoverable under the act is $5,000. There is to be no trial, as in ordinary cases, where proof is required to be made to a jury of twelve men. In case death does not result from the act of the mob the maximum damages recoverable is $2,500.

THIS IS A REMARKABLE BILL, and all the more remarkable because it is to be presented to the legislature of the state of Texas. If ever a state in the Union deserved some form of drastic legislation aimed at mob violence, this state surely does. It has been our wont to look upon the brand of civilization that obtains in Texas as little short of savage. Harking back, however, to the early history of this state we have been prone to excuse its citizens because of the character of the men who fled to that section and who became the progenitors of its present inhabitants.

WHEN TEXAS was a part of Old Mexico it furnished asylum to the cattle-rustlers, horse-thieves, and cut-throats from every section of the Union. Once within the borders of that part of the world they were safe from their pursuers. One could not expect a very high degree of civilization from the descendants of such criminals. We are well aware, however, that in recent years many men of education and high moral character have gone into this region to seek their fortunes. Representative Kitrell must belong to this class, and the editor of the Dallas News is running him a close second.

WE HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO UNDERSTAND the mental processes of the white man when it comes to his attitude on the question of mob violence. We have always contended that it was a very foolish white man who could not see that his own ultimate safety and the safety of his institutions lay in putting this evil down with a strong hand. For it is the history of the mob that if allowed to go unwhipped of justice, it will eventually, in some form or other, turn upon and destroy the very institutions that permit its growth. We need not look far to see proof of the truth of this assertion.

RUSSIAN AUTHORITY for decades winked at the massacre of some poor Jew. She permitted the mob spirit to become rampant throughout her dominions, offering no check to it so long as the victim of the mob was a Jew. The mobs are butchering Russians there today by the thousands. What is true of Russia may some day become true of America, and the mob spirit that finds its greatest pleasure in dancing around the funeral pyre of some unfortunate one of our number, if not suppressed by some legislation as that proposed by the Texas legislator, will turn upon white men and butcher them with the same impunity that marks its conduct in dealing with some unfortunate black man suspected of crime.

ENCOURAGING.

There is no doubt that the colored people, especially of Georgia and Mississippi, will read the following despatch with a great deal of interest:

New York Age

Paris, France, June 20.—President Wilson, it was learned to-day, has decided to appoint a commission to investigate reportedd pogroms in Poland. It will consist of seven members, headed by Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey.

6-28-19

Statements have been brought to the attention of the Peace Conference at Paris to show that the Poles, although claiming for themselves self-determination in the name of democracy, liberty, humanity, etc., have been persecuting the Jews within the borders of the New Poland. Premier Paderewski went to Paris a short while ago and denied these charges. He even requested President Wilson to send someone to make a thorough investigation.

This despatch indicates that the President has been so moved by these reportd pogroms that he will send a commission to investigate, either for the purpose of aiding the Jews or for the purpose of clearing the Polish nation of the charges.

Since the President has determined to make this laudable effort in behalf of justice and humanity for the Jews of Poland, is it not reasonable to suppose, if he is consistent, that on his return he will take an interest in American pogroms and appoint a commission to investigate the lynching and burning alive of American citizens by American mobs within American borders?

But then, President Wilson is not always consistent.

N. A. A. C. P. Reports Sixty-Three Lynchings For 1919 To Nov. 1; Fifty-Three Of These Were Negroes

The Daily Herald
11-11-19.

63 Lynched in U. S. in 10 Months

11 Burned, 20 Shot, 19 Hanged.

New York, Nov. 8, 1919.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public a statement showing that 63 persons were murdered by mobs in the United States in the first 10 months of 1919. Of the victims 61 were American citizens and 2 were Mexicans. Fifty-nine of the Americans done to death were Negroes, of whom 11 were burned at stake.

"Among the causes for lynching were 'circulating incendiary literature' and 'talking of Chicago riot'," says the statement of the Advancement Association. "Four Negroes were lynched for 'intimacy' with white women, one for not turning out of the road for white boy in an automobile, one for an altercation with a white man and one for being a leader of his race. Georgia led the states with 17 lynchings, Missippi followed with 10, Alabama and Louisiana dividing the honors of third place with 8 lynchings each. The tabulations follow:

42

Lynchings In The United States In The First Ten Months of 1919.

Alabama (1 white)	8
Arkansas	5
Colorado (Mexicans)	2
Florida	4
Georgia	17
Louisiana	8
Mississippi	10
Missouri (white)	1
Nebraska	1
North Carolina	2
South Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Texas	3
Total	63

The manner of lynching was as follows:

Burned	11
Shot to death	20
Hanged	19
Beate to death	2
Cut to pieces	1
Drowned	1
Manner unknown	9
Total	63

The alleged causes are as follows:

Insulting white woman	5
Altercation with white man	1
Attempting to pull white woman from horse	1
Trouble between white and colored cotton mill workers	1
Assault on white woman	12
Murder	18
Insulting white man	1
Shooting white man	6
Attempted assault on white woman	4
Result of race riot	1
Talking of Chicago riot	1
Not turning out of road for white boy in auto	1
Leader among Negroes	1
Circulating incendiary literature	1

Misleading mob	1
Boastful remarks re killing of sheriff	1
Intimacy with white woman	4
Found under bed in white man's house	1
Expressing himself too freely re lynching of Negro	1
Causes unknown	1
Total	63

ASKS GOVERNOR IF APPROVES OF MURD

The National Association for the Advancement [illegible] Fifth Avenue, New York, today telegraphed Governor Chas. H. Brough of Arkansas calling his attention to the fact that the lynching of Flinton Briggs, a discharged Negro Soldier, near Star City, Arkansas, on Monday, September 1, was the second near that city and the fifth in the State of Arkansas since the beginning of the year. The Association's telegram, signed by John R. Shillady National Secretary, inquired what steps are being taken to apprehend the murderers. The telegram is as follows:

September, 4, 1919.

Governor Charles H. Brough,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

The fifth lynching in the State of Arkansas since the beginning of the year and the second near Star City is reported by the press to have occurred Monday, September 1, the victim of the mob murder being accused of having "insulted" a white woman. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully inquires if the Governor of Arkansas approves unpunished murder in his own state and asks what steps, if any, are being taken to apprehend the murderers.

JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

THIRTY YEARS OF MOB LAW

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Figures have been compiled showing the operations of mob law in the last 30 years. The only part of the appalling totals to be read without horror is one revealing a decline in the annual average of mob fatalities.

In this period, covering practically the arbitrary limit set to a single generation, no less than 3224 fellow residents of America, entitled to the same protection under the law accorded to us, have met their death form the blind, furious rage of mobs. This is an average of more than 107 fatalities a year for the entire period.

The annual average of the last five years of the period is a little more than 60. Each year 47 have been spared whose lives might have been forfeited had mobs worked during the past five years with their average ruthlessness of 30 years, but the victims still averaged 60 a year—more than one every week under the ideals professed in a land of equal rights and equal protection.

Mob violence is shown to be a fearful evil from which few sections of the Union are immune, but the figures leave no doubt as to where it is most prevalent and where the chief effort must be put forth if it is to be eradicated from our national life. Of the dismaying 3224 total that stares out from the figures, no less than 2440 lynchings took place in the nine states of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama. Tennessee, Florida and Kentucky. The number for each of these nine states ranges from 386 for Georgia to 169 for Kentucky.

No other national problem has been more voluminously discussed or is better understood. The diminishing averages indicate a progress already made that gives incentive for attacking it with new energy and new methods. How can we urge abroad the adoption of the sound pridciples on which our social and governing systems rest, while this reproach to justice and humanity remains at home?

It is quite gratifying to have a great metropolitan daily newspaper like the Post-Dispatch point out in detail the laxity with which the people of this nation have treated mob violence and lynchings.

The above editorial was most fittingly and timely, coming as it did just preceding a conference on lynchings which was held during this week at New York City under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It certainly required courage and backbone on the part of the Post-Dispatch to attack this national evil, especially when we consider that the white people of America are responsible for such conditions.

Burnings At Stake In The United States

The Daily Herald

Record Of The Public Burning Of Five Men By Mobs During The First Five Months Of 1919 In The States Of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi And Texas

Published By The N. A. A. C. P.

(From the Vicksburg Evening Post, May 15, 1919.)

... The terrors of mob rule were clearly exemplified in the reign of lawlessness which followed the lynching of the Negro in Clay Street last night

In the heart of the residential district, the mob members drew their weapons and fied indiscriminately in every direction. That numerous deaths of spectators and nearby residents did not result was no fault of the recklessness of the men who had taken the law into their own hands.

A Query Unacknowledged.

May 19, 1919.

Hon. Theodore G. Bilbo, Governor,
Jackson, Miss.

As you are aware, Lloyd Clay, Negro, was burned to death in a thickly opulated section of Vicksburg in the presence of approximately 1,000 people, many of whom were women who, according to press accounts, looked on in silence; further that thousands viewed the body roasting over the fire and then went home.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, devoting itself to an endeavor to stamp out lynching, strongly condemns the "bastile" in Paris told the committee about instances of cruel treatment.

That the striking of prisoners by segeants was not uncommon was the assertion of Paul Boggs, 412th telegraph batallion who declared that he had seen as many as 50 men beaten during his eleven days at prison camp No. 2 near Paris.

One soldier committed suicide because of the abuse he received, he aid.

Orderly Trial of A Negro For Assault Upon A White Woman In Sumter S. C.

The Daily Herald

During last week two incidents happened in South Carolina which served to advertise the state and the people of the cities where the incidents occurred. The City of Anderson, near neighbor to the hell famed town and county of Abbeville, advertised the lawlessness and violent spirit of the dominant race of that community and their total disregard of the rights of the Negro citizens in their midst. There the flannel mouthed agitator and Negro hater is permitted to stir up racial strife and lead a mob to drive out of that city respectable, peaceable, law abiding, property owning citizens and thus advertise to the world the character and sense of justice possessed by the white people of that city and county.

In Sumter, in a different section of the State, while these infamies were being enacted in Anderson, a Negro charged with the crime of assault with intent to ravish a white woman was given an orderly trial, and apparently there was an honest and sincere effort to give the accused Negro a fair and impartial trial.

The newspaper account of the trial was not published in glaring headlines nor written in a spirit to prejudice the accused in the minds of the white citizens and arouse the lynching spirit because the verdict did not consign the Negro to the electric chair.

The report published in the Sumter Daily Item follows:

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JACKSONVILLE DISGRACED

9-20-19

At last they have had a lynching in Jacksonville, Florida. Two colored men, accused of complicity in a murder, were taken from the county jail by a mob of men in automobiles and shot to death. Later, the bodies of the victims were brought down into the business district and left in the streets.

New York Age

Jacksonville is the birthplace of the writer. For many years it was known as a most liberal city for colored people. We have received a number of letters from colored residents of the city. One of these letters is remarkable in that it is taken up entirely with the shame of the city. We have no doubt that there are many of the older colored residents of Jacksonville who are as much pained by the fact that their city has been thus disgraced as they are at the fact of the lynching itself.

The one redeeming incident in the matter so far is the resolution adopted by the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, which declares that Jacksonville is not a lynch law community and that in no instance has lynch law prevailed in Duval County during the memory of the oldest inhabitant. This resolution deplores the lynching and says that the participants are liable to indictments, trial and punishment by due process of law as any other murderers.

There is one way in which Jacksonville may regain something of her lost reputation. She can find out who the men were who sullied her good name, and see that they are punished.

Movement Started At Conference On Lynching To Back Organization With Funds To Successfully Destroy Lynching Evil

The Daily Herald 5-8-19

Six Thousand Dollars Of Fund Contributed By Two Members Of Race

New York, May 8.—A $10,000 fund has been raised to fight lynching in the United States, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the National Conference on Lynching, 70 Fifth Avenue.

Of this $5,000 was contributed by Madame C. J. Walker of New York City and $1,000 by Scott Bond, a wealthy Negro farmer of Arkansas.

The remainder of the amount was subscribed and pledged in amounts ranging from $5 to $100.

The National Conference on Lynching is proceeding with the appointment of a committee, to represent every section of the country, which will draw up an address to the American nation on the subject of lynching.

Moorfield Storey of Boston, ex-president of the American Bar Association, will announce in a few days the names of a committee of prominent lawyers who will frame a proposed Federal anti-lynching law.

ASK THAT LYNCHING BE NATIONAL CRIME

The Christian Register 5-15-19

REPRESENTATIVES OF 25,000,000 CHRISTIANS PETITION CONGRESS—SOUTHERNERS FAVOR THE MOVE—NEGRO BODIES TAKE THE INITIATIVE—FEDERAL COUNCIL HELD IN CLEVELAND.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which represents more than thirty different denominations of the Christian Churchm, having a membership of more than 25,000,000 people or a number equal to nearly half the adults of the United States, met in Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio, May 6-8, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. This meeting was called especially to receive reports of the war work Commission of the Federal Council, and to plan for reconstruction. The delegates came from nearly every part of the country and there were guests from Belgium, Italy, France and Switzerland.

Many prominent churchmen of the colored race were present, among them Bishops C. S. Smith and J. M. Conner, Drs. R. R. Wright, R. C. Ransom and J. E. Beard, of the A. M. E. Church; Bishops J. C. Caldwell, W. L. Lee, G. C. Clement and Revs. C. C. Alleyne, J. A. Mason, of A. M. E. Z. Church; Bishops E. Cottrell and C. H. Phillips, Editor J. A. Hamlett and Editor Starks, of the C. M. E. Church, and Rev. E. C. Morris, president of the National Baptist Convention; Revs. W. G. Parks, P. James Bryant, E. W. Moore, C. H. Parrish, H. W. Holloway and others of the Baptist Church. In the general organization, Bishop Conner was one of the committee of three on credentials, and Bishop Smith was appointed on the committee of business.

Two new denominations were admitted to this Federal Council—the Christian Reform Church of North America, and the Churches of God, known as the "Winebrennerians." It was requested that the day on which peace is declared may be an International Thanksgiving Day. The Salvation Army, in consideration of its splendid work, was asked to affiliate.

LYNCHING DENOUNCED BY CITY FEDERATION

The New York Age 9-13-19

For the first time in its history the color question was taken up by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual convention at the Hotel Astor last Friday. A resolution containing three clauses of vital interest to the colored people of the United States was adopted. The first denounced lynching, especially as practiced against Negroes; the second recognized the work done by colored women during the war and the third clause recommended that colored women have equal opportunities with white women as citizens of the United States.

Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer, wife of the Alien Enemy Custodian and president of the Rainy Club of America, sponsored the resolution and so skilfully did she manage her campaign that it was adopted almost unanimously, although there are hundreds of Southern women in the federation, composed of 330 clubs. Between 1,500 and 2,000 delegates were present.

Mrs. Palmer made a stirring speech in which she graphically described the outrages and humiliations the colored citizens of the United States constantly are compelled to suffer in spite of the splendid record they have made. She warned the representatives of the various clubs that their organizations would have to join in the fight to secure justice for the Negro if they intended to do their full duty as American citizens.

Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer Makes Stirring Speech.

Mrs. Palmer had a splendid array of facts furnished by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through the courtesy of James Weldon Johnson, and the statements which she made and was able to prove, undoubtedly caused a sensation. The Mary Turner lynching was given especial emphasis.

Supporting Mrs. Palmer, conspicuously, was Mrs. Marie Cross Newhaus, president of the League for Justice, Equality and Peace. Mrs. Newhaus declared that not only must America be proud of the Negro, but the Negro must feel that he can be proud of America. She pointed out the inconsistency of protesting against German atrocities in Belgium when crimes equally as abhorrent were common occurrences in the United States.

The resolution which was presented to the City Federation of Women's clubs was the result of a movement inaugurated at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Maude G. Halle, 576 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, early in December last. Representative women of both races agreed that since women are taking a larger interest in the affairs of the nation, they would have to join forces in working out a solution of the color problem.

The colored speakers at the Brooklyn meeting were Miss Maritcha Lyons, Miss Anna Hawley, Mrs. Henry T. Mars, Mrs. Emily R. Downing, Mrs. R. C. Goode and Mrs. Maude G. Hall.

The white speakers included Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer, Mrs. Marie Cross Newhaus, and Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Rear-Admiral McLean, U. S. N.

The purpose of the conference is to carry on a propaganda of education in the interest of colored people, reports of which will be made public only as justice requires in the accomplishment of definite results.

The most recent additions to the committee are Mme. Breshkovsky, "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," and Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell noted suffragist and culb woman of Massachusetts.

FLEES SOUTHERN MOB; NOW KANSAS MERCHANT

The Dispatch 9-26-19

Former Longview Business Man Profits by Act of White Men

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26.—Envied by white merchants and warned to never return to Longview, Texas, because of the part he played in aiding Dr. Davis to escape from the hands of a bloodthirsty mob in that city, was the fate of J. B. Benton, formerly a prosperous merchant in the Texas town. But Benton has turned this gloomy chapter of his life into a tremendous success. He has joined hands with G. A. Page of the Page Shoe Store, and the two have opened up a grocery establishment at 2302 Vine street. In speaking of his flight from Texas Mr. Benton said: "I have nothing to regret by leaving such a place as Longview. After being here only a few months I can now see that the greater part of my life was spent in useless endeavor, and my efforts to build a reputable business in the southland was walled in by prejudice. It is certainly great to breathe the air of freedom."

"THE SOUL OF A LYNCHER."

We have received a great many letters regarding the communication from one A. B. Smith of Abbeville, S. C., which was printed in these columns two weeks ago. Some of these letters have come from white people, and a large number from colored people. Naturally, the colored people who write are highly indignant at Smith and want us to pitch into him with both hands and feet.

We must admit that we are at a disadvantage in such a contest. We can not make it possible to get down to Smith's level. We cannot help but feel that it is a waste of time and effort to use reason with such an ignorant, brutish creature in the guise of a human being as Smith shows himself to be.

The New York Call
1-20-19.

We see but one way to conduct an argument with Smith, and that would be to find some Negro who was equally as ignorant and brutish (a very difficult thing to do) to carry on the argument with him.

Smith is a good type of the Southern mob bully. And like all mob bullies he is a coward. He talks about "lamming somebody side the jaw"; we know that he would not pick out any colored man of fair size in Abbeville to "lam side the jaw" unless he felt sure that he had a crowd of mob bullies at his back.

Smith's letter was published not for any effect its publication might have on Smith nor as a subject for controversy with Smith; in fact, Smith as Smith did not enter into the matter. The letter was published to show Smith as a class. Smith as an individual amounts to nothing. As an individual he counts for very little even in darkest South Carolina. But Smith as a class is an important factor in the South and the entire country. He is an obstacle, a danger, a menace to law and order, to justice, to democracy. It is the Smiths that make the race problem what it is.

Any decent Southern white man who reads Smith's letter can see and understand at once that not only the just settlement of the race problem and the welfare of the Negro, but the very civilization of the South depend upon getting rid of the Smiths.

It might be said that decent Southern white people do not think and act like Smith. Of course, they couldn't do it and be decent; but, nevertheless, the Smiths to a very large degree dominate the South and Southern opinion. If, for instance, the Smiths did not dominate public opinion in Abbeville the brutal lynching of Anthony Crawford would never have taken place, and even if it had been found impossible to prevent the lynching, the perpetrators of the crime, who were well known, would not have been allowed to go scot-free.

The great problem before the South, in order to make that section a land of progress, of law and order, of common justice and real civilization. is to get rid of the Smiths.

Report Of N. A. A. C. P. Investigation Of A Lynching At Blackshear, Ga., September 24th, 1918

The Call Herald
6-24-19

Georgia Hell Hounds Lynch A Small 17 Year Old Boy Known To Be Innocent Of Crime Charged Against Him

Georgia apparently have no idea of ever being accused of discrimination among the colored victims of their wrath. In May one of these mobe lynched a woman of the colored race along with ten or more men, one of the eleven being guilty of crime. In September, in the little Georgia town of Blackshear, which has a population of twelve hundred souls, located a few miles distant from the rather progressive town of Waycross, a mob vented its spleen on an undersized colored boy of seventeen, altho the mob KNEW at the time that it lynched the boy that its victim was **not guilty.** The facts in the case are these.

Sandy Ray, diminutive Negro boy in short trousers, seventeen years of age, was working on September 24 with his father on the farm of a white man named McDonald, who owned a small farm on the outskirts of Blackshear, on the eastern side of the town. McDonald lived on the farm with his wife and two children, the oldest of whom is a three-year old girl. Sandy's father worked on McDonald's farm on shares and on the day metioned above was working in he field. Sandy was working in the field with his father and was carrying loads of fodder from the field to the barn situated near the house in which the McDonald family lived. McDonald on this day was away on business and his wife had gone into town to make some purchases, leaving the two children in the care of Sandy's sister, who worked for the McDonald family as maid of all work.

When Sandy completed his task of carrying fodder, he returned to the field to work with his father. On reaching the field, he discovered that he had left his coat near the house and secured permission from his father to return for it. While there he went to a grape arbor situated near the house to gather some grapes and he was followed by the three-year old girl. Sandy was on top of the arbor gathering grapes while the child was under the arbor playing. While doing this a five-cent piece fell from Sandy's pocket, landing on the ground in front of the child, who picked it up. Sandy immediately jumped down off the arbor and asked the child for his money. The child refused to give the money up and an argument ensued. Finally Sandy snatched the money from the hnad of the child and walked off, returning to the field where his father was working and resuming his taks there.

The child, however, being a spoiled arrogant offspring of Southern white parentage of the prejudiced, Negro-hating tpye, threw itself down on the ground in a fit of passionate rage, screaming and making a great commotion in its vexed fit of ill-temper. Shortly after, the mother returned from town and was greatly alarmed at finding the child in this condition. Learning that Sandy had been near the house, she instahtly became greatly frightened at the incoherent cries of the child. A physician of Blackshear, Dr. Henry, was called in, who carefully examined the child, with particular pains expended to see whether or not any attempt at assault had been made. After the examination he told the child's mother that the child's body bore no bruises or any mark of rough handling—that the only harm to it was the snatching of the money from its hand. This happened between noon and one o'clok.

Between three and four o'clock the same afternoon the doctor returned to the house with the sheriff who went to the field where the boy was working with his father and arrested him—ostensibly for safe keeping since the news had been spread about that Sandy had raped the McDonald child. This statement, at any rate, was made to the father of the boy when he protested against the arrest of his son. Sandy was taken to Waycross and placed in jail there.

Later in the afternoon an investigation of the affair was made in Blackshear and Sandy was brought back to that place to be present at the hearing. This caused a commotion in Waycross and a crowd of men from this town went to Blackshear and formed a part of a crowd which rapidly formed there. It seemed that through this crowd was a very strong doubt as to the actual guilt of Sandy, but strong indignation that he should have even snatched his own property from the hand of a WHITE child. Meanwhile, after this investigation, the boy had been placed in flimsy pail at Blackshear, no doubt terrified at the attitude of the crowd in their muttering antagonism.

Soon after this happened, the crowd of men went to the jail and secured the boy, little or no opposition being offered by the jailors to the mob. Sandy was taken back to Waycross, the mob being led by a white man of Waycross whose identity is known. The crowd took the boy, who was in a state of abject terror, and carried him to a spot near the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Shops in the ewstern part of the town—a section known as the "Old Nine District." Here the boy was strung up to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. Although members of the mob openly bragged afterwards of their participation in the lynching, the coroner's verdict was the usual and expected one of "the deceased came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

And yet, at that time America was waging a war for "democracy" in France, and Negro soldiers were fighting to help win that war.

A NEW SPECIES OF MOB LAW

The Christian Recorder
10-23-19

We publish below a clipping from the Anderson (S. C.) Tribune, white daily paper, in which it says that "the people are not to be trifled with."

It seems that three self-respecting Negroes of the city, one an A. M. E. Minister, and an editor, had not been talking to suit certain white people. They were accused of talking social equality. For this cause they were ordered out of town. They were not indicted. They were not brought to any court. They had no trial. Just a few white people got together and decreed they must go; they must not come back; they must leave their families and property and businesses at the whims of a few people.

What if they did talk social equality (which we do not believe they did)? Is that not their right? Is this not a free country

The extra legal body which sent these colored men away and threatens them if they return are not preservers of the peace, not upholders of the law. They are as bad as a mob who lynch and burn; for they are the people without whose moral support there could be no lynching.

They are most unpatriotic and short-sighted, to say the least; for they can never solve the race problem by expelling Negroes who do their own thinking. They cannot expel truth; they cannot smother reason. It would be far better to let the men stay there even if they are wrong, than to drive them out if they are right.

Below is the clipping from the South Carolina paper, approving and instigating the new kind of mob violence:

The People Will Not Be Trifled With

In Friday's issue of the Tribune. under the caption, "A Plain Statement," appeared the following:

During the last few days there has been a tense feeling noticeable among the people of Anderson. As a matter of fact there were strong indications that there would be a clash among the whites and blacks. During that time the Tribune refrained from publishing anything which could be twisted by its enemies into a desire to precipitate a race riot. Now, however, since matters have reached a stage which it is believed will prove satisfactory to the white people and law-abiding Negroes, The Tribune feels that it should make the following statement, especially in view of the fact that many people throughout the country are not only unaware of the trouble but the cause. * * *

There then followed the brief review of all the facts and circumstances which led up to the forcing of the Negroes to leave, followed by these words:

Blatcher, Gassaway and Timmons preached social equality and the publications with which they were connected openly advocated social equality. The effect of the advocacy by these three Negroes of social equality and the intermarriage of the two races, became plainly visible in the insolence of many Negroes. So active and offensive became the conduct of Blatcher, Gassaway and Timmons in their their advocacy of social equality with the consequent ever-increasing insolence of many Negroes in the city, that a meeting was called by representative men in the business and social life of the city. As a result of the meeting Batcher was compelled to leave the city. He will not come back. Gassaway was made to leave the city. and he will not come back. Timmons also was made to leave the city and he will not come back. Thus trouble has been averted. * * *

It was the intention of The Tribune not to say anthing about the matter, believing that the tense situation had been relieved by the forcing of Blatcher, Gassaway and iTmmons to leave the city. Since that, however, certain circumstances have arisen. which The Tribune feels the public should be acquainted with.

Since Blatcher's departure from Anderson, and his arrival at Lynchburg, Va., he has been in communication with a certain official in this city, with a view of securing consent to his return to this city. The Tribune, however, credits that official with sufficient sense not to advise Blatcher's return. So far as Gassaway is concerned. Te Tribune is not aware of his having made any effort to return. As to Timmons, The Tribune asserts, without fear of contradiction, that he is in the city of Anderson. Furthermore, that he was at the office of "The American Citizen" on East Whitner Street, yesterday. Still further, that he was closeted with a certain crowd of Negroes who are conspicuous members of the local branch of "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The reason Timmons was made to leave the city along with Blatcher, and Gassaway, was because Timmons, through his earlier advocated social equality. Now who has advised Timmons to return to Anderson is not known. Whoever it was, made a serious mistake. The people who demanded that Blatcher, Gassaway and Timmons be made to leave, will not be satisfied—will not be trifled with. They wer assured that these three Negroes had been made to leave the city and would not come back. And now, what do they find? Blatcher in communication with certain people in this city, with a view of getting permission to return, and Timmons already back.

Last week, when conditions here had reached a critical stage, The Tribune was askeed by certain men in the city of Anderson—five of its most prominent and influential men—that if The Tribune would remain quiet on the subject during the succeeding twenty-four hours, they woud guarantee that Blatcher, Gassaway and Timmons would be away from Anderson, never to return. Now has that promise been kept? In our opinion it has not and if the people now take the matter in their own hands, the blame will be upon the shoulders of those who promised to see that Blatcher, Gassaway and Timmons were not only made to leave the city of Anderson, but made to stay away. There is no more excuse or justification for the return of Timmons than there would be for the return of Blatcher or Gassaway. One is as deep in the mire as the other.

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The Daily Herald
10-31-19

Mrs. Dorothy Caufield Fisher, The Celebrated Novelist Writes Senator Dillingham That American Lynchings Caused Astonishment And Amazed Abhorness Everywhere In Europe

Urges The Senator To Use All His Influence To Aid Passage Of Curtis Investigating Resolution

New York, October 29—The United States is discredited and digraced in Europe by lynchings, ccording to a letter written by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the novelist, and made public today by the National Association Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Fisher, writing to Senator Dillingham in favor of a Congressional investigation of lynching, says that in her theree years in France she observed "the astonished, amazed abhorrence which American lynching causes everywhere in Europe."

Her letter follows:

Arlington, Vermont,
October 24th.

My dear Senator Dillingham:

I am writing you as a Vermonter much interested in the Negro question to beg you to use all your influence for a favorable action on the Curtis resolution calling for an investigation of lynching and mob violence. I have no need to say anything to you, of course about the horrible wrongs involved in letting lynching go on, as you must know more about that than we do, and must feel quite deeply as all Vermonters who are looking anxiously for your action in the matter. But as one just returned from three years in France, I can perhaps present to you from much first-hand experience, some idea of the astonished, amazed abhorrence which American lynching causes everywhere in Europe. The whole nation is discredited and disgraced and every word we say about human rights and civilization is laughed at by Europeans who know of the lynching evil in our country.

It would to some extent redeem our national honor—even before the Federal Investigation could actually accomplish anything, to have it known that we took the disgrace seriously enough to take national action about it.

With the keenest hope that you may be instrumental and Vermont through you, in helping put an end to this national horror,, I am,

Sincerely yours,,

(Signed) Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

The Reign of The Mob

The Daily Herald
11-17-19

The mob continues active in many states of the South. Heroic service by the Negro on the firing line, loyal response to the call of the government at home during the war, dire need of labor in the farming districts of the South none seems to have any restraining influence upon the blood thirsty lawless ness of the southern mob element.

One of the most hellish outrages ever committed was visited upon a number of Negroes at Huntsville, Texas, about two weeks ago.

Five Negroes were inhumanly beaten, one an old and afflicted man beaten into insensibility and then dragged at the end of a rope placed around his neck until he was believed to be dead.

These people were guilty of no crime, were not suspected of crime but were brutally mobbed because a Negro guilty of an indiscretion could not be found. This outrage occurred in Walker county the same county in which an entire family of eight was mob murdered

last year.

We are fighting with all our energy and power to secure a hearing in court, in the forum of public opinion and in the legislative halls of the States and the National government.

The process, however, is slow and the fight can be won only by exhibition of intense interestby the Negro through ceaseless agitation, by abandoning to the man every community in which a lynching or mob violence occurs, and by meeting the mob with stern resistance giving blow for blow, clashing steel with steel. Death comes to the brave but once, the coward dies a thousand deaths. Nothing will hasten the suppression of lynching and mob violence so much as the killing of a few mob murderers by their intended victims.

The burning of a Negro or his being done to death in any other of the most approved modern barbarous fashions no longer attracts attention; it is only a Negro, but the killing of white mobbists will arrest the attention of the entire country and a demand will be made that will compel performance to put an end to a lawlessness that imperils the life of the white man. Mobs are composed of cowards and they will themselves hesitate and will be less active in plying their brutal and murderous trade.

The Stench of Lynching and Mob Law

Through President Wilson's stand at the Peace Conference as world representative and special pleader for the rights of humanity in every part of the globe the United States has been looked upon as having voluntarily assumed the guardianship and conservation of the liberties and rights of all mankind. Its disinterested unselfishness was paraded in the old world and spread out on millions of tons of publicity paper in this country, read and digested and absorbed by a large element of the American population who never in all their lives before dreamed or imagined themselves so beautific and who began to feel the pricking of pin feathers in the skin announcing the development of angels' wings.

The Jews and Poles of Russia, the Christians in Turkish lands, the Rumanians, the Irish, and all nations and tribes on the face of the earth, three thousand or more miles from American shores, are invited to lay their claims before the upright judge, the Solomon of all the nations, the United States and take shelter under the shadow of its wings for protection.

If, however, you are a citizen of the great unselfish, liberty dispensing, civilization and democracy saving Republic, and it is your misfortune to have been born a Negro the principles of liberty and humanity are suspended for you: they apply only to peoples of distant lands.

For the Negro peoples of the great Republic there must still be burnings at the stake, lynchings, mob law with its terrorisms, riots and injustices.

And the stench of lynching and mob law and the oppression of the Negro is reaching the people of distant lands who are now calling upon the United States to get its own house in order, to clean off its own door step before pointing out the need of cleaning of its neighbors' steps, to purge itself of lawlessness, injustice and oppression of a weak race before posing as a model of righteousness and as the sole and only Referee by Divine designation to hand out justice to all the world.

Japan, Germany, and other nations of the Old World have already touched upon the subject and now come Senor Carranza, President of Mexico by the grace of the President of the United States, and Brazil who gently remind this government that it has serious problems of its own to settle humanely and justly with its twelve million loyal black citizens before it can assume the right to meddle in the affairs and settle the problems of other nations.

Mississippi Savages' Call To Negroes To Organize For Protection

The Daily Herald

There are at least one thousand savages in and around Vicksburg, Mississippi. May 16/19

These savages by burning alive a Negro accused of assault upon a white girl who refused to declare that he was her assailant, issued an imperative call upon Negroes throughout the United States to organize for protection of life and liberty. In burning Lloyd Clay the Mississippi mob burned the last shred of excuse any Negro could set forth why he should not highly resolve, work, spend and die to make an end of government by the individual white man and by mobs of white men in the South.

The burning alive of that Negro upon mere suspicion of crime furnishes the mightiest reason why there should be one million Negro men and women enrolled in the anti-lynching army and there should be ten thousand instead of five thousand in Baltimore.

No Negro man, woman or child is safe from the lynching, burning mob so long as the lowest and humblest Negor in the race can be strung up shot or burned by an individual, or mob with absolute security from punishment or even the inconvenience of trial.

Negroes must organize by joining the N. A. A. C. P. in the fight for the destruction of lynching and unjust laws through the courts and must also prepare themselves to defend their lives to the last ditch against the lyncher.

The hour has struck when Negroes must meet mobs with mob weapons or leave the South.

LATIN-AMERICAN PROTEST

A few farsighted Americans have not failed to note the distrust and dislike of the United States exhibited by the Republics to the South and have frankly attributed these sentiments to the proper cause, the prevalence of unjust discrimination against the darker races in this country. Further confirmation of this attitude of Latin-America is to be gleaned from the following news dispatch, which appeared in the Washington *Herald*:

New York

Buenos Aires, Aug. 18.—President Carranza's reference to the race riots in the United States was echoed in Brazil today. Writing in the Correio Damanha, Antonio Torres declared.

"The Negro in the United States lives under a regime worse than during the times of Lincoln, when his life was saved as valuable property. Today the Negro is like the Pole and the Jew of Russia during the reign of the Czar, without political guarantees on a social horizon. His only reward for loyalty to his country is lynching on a trivial pretext.

"A Negro born in the United States speaks the same language as President Wilson, but the savage whites do not hear his cries of agony. People who act in that manner have no right to speak to the world in the name of civilization."

It is well that the people of the United States should realize the impression made in other countries by the toleration of oppression and injustice toward the Negroes at home. The judgment that "people who act in that manner have no right to speak to the world in the name of civilization" may sound caustic, but who shall say that the facts do not warrant it?

LYNCHING OF MAN IN MISSOURI DRAWS PROTEST

The Freeman 11-29-19

(Special to The Freeman.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today telegraphed Governor Gardner of Missouri urging that members of a mob which lynched a negro accused of robbery be brought to justice. The telegram is as follows:

Hon. Frederick D. Gardner, Governor, Jefferson City, Mo.

Press reports describe the lynching at Moberly, Missouri, on Sunday, November 16th, of one and the contemplated lynching and burning of three other negroes alleged to have beaten and robbed a farmer of twelve dollars.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking on behalf of its three hundred branches and eighty-five thousand members of both races, in the name of law and order and that better feeling between the races which results from justice impartially administered, appeals to you for energetic efforts on part of Missouri local and state authorities to vindicate the law by bringing mob murderers to trial.

All upholders of law and order would welcome a statement from you with respect to the Moberly lynching and your advocacy, if approved, of the Curtis and Dyer resolutions for federal investigation of race riots and lynchings.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
John R. Shillady, Secretary.

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THE LYNCHING OF WOMEN

The New Jersey Informer-News

Where oh where, is the civilization of this country—wherein this the land of the free and the home of the brave—where is the boasted chivalry of Dixie—when a sovereign American State is guilty of lynching two women at one time? Whatever the offence, whatever the depth of her depravity when the American people confess to all the world that woman in this country is held in such low esteem that she can be murdered like a mad dog by a mob of "leading white citizens" with not one man there, official or layman, to say nay, it is proof positive that this country no longer deserves to be called civilized. It is not for the black people of this country, it is not alone for the South but it is for all America to hang her head in shame. The sad spectacle which Dixie again presents to a shocked modern civilization is not better in any particular than that of the persecutions meted out to the Christians in pagan Rome—no whit less barbarous than the inquisitions of Spain, nor the continuing massacres of the Jews by the Russians, nor the murder of Cubans by Weyler, nor the atrocities of the Huns in Belgium. This is the "white supremacy" which is sending the South into the valley of the shadow of death. Little wonder is it when children are given souvenirs of black men burned at the stake, when a holiday is made of the lynching of an offending colored citizen, when a Governor of the State is an advocate of lynch law, when a United States Senator even though he be from Mississippi is an advocate of race brutality, suppression and slavery on the floor of the United States Senate, it is but natural for the rank and file of the poor whites of the South to be moral and physical degenerates. It is the plain burning fact that American missionaries should not be henceforth sent to Africa. They should be urged to go into the Southland and preach there the fundamentals of civilization. Let all those who love their country tremble for her future when a woman though black can be lynched.

PARADOXES OF HUMAN NATURE.

The New York Age

It is strange to see what paradoxes human nature shows under the stress of great crises. For instance, the English are known to be a serious race, a people whose outlook on life for centuries has been from the tragic point of view. It is for this reason that great English poetry reaches a sublimity which is not attained by the poetry of any modern race, and which is surpassed only by the poetry of the ancient Jews.

4-19-19

On the other hand, the French are known as a light-hearted people. They are light-hearted not because they are light-headed, but for the very opposite reason that they are an extremely logical people, they do not allow their emotions to run away with their judgment. It has been said that when a French dramatist **feels** about life he sits down and writes a tragedy, and when he **thinks** about life he sits down and writes a comedy. The contrast between these two people arises out of the fact that the English **feels** about life and the Frenchman **thinks** about life.

And yet, when the war broke out and both of these races were put under the most terrific strain in their history, the light-hearted French went into battle singing that grandest of all national hymns, The Marseillaise; while the sober-minded English went away singing a music hall ballad, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

What was it that caused the English to sing a trivial song and the French to sing an emotion stirring hymn? Perhaps the English were trying to hide their deep emotions, while the French were trying to counterbalance their more intellectual attitude toward life. At any rate, the crisis made both people contradict their normal characteristics.

Something of the same nature took place with the American Negro soldiers. A great part of the humor of the war was furnished by the colored soldiers. The white soldiers themselves never tired of the songs and stories of their black comrades in arms. Many of these stories had wide circulation and, strange to say, the most of them had for their point something about being afraid and running. Anybody who judged the colored soldiers by their stories would think they were the greatest cowards imaginable.

There were innumeral stories about colored soldiers being afraid of graveyards. **The whole country laughed at the story told of** the colored recruit who on being asked which branch of the army he wished to join declined to join the cavalry, giving as a reason that when the order for retreat was sounded "he didn't want to be bothered with no horse." No wonder the country laughed at it, the humor in it is irresistible. Then there was the story of the military instructor giving a colored class the following problem: "If you run out of shells and run out of hand grenades and run out of food and the enemy attacks, what will you do?" And one of the class answering that he would run out of shoes.

It seems that the colored men never tired of telling these truly funny stories about running; yet none of them ran. Colonel Hayward of the famous Fifteenth brought out this point in a speech the other night at the Hotel Commodore. In talking about his men he said:

"At one place where we were in the thick of things, stationed right up at the front for 191 days, not one of our men was taken prisoner in all that time. They never turned their backs, but they liked to joke about it. On one occasion a certain officer came to me to inquire what he could expect of my men in the event of some attack, and I told him various things they could be counted on for.

"Afterward one of the sergeants said to me: 'Kunnel, one thing yo' suah fo'got. We can be counted on to spread the news through France.' Well, they didn't spread the news through France, but those brown hands spread crepe over the German land."

What was the psychology behind this story telling? Was it not something like the psychology behind the music hall ditty of the Englishman and the grand, emotional hymn of the Frenchman? Was it not the fact that the colored soldier was so consumed with the determination to show the world that he was as good a man as any other, that he could stand the cruel gaff as gamely as any other, which led him to cover up his grim determination and seek a sort of relief in these stories about being afraid and running?

Burning At The Stake As Punishment For Murder

Daily Herald

A little more than a hundred years ago a woman was burned to death at Ensor, Massachusetts charged with being a witch; in the Middle Ages referred to historically as the Dark Ages, burning at the stake of human beings charged with various crimes was ordered by the courts, the king of various European countries, or the officials upon whom devolved the duty of pronouncing the death sentence. 11-15-19

It had been supposed, and is the boast of the Christian and enlightened nations of the present day, and especcially of the United States that this nation has passed the period of barbarism and that no cruel and unusual punishment would be inflicted upon persons accused or convicted of crime.

Burnings of Negroes, however, have become so common in this country, especially in the South that that portion of the citizenship of the United States who do not approve of burning human beings alive by mobs should let their disapproval be known in the most emphatic way.

Twelve Negroes have been burned to death in the South during the ten and a half months of this year, and there does not appear to be any general demand on the part of the large element of the South who we are sure do not indorse barbarity, to put an end to the horrible infamy.

At Magnolia, Arkansas, two days ago a Negro

charged with killing a sheriff, was burned alive at the stake.

If guilty, after an impartial trial in a court of law he should have been sentenced and duly executed according to the law's mandate.

If burning of Negroes is to be substituted for hanging or electrocuting, those states in the South in which such punishment is favored or approved should alter their penalty and make the punishment conform to the sentiment and wishes of the dominant race.

If such laws were passed it would probably satisfy the mob element who might be willing to restrain their appetite for enjoying the roasting of a human being until the courts and the law-officials could hasten the gala event. The Constitution forbidding discrimination on account of race or color need not stand in the way as the law could prescribe that the manner of execution should be left to the judge, who, of course, would prescribe burning for Negroes only.

It is time for mockery of law, pretense and show and hypocrisy to cease. Either the lyncher and other law officials of Arkansas, Georgia, Texas and other states in which the burnings of Negroes are becoming common, approve of them or they do not. If they do not they will run down the savages who burn and cause the limit of the law to be their portion. If they approve of burning they should openly espouse it as Senator Williams, the lynching senator, openly espoused lynching, and have their views written into the statute books of their states.

EASTON IS WORSE THAN THE SOUTH.

"Easton is a southern hell. It is as if the little town had been taken up by some great giant and transplanted into the middle of the rabid Negro haters of the far South." These are the words of the Afro-American special correspondent, following investigation of two days in this ordinarily quiet and beautiful little bay town of Eastern Maryland.

Not a single colored representative resident of Easton attended the trial. They stayed at home and minded their own business. It was safest. There was a baseball game between Easton and Ridgley on Monday afternoon and a concert at night by Mrs. Henrietta Vinton Davis at Bethel Church and both were well attended. Anyone, who had affairs in town to attend to, went about them, but they stayed away from the mob at the courthouse.

Ouside the great iron fence that surrounds the courthouse, passersby, men and women, white and colored, stopped to discuss the various aspects of the case, but the preceptible lynch temper of the crowded court yard and court room, kept all but a few from venturing inside.

Although admitted to the courtroom, the representative of the Afro-American was not allowed to enter the press box by Judge Adkins, who remarked that "it might prejudice the case against the accused." One of the bailiffs pled with the judge to exclude the correspondent altogether, because the Afro-American was colored and secondly because it sometimes printed uncomplimentary things about white people.

For this reason, the staff correspondent of the "Afro" did the very unusual thing of sitting, sometimes standing, in a courtroom to hear a case, where the entire atmosphere was full of hatred of colored people in general and the accused man in particular. One big seven foot white truck driver, who pushed a colored man out of the way and took his seat from him, discussed with his friend in a loud voice his impatience because they had taken the girl and the "Damned Nigger" away and were holding part of the trial privately in the grand jury room. All over, there were whispered plans of how best "to take the 'nigger.'" In a long experience of attending mixed gatherings in may places, the correspodent has only attended two where the feeling of racial hatred on both sides was so intense and so evident; one of them was the performance of Griffith's "Birth of a Nation," in Baltimore, and the other, the trial of Isaiah Fountain at Easton, where the accused was lynched in spirit, if he is not actually, by some thousands of Maryland's "superior" (?) and prosperous white population.

Another correspondent of the Afro-American who was in Easton when the case was supposed to have come up Wednesday of last week, was referred to in an Easton dispatch to the Baltimore American as a colored school teacher from Trappe, Md., who "is said by the white people to be doing too much talking about the Fountain case."

Against the Baltimore police, the Baltimore lawyer, Mr. O'Dunne, the crowd expressed themselves in terms not to be misunderstood. They were either "niggers" or "nigger lovers," and it has never yet occurred to the first cousins of the Southern crackers that in the words of Mr. O'Dunne "any human being, white or black, ought to have a fair chance to show his side of the case."

Fountain has a side of the case that ought to be heard. To the credit of the judges and the sheriff, who have shown remarkable courage and fidelity to their offices in spite of the poor support at their disposal, it can be said that effort was made to hear both sides. However, except for the opening statement of Fountain's lawyer, not one word was heard in the courtroom during the entire two days in favor of the accused.

It is no fault of Fountain's that he escaped. In the midst of 3,000 enemies who wanted to hang him unheard and protected by less than a score of friends, he showed good sense.

Had Governor Harrington taken adequate steps to safeguard Fountain's trial, there is no doubt but that he would have been condemned in open court and legally doomed to the gallows. Had the farmers of Talbot County let the law take its course, the prisoner would never have escaped. The blame for the whole disgraceful proceeding lies first of all on the white people of Easton, and secondly on Governor Harrington, who blundered in the Snowden case, and blundered this week with an "appeal to the citizens," when the situation demanded at once troops and machine guns.

The "Negro" lynched by a mob of sixty persons at Macon, Georgia, two weeks ago turns out to be Eugene Hamilton, **nine years old**, accused of shooting a white man several months ago. The man recovered. The case was before the Court of Appeals and then the youngster was bound hand and foot stood upon the bridge across a nearby creek and his body riddled with bullets. The South lynches "from the cradle to the grave." Just the other day a man [illegible] was lynched for "talking too much."

WITH LAW AND ORDER.

Last Sunday, a man supposedly colored, killed George Peters, white, a farmer at his home near Arundel Station in Anne Arundel county, and shot his daughter Catherine twelve times, severely wounding her. The motive was apparently robbery, for the criminal made off with cash and Liberty bonds together with other valuables worth over $200.

The murder was especially horrible, as it appears to have been perpetrated without any provocation, and both victims were shot in the back by the man, who covered up his fiendish purpose under the guise of "looking for work."

One of the men suspected by detectives has been placed under arrest, and will be grilled by the police. Meanwhile should he prove the wrong person, the case should be placed in the hands of the most skilful detectives, who should be unhampered in running down the guilty party.

The police and county detectives should go about their task in a quiet orderly way, without molesting the many innocent persons of that neighborhood, who have the reputation for law and order. While this crime is to be deprecated, it should be the cause for no great turmoil and disturbance between the races. Armed mobs and posses ought to be sent home, and no difficulty will then be experienced in getting the cooperation of the best people in the community. With suspicious and unauthorized mobs roving the counties, this cooperation will be entirely lacking.

Arundel Station cannot afford to duplicate the Fountain affair at Easton. One experience of this kind is enough to last Maryland a long time.

LONDON EDITOR FLAYS U. S. VIRTUE

Declares the South Has Disgraced the Nation by Its Lynching Record

By Continental Press

New York, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The untold indignities the South has forced the nation to face was forcibly brought out in the answer the London Saturday Review, published in London, England, offered the American newspapers when the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal declared that London was an unfit place morally to entertain our soldiers in the hours of leave. The row was started by Mr. Bok (white), who went to England with other American editors as the guest of the British nation to inspect at close hand the conduct of the war, and he is reported to have said some harsh things about the dangers confronting the American soldier when off duty in London.

The London periodical declares that the charges might come with better grace if America herself, and particularly Mr. Bok's home town, Philadelphia, were above suspicion on the score of public morals. The London Saturday Review says: "We can not stay to explain the paradox of materialism and idealism, side by side in the forty-eight sociopolitical laboratories which make up the United States. There is scant respect for law, as the lynching records show and as President Wilson has lately bewailed with characteristic forthrightness."

Philadelphia was recently the scene of a bloody race riot in which several people were killed.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING CONFERENCE

The notable anti-lynching conference held at Carnegie Hall during the first days of this week was notable in that it brought together many distinguished Northerners and Southerners upon the great menace to American civilization. It was notable further in that it has crystalized sentiment among them and their kind, North and South, as to its deep national disgrace and danger. We do not believe, however, that this conference, or annual conferences, will serve to either permanently or materially decrease the number of lynchings or lessen their barbarism. We repeat what we have repeatedly said: There is but one cure for lynching in the South or in the North. That cure is the strong right arm of the Federal law. That at least is the only possible cure for the inhuman mob crimes growing daily in number and cruelty throughout Dixie. There are those who have sensibly declared that mob law upon the part of the whites will cease only when checked by mob law upon the part of the blacks. They have courageously declared that when the black man generally of the South learns the easy composition and the deadly use of the dynamite bomb, then and then only will mob rule upon the part of the cowardly crackers who mass armed in hundreds to torture a single black will cease. However effective this wholesome and just remedy might be in some cases and for a spell it would eventually beget in its turn only its own offspring—more mob law and worse mob law. It would sow the same seeds of habitual anarchy and barbarism in the hearts of the blacks as now infests the lives of the cracker whites. It would result only in Southern white demogogues, in power, with all the machinery of government, in resorting to wholesale and official massacre where now it is isolated and beyond the official pale of the law. Anarchy and dynamite upon the part of the Southern blacks will not cure anarchy upon the part of the whites.

The South is now in the slough of her own despond. As the Florida Governor recently said, the South can not stop lynching if it would. The native born white Southerner knows no law, only force and violence, in his attitude toward the black. Four-fifths of the white South—rich and poor alike—are descendants of lynchers, burners at the stake and for generations back slave-driving, murdering persecutors of colored men and women. It is just as reasonable to suppose that these folk, governors, sheriffs, marshals, butchers, bakers and candlestick makers will observe law and justice toward their black neighbors as it is to expect hyenas to live in graveyards and not be saprophites. It is in the blood and nature of the beast. When the Federal Government as a matter of saving the wreck of the Republic, as a matter of thwarting the destruction of the patriotism and the lives of the nation's black soldiers, when the outraged black race has been goaded to seek self-preservation with a torch in one hand and the sword in another—when then the Federal Government passes and enforces without fear or favor a law punishing every lyncher as a murderer and a traitor to the nation, then lynching will cease. When the Federal Government as a matter of national defence in behalf of its loyal defenders uses one-tenth the effort, exerts one tithe the force, invokes one-hundredth part of the law to enforce the Constitution and secure a Republican form of government in every State of the Union as it does now to punish the Bolshevists, then lynching will end. The cure for lynching is the enforcement of a Federal anti-lynching law.

A Negro Burned At The Stake In Arkansas

About twenty-five years ago when Sam Hoge was burned at the stake in Georgia a thrill of horror went up from every section of the country over the reversion of the "superior race" in Georgia to such barbarity.

Yesterday Frank Livingston was burned at the stake in Arkansas by the guardians and safe keepers of democracy and the intelligence of the barbarous archievement is carried in a seventy-five word press dispatch without a word of condemnation or exhibiting a shade of sorrow for America's shame.

If there was ever or is now a hypocricy more damnable, more shameful, more brazen than the boasted superior civilization, freedom, and democracy of the states of the South it will have to be sought in hell for there is no parallel in history or among the governments of the earth.

The lynchers report that the victim "confessed" to the murder before death put a period to his sufferings. Confession of crime can be wrung from any victim by tortures. And it is not to be doubted that the merciful white christians who roasted Frank Livingston alive extorted the "confession" by at first subjecting him to the cruel agonies of torture over a slow fire, prodding with red hot irons and other features of savagery incident to twentieth century civilization and culture.

Lynchers are always liars and cowards and none but those who sympathize with them and who approve of their atrocities believe the lies they spread in defense of their horrible infamies.

Is it not time for men and women who believe in law and order to assert themselves and put down this menace to orderly government in the United States?

And we warn Negroes that this new outbreak of lynchings against the race and the increasing burnings of human beings by men who call themselves the "superior race," will so destroy the conscience and dehumanize the men and boys who participate in them that they will develop an utter disregard for the life of Negro men an women, the color of whose skin will day by day become a badge or warrant of death and they would do well to prepare to meet it. They should sell their lives as dearly as possible. Let the mob or the individual with murder in his heart understand that measure for measure will be the price.

Instead of being cowed into abject submission every lynching, every burning should steel the heart of black men into resistence to the death and finally the forces of law and order will arouse themselves and restore the reign of the courts.

Memphis Mob In Accord With Governor Hobby of Texas

Mr. Jack Stewart, white, of Memphis, was taught a severe and never to be forgotten lesson on Monday night. He was on the verge of going the rope route to Happy Land at the hands of a mob when rescued by police. Of course he was fortunate in being white else the police would never have been able to save the mob or hear any report of its activities until the pleasure party had finished its bloody work, disbanded and retired.

Mr. Stewart was guilty of a most serious indiscretion; he violated one of the sacred and stern unwritten laws of the lynching zones forbidding white men from interfering with mobs while engaged in "punishing" a Negro by death with hemp or fire.

Governor Hobby who gave notice a few weeks ago that white men from the North would be given a "broken jaw" for "stirring up racial discontent" undoubtedly gave great cheer and comfort to the Memphis mob in their work of infamy and aroused their wrath against Mr. Stewart for endeavoring to "stir racial discontent" by challenging the act of white men who undertook to deal, summarily, with a Negro.

The time is approaching when all white men will be required to actually join with lynchers or expressly approve and indorse their

their savagery. Either lynching and lawlessness has got to cease and all men range themselves on the side of law and order or all must actively or expressly range themselves on the side of lynching and with lynchers.

The Negro whom the Memphis mob sought to lynch had committed no crime; the worst offense that could have been charged against him was reckless driving, running down and injuring four white children with his automobile. Whether he was guilty of reckless driving or whether the children were themselves guilty of reckless and thoughtless playing in the streets as is too frequently the case had not been determined by investigation by a court of law. If it had been found by a duly constituted court of law that he was guilty of reckless driving he should have been punished by such penalty as the law provides.

But the mob spirit which is rampant against Negroes throughout the South was not satisfied to wait for the law's penalty as they lusted for Negro blood. This is the spirit, encouraged by the Hobbys, that finds expression in race riots, and if Mr. Byrnes, the representative of the white people of South Carolina will direct some of his eloguent preachments against that spirit he will achieve far greater results than in assailing Negroes and howling about White Supremacy.

The Georgia Mob Keeps Busy

The Daily Worker 8-30-19

It may interest the representative of the white people of South Carolina who assailed Negro editors in the U. S. House of Representatives a few days ago that the christian people of Caldwell, Georgia, shot to death and burned a Negro and burned several churches and lodges. The excuse offered for those deeds of savagery was that a Chicago Negro newspaper caused considerable unrest among the Negroes at Caldwell and there were "rumors" that they threatened an uprising thirty days from last Wednesday.

Eli Cooper who was lynched was said to be the leader of the Negroes of that community and he was put to death as a warning, no doubt, to others.

In the view of certain congressmen and other perfectly respectable white citizens the Negroes of Caldwell "caused" the lynching of Cooper and the burning of their churches and lodge buildings because they read a Chicago Negro newspaper and because they allowed a "rumor" to be circulated that there was going to be an "uprising" against the white people. There were no whites killed however, wherefore there will be no congressional voice raised against the butchery and vandalism of Georgia Christians and saviors of American civilization and American democracy.

Lynchers are always liars and cowards and fool no one. If the lies that the press representative sent out to screen the murderers were true, is there no law in Georgia to reach Negroes who plan an "uprising" to murder white people? And if Eli Cooper was the leader and boasted of their plans, did not the white men of Caldwell and of Laurens county, with all the machinery of government in their own hands, have sufficient law to reach Cooper and punish him for inciting to riot?

It is plain to every one who is willing to accept the truth that the dispatch sent out accusing Negroes of planning an "uprising" is a base and cowardly lie upon its face in the effort to palliate the crime of the Georgia butchers. Laurens county has been the scene of savageries within the past eighteen months so revolting as to appall and benumb the senses of enlightened and humane men and women wherever the bloody record is read.

It is to be deeply regretted that Eli Cooper did not have a chance to defend his life.

Laurens county is not a fit abode for Negroes who feel that life is worth living and they should leave that hellish land of murderers as fast as they can dispose of their belongings and find trains to haul them away.

The sober minded and just minded white men of the South would do well to awaken themselves and endeavor to put down lawlessness and violence against Negroes; they may not be aware of it but thousands of Negroes are still leaving the South every week and it will not be long if the present conditions are not improved before the industries of the South will be paralyzed for want of man power to run them.

GERMANS DERIDE AMERICA ON MOB LAW OUTRAGES

The New York

Lynching of Praeger in Illinois and Colored Citizens in the South Used by Hun Press in Its Hypocritical Campaigns

9-12-19

The Hague, Sept. 8.—For some time the German press has been laying particular stress upon and exaggerating stories intended to give the impress on that Germans are being lynched in America. The worst reports are published, republished, quoted and requoted in order to give the impression that lynching Germans is indulged in as a daily sport in America.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten says that at the Berne prisoner conference the German representatives will have the opportunity of bringing up the question of Prager, who was lynched, remarking that questions were asked of the Foreign Office representative at the last session of the Reichstag on this case. It calls attention to the cases of Consuls Bopp and Shack of San Francisco, which, it says, should be made the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag. The paper says that the German delegates should bring up the whole question at the conference and be able to assure better treatment for Germans in America.

The Kolniscke Volkzeitung publishes a long article headed "President Wilson, Judge Lynch, Mister Mob." The article asserts that formerly American writers alleged that the crime of lynching existed only in the black belt, but now, the paper declares, lynch law belongs to the approved rites of "culture" in the United States.

"The most horrible scenes of human bestiality which can be recorded," it goes on, "are quite natural for the Yankee. . . . He no longer gets excited over a lynching and is only ashamed when foreigners call attention to this 'people's justice.'"

It is always asserted, the paper proceeds, that mobs and the scum of the people are responsible for lynchings.

"Every American who uses the word mob in this sense," it adds, "lies because he knows that all classes of society, without exception, including men and women, partake."

Quite recently in Brookhaven, Mis., the paper sets forth, a Colored man was lynched by 20,000 persons, and many landowners from Lincoln drove in during te nhight in order to "enjoy the crime."

That paepr also refers to Praeger, and declares that after energetic action by the German Government, Washington gave the press the tip to discourage lynching. It scoffs at Wilson's message regarding crimes committed by the German Army, saying he lives in a glass house and should not throw stones. (Articles of this kind generally appear prior to and to excuse what the Germans call "reprisals," otherwise Hun brutality.)

National Figures Demand That Congress Act to Stop Lynching Practice

The Liberator 8-2-19

NEW YORK, July 30.—Demand for an investigation by congress of mob violence and lynching in the United States is made in an address to the Nation signed by 150 citizens throughout the country including ex-President Taft, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the governors of seven states including Governor A. H. Roberts of Tennessee, every living ex-attorney general of the United States, the heads of California, Illinois, Princeton, Western Reserve, Fisk and Vanderbilt Universities, Charles W. Eliott, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, J. R. Bingham, of Mississippi, and Senator Arthur Copper of Kansas.

The Address to the Nation is an outcome of the National Conference on Lynching which was held in New York City, May 5 and 6, last.

Among the southern signers of the Address are Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, former attorney general of the United States; George M. Bailey, editor of the Houston Post; William M. Hunley of Lexington, Va., Secretary Southern Race Commission; William S. Sutton, Dean of Department of Education of the University of Texas.

Among the signers from New York are the editors of The Evening Post, The Independent, The Public, The New York Age, The New Republic, The Nation, The Survey, The Crisis, the publisher of The New York Times, and the presidents of the Bar and Merchants' Associations.

Lynchings—1919
Discussions.

7(a)

Negro Press (North)

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Secretary N. A. A. C. P. Appeals To Governor Of Florida To Aid Local Authorities In Apprehending Criminal

The Daily Herald

7-19-19.

Reward Of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars Offered By Negroes Pensacola Where Crime Was Committed

New York, July 17, 1919.—John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association fer the Advancement of Colored People, today sent the following telegram to Sidney J. Catts, governor of Florida, challenging him to take action in the case of an attack by a white man upon a colored young girl:

"We are advised by officers of our Pensacola, Florida, branch that Miss Rosebud Spann, young colored woman daughter of Mrs. J. T. Spann, widow, one of the leading colored families of Pensacola, was attacked July ninth and dragged from her buggy to the woods by a white brute; that two hundred fifty dollars reward has been offered for arrest and conviction of the assainlant by colored citizens of Pensacola.

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People in name of its Flarida branches asks our interest in enlisting help of local authorities for energetic and appropriate legal action in defense of this young woman's honor. From recent correspondence with which you have honored us we know you will be glad to do everything in your power in defense of womanhood."

We have been carrying for several days an installment of the reports of the N. A. A. C. P. investigators of the horrible lynchings of Lowndes and Brooks counties, Georgia. In to-day's Daily Herald is the blood shivering account of the barbarous butchery of Mary Turner and her unborn child.

If any American, white or black can read the hellish story of Mary Turner's murder without feeling the blush of shame and without being moved to a determinination that America shall be purged of such atrocities he is unfit for association with human beings and is a disgraceand shame upon the manhood of America and its supposedly free institutions.

We shall publish each day, while the N. A. A. C. P. Campoign continues, a section of the report of these savageries. Read them and be spurred to fight lynching to the death.

First National Conference On Lynching

The Herald 5-13-19

Report By Moorfield Storey, Chairman, Of Boston, Ex-President Of The American Bar Association

Twenty five states of the Union were reresented at the first National Conference on Lynching which was held in New York City on May 5 and 6.. Its truly representative character and its freedom from sectionalism were assured by the prominence of the 120 signers in all parts of the country who called it together.

The Southern signers and representatives especially, comprising Hugh M. Dorsey, governor of Georgia ex-Governor Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, who delivered a notable address at the opening mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 5, Bishop Thirkield of New Orleans, Jack C. Wilson and J. R. Bingham of Mississippi, and Bruce R. Payne, president of Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, represented the growing setniment of the progressive South against the shameful practices of mob violence and murder.

It needs only to mention the names of Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root, Charles W. Eliot, Henry W. Taft, Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and attorney general A. Mitchell Palmer of the North, David Starr Jordan and Benjamin Ide Wheeler of California, Ben B. Lindsey of Colorado and James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana, as well as of the numerous other signers and representatives of position and renown to establish the nation-wide character of the sentiment which found its expression in the Conference.

Whatever the opinions on other matters of the delegates and guests of the Conference, all were agreed that mob murder and mob violence were menaces to the saftey of our country and the integrity of its institutions. The first mass meeting of the Conference and its subsequent proceedings on Tuesday, May 6, were informed with the spirit of President Wilson's message on lynching, in which he said:

"There have been lynchings and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and justice. No man or woman who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of jutice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to dotheir duty."

One of the most significant expressions of opinion of the Conference was the unanimous passage of a resolution in favor of an attempt to obtain federal legislation against lynching. It was debated whether effective federal legislation would be constitutional. But the Conference decided to waive questions of constutionality in favor of expressing the deep feeling that mob murder is not a local or sectional but a national menace to be faced by citizens in all parts of the country as Americans. The consstitutional questions were left to a committee of lawyers which is to be appointed..

The first step toward realizing the conviction that mob murder is a national menace was taken when a resolution was passed requesting the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to organize in each state a committee to inform public opinion of the horrors of lynching, and to obtain adequate legislation against the practice. Especially hopeful in this direction were the prompt assurances that white men and colored men in all parts of the country would be prompt in cooperating to lay the facts before the country and to crystalize humane sentiment against barbarism. Among the remedies suggested for local failure to prevent mob murder those of ex-Governor O'Neal command attention. His advocacy that the power of removing local officers be lodged with state governors met with emphatic endorement from Mr. Hughes and and should he recommended to the attention of state legislatures.

Practical weight was given to suggestions advanced during the Conference by the generous financial response made from all parts of the country. The creation of a fund of $9,300 to be used in stamping out mob murder is due very largely to the enthusiasm and the generosity of colored people.

Our immediate programme comprises the appointment of a committee of lawyers of prominence who will devote their attention to framing and proposing a federal law against lynching and to the constitutional questions involved. An address to the nation will be drawn and submitted for signature to men of force and standing in social and political life throughout the United States. A number of Southern gentlemen are forming a publicity committee in response to the resolution passed by the Conference calling for such action in the South.

We believe that the Conference brought sharply to the attention of the country a state of affairs toward which indifference is no longer possible. The generous support given our efforts in the news editorial columns of the press will no doubt have begun

that rousing of public conscience which can eventuate only in the complete abolition of the evil of mob murder and violence in the United States.

As Mr. Hughes put it, "Civilization as well as democracy is at stake,—the hope of democracy is in justice, the only hope of justice is in tribunals through which justice can be secured. the only hope of the functioning of these tribunals is in a sentiment which shall demand that they within their department shall be supreme and that any effort to incite to mob violence shall be regarded as an attack upon the very foundations of society itself; and if there is any criminal in this broad land who should not go unwhipped of justice, it is the man who takes the law into his own hands."

NEGROES OF BRAZIL ANGERED OVER AMERICAN LYNCHING

Will Send to Protest American Government

May 3/1918
The Daily Herald

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 17 (By Mail)—Because of the alleged lynching of Ligors Scott, a Negro in Dyersburg Tenn. U. S. A., the story of which reached this city by a New York paper, a commision of Negroes have obtained the publication of the story in all the principal newspapers of this city together with the declaration that they intend to send a message to the North American Government "lamenting such sad occurrences in the grand republic of the north, which pretends the most noble teaching of liberty and fraternity."

The color line is not drawn in Brazil and the stories of Negro-lynchings always provoke indignation which anti-American propagandists never fail to foster. The Dyesburg affair was published in American papers of December 3.—Baltimore Sun

Burnings At Stake In The United States

The Daily Herald 1-17-19

A Record Of The Public Burning Of Five Men By Mobs During The First Five Months Of 1919 In The States Of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi And Texas

Published By The N. A. A. C. P.

BURNING OF BRAGG WILLIAMS
Hillsboro, Texas, January 20, 1919

(Headlines and news matter reprinted from Austin American, January 20, 1919.)

NEGRO PAYS PENALTY OF FEARFUL CRIME ON FLAMING PRYE

Bragg Williams Meets Death by Infuriated Texans Day He was Sentenced to Hang

OFFICERS OF LAW WERE OVERPOWERED

Dozens of Women and Children Looked on as Man Burned; Hillsboro in Turmoil

Bragg Williams, Negro, under death sentence for the murder of Mrs. George Wells and he child at Itasca, was taken from the Hill County jail here at noon today by a mob and burned at the stake.

The crowd was orderly and there was little excitement.

Appeal Was Filed.

Notice of appeal from the sentence was field by Williams' attorneys today, and this action is said to have let the mob to taking the case into their own hands.

Mrs. Wells and her child were foun murdered in their home near Itasca on December 2, 1918.

Williams was arrested on the day of the murder and spirited away to avoid threatened violence.

CONVICTED LAST WEEK

The Negro was convicted of the murders last week and taken to Dallas for safe keeping.

Texas rangers, who guarded the court room during the trial, brought Williams back from Dallas last night and lodged him in jai, after which the rangers left Hillsboro.

TO BE HANGED TODAY

This morning Williams was taken before Judge Horton Porter and sentenced to be hanged on February 21.

Attorneys for the defendant immediately filed notice of appeal

This is said to have enraged residents of the Itasca neighborhood present, who numbered several score.

JUDGE LYNCH THERE

A mob was organized and took the law into its own hands.

ands.

County officers attempted vainly to control the crowd but it proceeded to cut down a telephone pole which was used as a battering ram with which the jail door was broken in.. The guards inside the jail were then rushed, the Negro seized and taken to the public square where he was tied to a cross.

Boxes, barrels and other fuel matter over which oil had been scattered furnished the prye.

WOMEN AS ONLOOKERS

Between 300 and 400 persons, including dozens of women, looked on as the Negro burned.

The body was entirely consumed in about forty minutes, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

CONTEMPT.

New York Age 3-27-19

The brutal spirit engendered and confirmed by the practice of mob murder and lynching is strikingly exemplified by several incidents attending a recent lynching in Mississippi. Commenting on the fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a telegram to Governor Bilbo requesting information concerning the fate of Eugene Green the Jackson *Daily News* said:

> The Governor is not in the city, and the telegram has not been answered. However, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People need not remain in the dark concerning the fate of Green. He was "advanced" all right from the end of a rope and in order to save burial expenses his body was thrown into the Yazoo river.

The *Clarion-Ledger's* account of lynching states that the sheriff was notified when the mob reached the jail, but he did not reach the calaboose until the prisoner was gone, although thirty or forty minutes were required to saw off the locks. The account continues:

> Mr. Turner did not wake the jailer or pursue the mob, as he said he thought it useless, but made inquiry of Jesse Jones, who was rooming nearby, if he knew anything about the affair. Learning nothing he went back home and went to sleep.

"Wen to sleep!" No wonder the judge held that Sheriff Turner had failed to perform his duty. Whether or not such conduct was a contempt of court was to be determined later.

Like the comment of the Jackson *Daily News*, the sheriff's conduct showed the contempt of law and order prevailing in that section of Mississippi.

Brazilians Attack U. S. Lynching

The Tribune
New York
9-13-19

Denounce Treatment Accorded America's Most Loyal Citizens

(By Continental Press)

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 12.—President Carranza of Mexico has stirred this continent by his repeated attacks on the United States for its treatment to dark people. An article appearing in the Correio Damanha and commented on by Antonio Torres, makes the following criticism of the American commonwealth in regard to the consideration given its most loyal citizens:

Lynching Discussed

"The Negro in the United States lives under a regime worse than during times of Lincoln, when his life was saved as valuable property. Today the Negro is like the Pole and the Jew of Russia during the reign of the czar, without political guarantees or a social horizon. His only reward for loyalty to his country is lynching on a trivial pretext.

"A Negro born in the United States speaks the same language as President Wilson, but the savage whites do not hear his cries of agony. People who act in that manner have no right to speak to the world in the name of civilization."

Brazilians Puzzled

The question that has puzzled the people of Brazil is that they are unable to understand why the black man will permit himself to be the victim of such circumstances, and yet remain on the same premises. The fact that equality of all races exists on this continent makes the question more complex. It is said by good authority that the people of dark skin who inhabit this continent are so in sympathy with their brothers across the sea that preparations are being made to offer them refuge here. The only difficulty citizens from the United States would encounter is that of difference in language. The Brazilians speak Portuguese, but a person having a clear knowledge of Spanish would have little trouble.

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THE MISTAKES OF LYNCH LAW.

In the little town of Somerville, Tennessee, a white girl, Ethel Leath, 15 years old, mysteriously disappeared early on a Sunday morning about two weeks ago. A colored man named William Seaberry, a tenant on the Leath place, disappeared about the same time.

The Memphis newspapers coupled up the double incident and ran big scareheads across their front pages telling of the disappearance of the girl and the man, and giving the information that a posse was searching for them both.

11-11-19

Later it developed that the girl had left home on account of some trouble with her father, and that the disappearance of the colored man had absolutely nothing to do with her.

But suppose, in the meantime, a mob had gotten hold of William Seaberry. It is probable that these later developments would have been of no benefit to him.

A few days after the Somerville incident, another in which the charge was not based on mere circumstantial evidence, but upon direct testimony, occurred at Little Rock, Arkansas. A white woman, Mrs. Ollie Davis, testified that she went to the home of "Aunt Lizzie" Battle, an old colored woman, and that John McKee, a colored man, followed her there and made improper proposals to her. On the testimony of Mrs. Davis John McKee was arrested on a charge of attempt to assault.

McKee was given a hearing, and at that hearing not only established a good reputation, **but proved to the satisfaction of the court that he was not at the place where the attack was alleged to have been made.** It is needless to say that his proof must have been overwhelming.

McKee was able to establish his innocence because he was given a trial according to due process of law. **How much of a chance would he have had to establish his innocence if he had fallen into the hands of a mob?**

These two incidents illustrate how no Negro is safe so long as lynch law prevails. They show that law-abiding colored people in protesting against lynching are not only protesting against the inhuman treatment of the victim and the brand of disgrace which it places on the whole race, **but also against the lack of security to themselves, if men may be seized and done to death without the opportunity to prove their innocence before a duly constituted and safeguarded court of law.**

These two incidents also raise the question as to how many innocent Negroes have been done to death by mobs on insufficient circumstantial evidence or on false testimony.

THE FAULTS IN OUR COURTS OF LAW.

Time and again the plea has been made that one of the main causes of mob law and lynching is found in the technical delays which are possible under the procedure which regulates practice in our courts. It has been claimed that the people, when they see a criminal taking advantage of this and that technicality with the purpose of delaying punishment indefinitely or escaping it altogether, become impatient and take the law into their own hands.

There is no doubt that there are times when what seems to be an unfair advantage is taken of the method of procedure in this country; but it should be remembered that the delays which sometimes stand in the way of swift execution of the law and of which the people are often so impatient are not imperfections, **they were expressly provided for.** The law and the procedure in the courts are based on the maxim that it is better for ten guilty men to go free than for one innocent man to be punished. This maxim is especially adhered to when a man's life is at stake.

The possibility of delays in our courts may be a fault and one that needs to be remedied, but it is not so serious a fault as another which is very common in the courts of the South; that is, the power which twelve men have to render a verdict not in accordance with the facts and which is very often exercised when the just verdict would be one against a white man and for a Negro.

A despatch from Knoxville, Tennessee, states that Judge Nelson in that city has issued an order by which the twelve men who served as jurors in the race riot cases last August, freeing fourteen white men and entering mistrials as to five others, are debarred from serving as jurors in his court so long as he is the presiding officer. In entering the order he said, **"The verdict of the jury in the said cases was wholly unwarranted by the facts."**

Such a thing has often happened, but seldom has a judge had the courage to say and do what Judge Nelson said and did. Mere delays appear to be an inconsequential fault in a procedure which allows twelve men to violate their oaths and deliberately bring in a verdict contrary to the facts.

Those who are anxious for a reform in the way law is dealt out in our courts would do well to consider what happened in Judge Nelson's court.

The Maintenance of "White Supremacy" and The Suppression of "Negro Domination"

The Daily Herald
6-28-19

In order to maintain "White Supremacy" in the South every approach or semblance of "Negro Domination" must be stamped out with an iron heel. Not even the law can be permitted to intervene to lessen the rigor, sternness and severity the security of white civilization requires in the suppression of every tendency that might give hope to the Negro that he can "dominate" the white man, and justice to the Negro is "Negro Domination" and "White Supremacy" is but another name for injustice.

In Petersburg, Virginia, recently a white man was charged with attempted rape upon a Negro woman of admitted respectability; he was haled into the police court, given an orderly trial, found guilty and the terrible sentence of **30 days in jail** imposed for a crime for which a Negro would have been summarily lynched if attempted upon a white woman. The rapist felt aggrieved because found guilty at all, appealed for a new trial which was granted and postponed from time to time because the criminal was too busy enjoying a honeymoon to be interrupted by the law to stand trial for a crime committed against a Negro.

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This was in the interest of the suppression of "Negro Domination." To force white men to obey the law in respect to the personal rights of the Negro is the direct way to the establishment of "Negro Domination" and cannot be submitted to by the white South.

In Mississippi Thursday a Negro accused of assault upon a white woman was burned alive by a mob. He was not given an orderly trial in a court of law, and confronted by his accuser. He was summarily executed by a murderous and savage mob acting as judge, jury and executioner.

This was in the interest of "White Supremacy" which can brook no delay of courts and legal processes when Negroes are charged with crimes against white persons. Punish some Negro, kill, hang or burn any Negro upon whom suspicion falls in order to terrorize the rest and thereby compel respect and obedience to "White Supremacy."

This Mississippi mob has introduced a new lying feature to its lynching program; it publishes that several hundred Negroes joined in the lynching; that lie is to deceive the public. It is safe to assert that not a single Negro participated in the burning of one of their number unless compelled by the same force used to compel the victim to "participate."

Is "White Supremacy"

Negro Accused Of Assault, But Not Identified By Girl, Barbarously Lynched By Mississippi Mob

Daily Herald 5-15-19

Vcicksburg, Miss., May 15.—Lloyd Clay, aged 24, Negro alleged to have assaulted a young white woman, was lynched and then his body was burned by a mob of between 800 and 1,000 persons.

The mob broke into the county jail overpowered Sheriff Frank Scott and 12 deputies and took the Negro to the heart of the city. Here, after his head had been saturated with oil and a lighted match applied, he was strung up from the limb of a tree and a fire built beneath him. A fulisade of shots then was fired into the body.

Bloodhounds Track Down Negro.

Scott was arrested after he is alleged to have attacked a white girl in her room. In the struggle with her assailant, who fled, the girl tore a piece of cloth from his coat. This was used to give bloodhounds a clue to the fugitive and Scott was tracked down.

The Negro was taken before the girl, who stated she was not positive he was the man who had attacked her.

Deputy Sheriff and Onlooker Hurt.

M. G. Cockrill, a deputy sheriff, was internally injured with a railroad iron the mob used to batter down three sets of steel doors, and Charles Lancaster, an onlooker at the lynching, was shot through the head and probably fatally wounded. Bennie Stafford, another spectator, was shot through the arm.

Authorities said the lynching was the culmination of feeling aroused here by a recent series of attacks upon women and girls of this section.

AN APPEAL ANSWERED

Referring to the appeal issued by President Wilson a year ago against lynching, the acute editorial vision of the New York *Sun* finds an answer in a brief chronological statement of the worst horrors of this kind that have occurred in the past six months of the present year. These, it says, were not ordinary lynchings, but illegal executions of Negroes in which the mob was not content with rope or bullet, but insisted upon stake and torch.

These instances of mob law, the *Sun* insists, were six declarations expressed in the most barbaric form, of the contempt felt in Southern communities for the sincere appeal made by Mr. Wilson less than a year ago. In seeking the reason for this expression of contempt, the *Sun* asks: "Did the President's appeal fall upon deaf ears in those States which pretend to admire him? Or did the people of the lynching States assume that reverence for the law was a wartime virtue, like the saving of food, to be abandoned after the armistice?"

New York Age

While either of the foregoing assumptions may possess more or less bearing on the continuance of lynching in its most aggravated forms, there is another and more glaring reason in the unblushing advocacy and incitement to mob violence made by such papers as the Palm Beach *Post*, a daily sheet published at West Palm Beach, in the State of Florida.

While the greater dailies of the South, like the Houston *Post* and the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, have become more outspoken in their condemnation of the methods of the mob, the lesser lights of the press seem to have become more bitter and brutal in inciting the mob spirit to greater excesses. Take for instance this emanation from the Palm Beach *Post*, which is headed "Death Lurks in Shadow of Nigger Speeders":

> Some of these days the northern branches of the Negroes' Equal Rights Association or similar organizations are going to be adopting resolutions on the sudden death of a member of their race at a place in Florida called West Palm Beach. And newspaper reporters will be telling about how the mob of determined men overcame the guard at the county jail and took the prisoner to a secluded spot where something was done to him.
>
> It's bad enough when white men violate the speed laws. A Negro running an automobile like a bat out of Halifax threatens trouble for the Negro.
>
> The white man owner of the Negro-driven car ain't going to get much sympathy if something also happens to the car, if a white man happens to own a car he's careless enough to let a bunch of niggers have.
>
> If these paragraphs are phrased somewhat like Cracker talk it is only to make them more vigorous and better understood.

The article goes on to relate that the sheriff recently arrested the Negro driver of a car that passed him, on the charge of speeding, and the driver was put in the county jail in lieu of a bond. But the sore point seems that the car *passed* the sheriff and was *loaded with Negroes.*

The *Post* closed its suggestions of mob murder with the significant hint:

> This arrest, of course, will not stop Negroes from speeding. They will keep it up until a white woman or child is killed by one of them, and then things will happen that will make all of the Negroes reluctant to touch a steering wheel.

So long as the local press of the South or any other section is allowed to preach violence in such terms as the above, President Wilson will appeal in vain to the spirit of humanity and justice.

It is Northern capital that put Palm Beach on the map, but the spirit of mob law breathed in every paragraph of the article quoted, is strong enough to discourage the further investment of capital of any kind in a section where neither the law of God nor man may prevail.

RESULT OF REACTION FROM MOB VIOLENCE.

The Vicksburg Herald 5-27-19

The story with circumstance of the Knoxville lynching mob has been told through the press and in fullest detail. It took on certain extreme and extraordinary forms and features—such as release of the county prisoners, robbery and destruction of private as well as jail property. The jailer's evidence is quoted:

New York Age

"That the assault upon the Knoxville jail last Saturday night by a mob which eventually ruined the building was due to the ferocious malice of a purposeless mob; that convicts, two of them under sentence of death and two to life terms in the state prison, were liberated by the crowd even when its leaders knew that Maurice Mayes, the Negro sought for, was not in the jail, is the statement of Earl Hall, jailer, to the correspondent of The News Scimitar. I personally conducted four different committees through the jail, in an effort to placate the crowd, but they would not be satisfied. I tried to reason with them, telling them repeatedly that the prisoner was not there, but this did no good, and only added to their fury."

Law abiding people of Knoxville were in fact treated to an expression of a lynching mob in fullest bloom, which brought out the underlying truth of all mobs: That whatever motive there may be at the start of punishing a crowning wrong, it falls under the dominence of race hate, murder and hoodlums. There was the one thing lacking to complete the Vardaman idea—that "mob is the only protection for the white man's home." The lynchers fell short of the Vardaman conception in letting the officers escape with the accused Negro; "hanging and burning," as the New York Post commented, "his sole thought." The comment of the Nashville Banner is quoted from:

"At the North a crime committed by a Negro that aroused white resentment has in several notable instances produced attacks on all the Negroes in the community. At Knoxville a Negro was accused of having outraged and murdered a white woman. A mob, supposing him to be in Knoxville, marched on the jail there. A mob of Negroes formed to attack the white mob—the first record of such a thing in Tennessee—and the national guard fired on and dispersed the Negroes. A number of white men alleged to have been with the mob that attacked the jail have been indicted, and will be brought to trial. That is the whole story, except for sporadic clashes of little consequence for two days following."

Alas, "that is (not) the whole story." The whole story of the mob is never written on the surface of the event. In charging the grand jury the Knoxville judge—T. A. R. Nelson—uttered this trite, but eternal truth. "The crimes committed by the mob are most damnable. They strike at the very root of civilization and decent society." There never yet was a lynching murder of which good men in its circuit were not made ashamed and afraid. For consciousness and conscience teaches them that lynching distills a moral poison in the body politic as sure to out crop in guilt and crime, as some diseases that afflict the physical man are to re-appear in suffering and death.

On the same day that Knoxville was so stirred over the murder of a white woman, by a Negro who sought to assault her, Memphis was aroused by the most atrocious outrage of three young girls by three white men. But in Memphis the citizens left vengeance to the law. Which is the more impressive, the more effective, the better of the two examples—that of punishment by law or as inflicted in mob shamed Knoxville? The evil influence and effect of the mob way is so manifold and manifest that but one answer to the question can be imagined.

But this is not all of the Memphis story. We quote the Commercial Appeal:

"The same thing which happened on that road last Saturday morning occurs practically every night on the highways in the county. I understand," stated Sheriff Perry yesterday. "I have gathered information which leads me to believe that the dilemma presented to these young women is merely a repetition of what takes place in the lonely spots throughout the county."

"How many young girls have been put out of automobiles and forced to make their way back to their homes as best they could will never be reckoned. How many others have yielded to the demands made upon them and have later remained silent to avoid possible disgrace is doubtless greater.

"Ten or fifteen days ago four hoodlums picked up a girl on the street, threw her into an automobile, took her towards the suburbs, where she finally escaped. Some of these cases are set for trial during the month of September. When trial comes it is quite probable that material witnesses will be absent."

Two of the Memphis "hoodlums" were arrested. One of them acording to the News-Scimitar was already under indictment for assaulting a young girl under circumstances of unprintable atrocity. Though indicted he had never been arrested."

Where was Vardaman's "only protection of the white mans home" while this orgy of the pollution of Memphis homes was being perpetrated? Memphis has not been slack in the punishment of Negro criminals. She has had, too, her experience with Negro lynchings. And out of this race discrimination in enforcement of criminal law—rigid as to the blacks and lenient towards the white, with occasional mob usurpations that poisoned the whole atmosphere—there rises a reaction that is the culture and the cover of the curse of hoodlumism in Memphis and elsewhere. The moral of it all is this: that double standard of law enforcement is death to essential features of civilized society and industrial progress. This is as sure a fate of a state, as it is true of man that—

"He who lives more lives than one
More deaths than one must die."

And in the reaction from mob violence, the Negro gets his revenge.

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LEGISLATION

THE QUESTION [illegible] asked why legislation, if any, is necessary to curb or prevent ra[illegible] law and other forms of mob violence. In the opinion of many we have on the statute books not only of the United States but of the different states sufficient laws to cover this whole subject, and all that is necessary is a rigid enforcement of the same.

AT ONE TIME this was true. At present it is not. The lawless situation we are facing today grows out of a number of unfortunate decisions rendered from time to time by our federal supreme court, the effects of which have been to nullify and to declare void such national legislation as had for its object the protection of American citizens through federal machinery against domestic violence. The fourteenth amendment, for example, declares among other things that no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and amenities of citizens of the United states nor deny to any person within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

BY THE SAME AMENDMENT congress is invested with authority to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this amendment. This was the constitutional warrant for the civil rights bill passed by congress in 1875. The constitutional lawyers affiliated with the Republican party in and out of congress—with very few exceptions—held that this clause invested congress with sufficient power to pass anticipative legislation covering the points in question. This was not only done in what was known as the civil rights bill, but in other legislation having for its purpose the protection of American citizens against domestic violence when necessary.

IT WAS UNDER THIS LEGISLATION that the Kuklux Klan was crushed out during President Grant's administration through the prosecution and conviction of many of the leaders thereof through federal machinery. Subsequently the federal Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional and void not only the vital sections of the civil rights bill, but the sections of the different enforcement acts having for their object the protection of American citizens against domestic violence.

THE EFFECT of these unfortunate decisions has been an enlargement of the scope of authority of the different states and a curtailment of that of the general government; in other words, a recognition judicially of the mischievous doctrine of state rights. Consequently in any state or locality where the mob spirit is strong enough to dominate popular sentiment the federal government is powerless to interfere or to give protection to any of its citizens who may be the victims of mob violence.

ATTENTION IS NOW CALLED to the fact that Senator Curtis of Kansas has introduced a resolution in the senate directing the judiciary committee of that body to investigate the race riots and lynchings in Washington and other cities in the United States, which have occurred in different sections, and to ascertain as far as possible the causes for the same and to report what remedy or remedies should be employed to prevent their recurrence.

THIS IS A STEP in the right direction. The committee will find the primary causes are those enumerated; and the most effective remedy for the same is absolute federal control of such matters. The favorable decisions of the Supreme Court in the past few years leads us to believe that if the laws referred to were re-enacted their constitutionality would be affirmed by this body.

IT IS, THEREFORE, highly important that every citizen urge senators nad representatives to give this matter their earnest consideration and support. From recent events this appears to be the psychological moment to strike this important blow.

TEACHING NEGROES "A LESSON."

Many of the lynchings and other outbreaks which are now taking place are for the sole purpose of "teaching the 'niggers' a lesson." All over the South and in some other sections of the country there is the opinion that the colored soldiers got some "bad ideas" in their heads over in France and they need to be taken out. This opinion grew out of letters written by white soldiers on the other side, and has been greatly spread since their return.

So, those whites who are the upholders of a special brand of "Anglo-Saxon superiority" feel that the most drastic steps must be taken at once to let the Negro know what his place is, now and for all time. They think that by lynching and mobbing they can force the Negro to cease aspiring for the things which the nation so recently called on him to fight for.

The poor fools! Can't they understand that the more Negroes they outrage, the more determined the whole race becomes to secure the full rights and privileges of freemen? And this determination cannot be destroyed by lynching a dozen Negroes a day.

Thousands of colored men died in France fighting for liberty for others; so the race is not panic stricken by the mere thought of death.

NEGROES WRONGFULLY ACCUSED BUT UPON

The Christian

It has become a habit almost to [illegible] in order that the real perpetrators m[illegible] day, and how many innocent Negroe[illegible] never committed, no one knows.

A few years ago a wealthy society [illegible] his home on Spruce Street, in this city the crime was committed by a Negr[illegible] the house where Yarnall lived, and Negro committed the crime. An in[illegible] have been railroaded to prison pe[illegible] Dickerson, attorney for the Colo[illegible] Judge James Gay Gordon. But Ju[illegible] the widow of the wealthy dead [illegible] the colored man, and no one [illegible] murder of Mr. Yarnall. In [illegible] the murderer stopped wher[illegible] ed man.

Last week a boy [illegible] City. His mother c[illegible] her money, and kid[illegible] two days. On the t[illegible]

[illegible]n Negroes [illegible]arly every [illegible]rimes they

[illegible] was killed at [illegible] in the city said [illegible]y of people in [illegible]ve out that a [illegible] and would Edward former [illegible]amine [illegible]ainst

[illegible]tlan[illegible] [illegible]oked her, stol[illegible] [illegible]re full of the story fo[illegible] Blake had been question[illegible] ed more carefully, there was less insistence that the Negroes had kidnapped the boy. The authorities appear to be doubting her story.

We are confident that when the matter is finally cleared up it will be shown that Negroes did not kidnap the boy. We should not at all be surprised that Mrs. Blake knows more about the kidnapping than she will tell. Our own guess is that she either hired two innocent Negroes to take the boy away, or she threw the boy in the sea herself. Any mortal with an ounce of common sense ought to see that there is no truth whatever in the statement that Negroes kidnapped he boy. Yet the authorities of Atlantic City have ordered a search of the colored neighborhood for this boy.

We shall follow the case carefully to see what is done. We are sure the public-spirited colored citizens of Atlantic City will be on the alert to see that no innocent colored man suffers for some other person's crime.

THE LYNCHING OF CHARLES WEST

12-24-19

Daily Herald

Charles West a returned overseas American soldier was dragged from a train on Dec. 21st. being the Holy Sabbath, and lynched by a mob of Georgia Christians. He was a Negro and was charged with killing a white farmer of Richland, Ga., and was in the custody of officers of the law who were bringing him from Jacksonville, Fla., to the seat of the county in which the killing occurred for trial.

There was not the slightest probability that he would be able to escape from the clutches of the law or the slightest doubt that a Georgia jury would render a verdict lesser in degree than one of guilty of full first degree murder imposing the death sentence.

The Negro who kills a white man in Georgia or any other of the disfranchising states whatever the cause or provocation, whether in defense of his own life or that of his father or brother, or in defense of the life or honor of his wife, daughter, mo[illegible] sister himself fixes [illegible]h penalty to be an[illegible]formally by a court. [illegible]o need for a mob [illegible]nd anticipate [illegible] Th[illegible]

[illegible]nove the blunte[illegible] of the jury. And if Cha[illegible] West killed the white man [illegible]r whose death he was [illegible]urdered by the mob the [illegible]ruth will never be recorded, and may never be known outside the communit[illegible] which the killing occurred.

Charles West's [illegible] crime, and one of great magnitude, was that of having worn the uniform of a United States soldier and standing up in France offering his life in defense of his country.

The reason why he killed

the white man should be ascertained and published. Usually mobs, who are always cowards, in addition to their natural thirst for the blood of Negroes lynch those accused of crime because there is some fact which it is desired to conceal. Some crime or misdeed of the man killed needs to be kept under cover in order to shield his character by the murder of his slayer, and the mob performs this service and prevents its ventilation in open court.

In thirty years more than three thousand Negroes have been lynched in the South, fully as many put to death by sentence of courts for alleged crimes against white men and women, while not a single white man has suffered death for the murder of a Negro or for a crime against Negro woman hood.

How long is the Government to endure, and by its apathy encourage the lynching orgies? Our statesmen work themselves into a frenzy over the barbarities of the Turks to the Armenians and of the Russians to the Jews. What of the savagery of Georgia, Arkansas, Texas and Florida inflicted upon the Negro?

Twelve million Negroes ask the government to halt the spread of lynching and burning alive of American citizens because they are black.

Twelve million Negroes ask that the Negro soldiers who defended the flag bravely and faced death unflinchingly be protected by the strong arm of the government as the states are either powerless or unwilling to give protection.

If some power does not intervene to stop the drench of blood that continually flows at the hands of lynching mobs the Negro is going to undertake the job himself. He has already shown unmistakable signs of a determination to protect himself and those signs are going to, and should, multiply whatever the cost.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

St Louis argus 12-6-19

The lynching of Jay Lynch, a white man, n the court house lawn at Lamar, Mo., was piece of reckless lawnessness which preeded indirectly from theoretical sentimenality. Lynch was guilty of a planned and eliberate double murder, but Missouri had he misfortune to have on its statute books law forbidding capital punishment.

A crowd of Missourians, without the wise estraint which should characterize a self-overning people, and indifferent to the noral and civic disasters which follow a ynching—for a lynching inevitably is folowed by other crimes of violence,—was so nraged that a criminal should kill two fficers of the law, that it perpetrated anther crime and hanged the prisoner under he shadow of the temple of justice. The men who comprised that lynching will be denounced and justly so, as men whose crime came within the category of murder.

But will nothing be said of the mushy sentimentality of lawmakers, who put a law on the statute books saying no matter what his crime was no man should be hanged in Missouri? The question of capital punishment, as old as civilization, has a new aspect put on it by this crime of the Missouri lynchers. What is to be done, after the theorists at the State Capitol have persuaded the Legislature to forbid capital punishment, to abolish the death penalty, when a professional criminal crowns his career with a cold-blooded murder.

The opponents of capital punishment, we believe, base their theory on the proposition that when a man is hanged or executed, he is the victim of a judicial murder and that on the further proposition that society has no right to take the life of an individual. Through all the years of civilization, humanity, when it organized itself, has passed laws to protect itself from the criminal who would destroy society. It is incumbent upon those who desire a change in the law and who are overly fond of the word "new" to show that capital punishment has harmfully affected the general welfare of society. Capital punishment is not based upon any purpose to avenge the innocent victim of a murder. Nor is the question of capital punishment to be approached from the standpoint of the murderer alone. He and his victim are merely individuals; the problem of capital punishment is solely a problem of the general interest of an established society doing its best to protect property and human life.

The murderer is merely a rotten limb, which should be lopped off the body politic. He is a diseased part of the body of human society, which the law, acting as a surgeon, should remove. He is a cancer on the social body which would spread and corrupt the entire organism, if it were not cut out.

Is capital punishment a deterrent to murder and crimes of violence? We do not see how any intelligent or informed person can argue that hanging a murderer does not deter others from crime. Surely the sentimental opponents of capital punishment can not be sincere when they contend that hanging the man who kills another does not deter other criminally inclined men from murder. Of all modern countries Great Britain has the fewest murders and the fewest crimes of violence. Great Britain, neither in the conception of its laws or in their execution, is moved by sentimentality. Not only does that country inflict the death penalty on murderers, but it inflicts it with certainty. And, it has fewer murderers and fewer violent crimes than the other nations, which are moved by sentimentality and in which the conviction of a murderer for his crime is by no means certain.

America suffers from crimes of violence —we have more of them than any other civilized country—because the punishment for murder is by no means certain. Theoretically, in all except a few States, capital punishment is inflicted for murder. But our courts and our juries have been too lenient and we have missed the incalculable benefits which come from swift and certain punishment by death of the man who wantonly takes the life of another. The Advertiser is firmly persuaded that the hanging on one day of three men convicted of deliberate murder in the city of Montgomery did more to deter men from crimes of violence than all else combined. As deplorable as was that occurrence and men who heartily endorsed the death sentence of those men, shuddered at the thought of three men dying on the scaffold that triple hanging cleared the atmosphere in Montgomery.

MOB-ERLY

11-21-19

Moberly, Missouri, is a little town in the centre of the state, about one hundred and fifty miles from St. Louis on the East and Kansas City on the West. Quite eleven thousand people live there, of whom ten thousand are white and one thousand colored.

Afro American

Ordinarily the town is quiet like other Missouri railroad centres, altho its name might indicate otherwise. And yet last Sunday morning a mob composed of Moberly citizens stormed the jail of the adjacent Macon county, and brought back to town in autos four colored men clad only in nightshirts, who were accused of robbing a white man. The program was to hang all four men without trial or confession to the limb of a tree, and then burn them in a huge bonfire.

That this plan miscarried was due to the kind providence that caused the limb to break under such an unusual strain, and in the resulting confusion, three of the men escaped, and the other unfortunate was shot down.

It was Sunday morning, Moberly police were in church or enjoying a quiet nap somewhere, for they were unaware of the outrage until it was over.

Associated press despatches declare that the men were attacked because they were I. W. W's. However, Sheriff Owens, in charge of the men, admitts that the only evidence of this was a pamphlet found in the pockets of one of them.

Southern Senators and Southerners generally are quick to allege that lynching is only for the crime of rape, altho statistics published in last week's AFRO-AMERICAN show differently. It does seem that Congress, soon to meet again in December, might do something to abolish the national evil of mob violence, which is doing far more to create unrest among colored people than the propaganda of the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki combined.

Massachusetts Solon Introduces Bill Aimed To Stamp Out Lynching

The Cleveland Gazette 12-13-19

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jul[illegible] 9.—A measure aimed to stop lynching, which tends to increase, has been introduced in congress by Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts. By the terms of the bill a state, or the officers of a state in which lynching takes place, will be considered as denying to a citizen lynched the protection of the laws and a lynching will be considered a violation of the peace of the United States.

Every person in a mob by which a citizen is put to death will be deemed guilty of murder, subject to prosecution, and, if convicted, subject to punishment under the laws of the state in which the lynching occurs. More than that the state will be subject to the forfeiture of $5,000 to $10,000 to the use of the dependents of the person lynched.

Officers of the state who fail to prevent lynching and prosecuting officers who fail to prosecute for the offense all persons participating in a lynching mob will be deemed guilty of an offense against the United States. Representative Dallinger would provide for them a punishment of not more than two years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both

Lynchings — 1919 & Discussions

Negro Press (North)

WILLIAMS ON LYNCHING.

(From the St. Louis Republic.)

When Senator John Sharpe Williams expressed his horror at such crimes as that which caused the riot in Omaha and his belief that such criminals should be punished swiftly and terribly, he only voices a view common to all men. But when he makes denunciation of rape a preface to an approval of lynching he does his country serious harm, which is all the worse because he uttered his thought in the United States Senate.

One may suppose that Senator Williams, speaking in calm deliberation, would agree to the proposition that men who organize mobs for the purpose of taking prisoners out of the hands of the law become public enemies in so doing. We suppose he would admit that it would be immeasurably better for the United States if there were never anything of that sort. What he said was that if he were personally to apprehend man guilty of rape he would not scruple to hand that particular criminal over to a mob, should he meet one, and that statement was nothing more than John Sharpe Williams' confession of a personal weakness, made in a manner which will be seized upon by lynchers everywhere as a justification for lynching.

Nobody knows better than Senator Williams does that any such encouragement is deplorable. Lynchings are not generally carried out in this country under the circumstances which he imagined in the case stated in the Senate. Men, and particularly negroes, are lynched for all sorts of crimes. They are lynched in cold blood by men who plan their operations as carefully as a professional safe-blower plans a "job." The result is that men are lynched in this country, now and then, for crimes which would not entail a sentence of more than a year or so in prison if they had a chance for a fair hearing in court, On numerous occasions, also, lynchers have hanged the wrong man, and such things will continue to happen until the minds of a considerable part of the American people have been changed.

The duty of a leader such as Senator Williams is to point out the wrong of lynching as that detestable practice is carried on in the United States. It is his duty to point out that even in those cases where lynching is least inexcusable it leads on to those forms of lynching which outrage justice and disgrace the United States.

If Senator Williams' passions are such that he cannot discuss the subject of lynching without lending encouragement to lynchers, he should at least keep still.

We endorse the above editorial coming from a St. Louis daily newspaper. We wish to add, however, that a man who has no more respect for law than is expressed in Senator Williams' remarks, has no business being a member of our great law-making body. He should be impeached.

"The Recoil of Terrorism"

(Greenville, S. C. News.)

Some crude and ancient weapons are more dangerous to those who use them than to those against whom they are aimed. Sometimes it occurs that an old rusty, long loaded, gun kicks terrifically or bursts in discharge so that the holder is the only one injured. Attempts to terrify usually result in righteous indignation and just vengeance. The Germans tried "frightfulness." They thought they could scare the world into submission. But their horrid efforts recoiled; the anger of the world was aroused and they have been and will be the victims of their own vicious and criminal misdeeds.

Terrorism always recoils. It never has accomplished its purpose. When for a time it seems to do so, the recoil is only gathering strength and will be the greater and more deadly. Bolshevism sealed its own doom when contrary to its own professed principles it began to use this anger creating crude device. The history of the past records many instances of its attempted use and always is followed by re-action which is fatal to the user.

Self-protection is a fundamental principle of human society and protection from violence is its first manifestation. The worst form of violence is cold blooded murder. * * *

What will be done about it? We may be sure that every effort will be made to find the guilty parties. If they are found they should be punished in a way to fit the crime. If law is lacking to provide for just punishment, the first duty of lawmakers is to provide it. The law should deal effectively also with all who espouse principles and theories which make them premeditated and potential murderers.

The American people do not lack sympathy with those who complain of wrong or who have any just grievances, but the American people will not stand for terrorism or for attempts to right supposed or even real wrongs, by the perpetration of far greater ones. Attempts to terrorize will recoil on the users. And that is right. For if right be right it does not need to commit wrong to establish itself. Use of wrong is a confession of wrong. And use of terrorism is a prelude to punishment. It will be strange if this diabolical attempt does not have a terrific recoil.

The above editorial indictment of and preachment against terrorism and wanton and brutal murder and savagery from The Greenville (S. C.) Daily News brought forth by attempts of anarchists at wholesale murder by bombs and otherwise of men prominent in official and business life is so applicable to lynching and the crimes of violence of white men against the Negro in a large area of the South that we reproduce it.

Every word of denunciation that the editor of the News hurls against the Bolsheviists or anarchists who ... to strike down Senaman and Bankhead ... applies with even ... force to the savage ... wantonly done to ... Coleman Crawford, ... Ell Persons ... thousands of Negroes lynched during the past thirty years.

The News says, **"Terrorism recoils. It never has accomplished its purpose. When for a time it seems to do so, the recoil is only gathering strength and will be the greater and more deadly."** No truer words were ever penned, and they might well be regarded as a warning by the hand that penned them. Is it believed that the recoil can proceed only from the white race? If so let it be noted that there are signs which point to a general tired feeling which is growing on the part of Negroes to being the victims of lynching mobs or having the fear of the mob uppermost in their thoughts.

When terrorism takes full possession of the Negro of the South and he finds, as the late Senator Tillman once said, that the color of his skin is his death warrant, what do the white men of the South expect the Negro to do? Let white men who lynch, excuse, approve of, or tolerate lynching think it over.

"Terrorism always recoils." It is going to recoil in the South. It has always failed to accomplish its purpose. It has failed in the South. Why continue it until it recoils with deadly horror?

The Jimmie Blake "Kidnapping" and "Assault"

A few days ago posses were scouring the woods adjacent to Atlantic City and searching every nook and corner of that city for two Negroes in soldier uniform or who had been wearing that uniform and probably thrown it aside to baffle their pursuers. A Mrs. Blake, a white woman formerly of this city, the wife of a wealthy Philadelphia broker had feigned unconsciousness from assault and rough usage, claiming that she had been choked and beaten, her little six year old boy kidnapped and her purse stolen by two Negries in soldier uniform.

Had a blood-thirsty mob found two Negroes answering the description given by Mrs. Blake at a distance sufficient from control of the law officers of Atlantic City one more lynching of innocent and unoffending Negroes would have added to the black infamy of crime against the race.

Had Mrs. Blake been in the active lynching zone of the South with her lying out cries and hysteria nothing could have prevented the lynching of two or more Negro soldiers and a number of any other Negroes who might have rashly expresed doubt of their guilt or the

belief that they should have had a fair, impartial and orderly trial in a court of law.

It now develops that the woman is a dope addict and mentally defective from its use, and it has also been proved that her purse was not snatched but dropped by her on the pier not far from where she was found, no marks upon her body show she was handled roughly, and lastly the body of her litle boy was found in the ocean not distant from the scene of the alleged "kidnapping" and "assault" and it is believed by the authorities that she herself murdered him. She has been pronounced mentally unbalanced and through charity and leniency will escape punishment for her crime. But the horrible tragedy which would have been enacted in many communities in states of the South and the fearful orgies of lynching which do occur because of similar charges by women or lying accusations by men should give pause to every thoughtful and law respecting American.

There are more than a thousand communities, perhaps five thousand, where any white man, boy, or woman can cause the lynching of any Negro at will and without any provocation on the Negro's part without any knowledge of who he is or without ever having seen him before.

Can American civilization and American institutions exist if such a condition continues?

The Reign of The Mob

There was a great Conference on Lynching in New York City a week ago. The serious minded people, white and black, who sat in conference realize that the most serious and important question facing the people of the United States to-day is whether mob law and lynch law shall supersede the orderly processes of the courts and the reign of law.

While American Peace delegates in Paris are lustily prating about justice and righteousness for the Jugo-Slav, the Armenian, the Poles and other nations of Europe, injustice, mob law and terrorism stalk abroad under their own government.

Charleston, South Carolina is the latest city to quail and surrender to the mob. Sailors of the U. S. Navy broke over all bounds Saturday night and engaged in the pleasing pastime of clubbing and shooting Negroes. The daily papers of Charleston say that the cause of the outbreak is unknown but as usual trying to saddle it on a Negro, state that it was provoked by a Negro shooting a sailor. Private advices to The Herald say that sailors sent a Negro to buy some whiskey for them; that his delay caused them to grow impatient and another Negro was mistaken for their whiskey messenger they attacked, he returned their fire wounding a sailor who has since died. Thereupon men in the service and the uniform of the United States resolved themselves into a mob augmented by white citizens who proceeded to attack innocent and unoffending Negroes wherever found. We are advised that the police made no effort to quell the mob but gave them free play, Negroes having to defend themselves as best they could.

It appears that although taken by surprise the Negroes of Charleston fought like men. While overwhelmed by numbers and at the same time knowing that the officers of the law were in sympathy with the rioters they did not surrender but stood their ground and brought some of the mob to earth.

In the last analysis the only way to finally destroy lynch law and mob violence is by using the methods of the mob. Fight fire with fire.

When white men go gunning and clubbing Negroes let Negroes meet gun with gun and club with club as did the Charleston Negroes.

No man is fit to live who would not defnd his life with his last drop of blood.

MURDER AS A HABIT.

Every now and again some more than ordinarily acute exponent of public sentiment in the South perceives the hampering results of murder becoming a habit in that section and has the courage to point this out to its readers. The latest influential daily to make such a frank expression of its sentiments on this question was the *Columbia State*.

Basing its editorial on the reported attacks on Negroes in Georgia, merely because they were Negroes, the *State* went on to say that when a crime is committed by a Negro and white ruffians set out to chase and kill other Negroes, against whose innocence there is no shadow of evidence, "these white men place themselves on the level of the Turks who massacre Armenians—they are a disgrace to the citizenry of any land, civilized or semi-civilized."

This is pretty strong language for a South Carolina newspaper to use in denouncing the killing of Negroes, even if it takes a killing outside of its own State for example. But the gist of its argument lies in the following deduction:

> Thousands of graves of white men slain by white men are in the cemeteries of the South, because of the toleration and tacit encouragement of murder of Negroes, for when the white jury neglects to punish the murderer of a Negro it fosters murder as a habit. Probably never was an innocent Negro slaughtered in the South that some white man, not in any way connected with the quarrel, did not bite the dust as a result of it, for the simple reason that crime is a disease that draws no color line and white men infected with it by the killing of Negroes infect their brethren.
>
> If it is in the law of nature that the killing of Negroes does not go unavenged and there is many a family of white orphans in the South that owe their sorrowful condition to the folly that permits the practice of lawlessness against men with black skins.

This view of the matter is startling, especially coming from a Southern white newspaper, but no one can deny its logical conclusion. It shows a realization of the working of natural laws that should be impressed upon the communities where the laws of God and man are held in but little respect.

ARE BITTER AGAINST U. S.

Returning German Says His Nation Will Help Revenge Wrongs Of Negroes In South.

New York, Dec. 11.—A very interesting letter appeared recently in the New York Tribune from a German, who was about to leave America. He said in part:

Sir: Just a few more days and I shall be happy to leave your country as one of the first, following your often repeated advice that every German better seek other quarters. Of course you failed to comprehend that the oceans were closed to us, as well as other countries bordering on your own, particular Mexico, [illegible] your government's restrictions issued against us.

I shall sail away and I assure you many hundred thousands will follow with hatred in their hearts for America.

On our homeward voyage we again will have the doubtful privilege of passing your Statute of Liberty, but we will see the old lady with a malicious grin on her face trying to hold back her laughter at the fools that expected to find America the land of opportunity and freedom.

In Germany I have a mission to perform.

I shall undertake to explain to a large audience why they should stay away from this country.

I shall describe the sufferings, the humiliations, your fanatical orgy of manufactured patriotism which we Germans and German-speaking people went through.

Last year your country, the so-called "land of the free and the home of the brave," lynched sixty-two human beings, among them Prager, and fifty-eight Negroes. Some day, and the day is not far away, you will have to account for the wholesale killings of your colored brothers; and I assure you at the first opportunity the colored South will throw off your misrule and create its own free, independent government.

"Yes, we Germans will help them; we will help any one arrayed against you just as much as you have helped others to strike down a nation at a time it was bleeding out of ninety-nine wounds.

"Just as the heart of South America hates you and as much as every soul in Panama, Columbia, Mexico, Japan and many other countries detests you, just as much, and if possible to a much greater degree, we Germans hate you, until the day when we can settle accounts with you.

"They will and must be settled."

SENATE TO INVESTIGATE MOB LAW AND LYNCHING

(Special to The New York Age)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An investigation by the United States Senate into race riots and lynching throughout the United States is provided for in a resolution introduced by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed at as early a date as possible, by sub-committee, to investigate the race riots in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and other cities in the United States, and to investigate lynchings which have occurred in different parts of the United States, and to ascertain as far as possible the causes for such race riots and lynchings, and report what remedy or remedies should be employed to prevent the recurrence of the same; said sub-committee shall have power to have meetings in any part of the United States, to call and examine witnesses, to examine papers, and to take such action as may be necessary to secure the facts.

LYNCH LAW!

The dastardly act of the savage mob in seeking, as it were to murder young Booker Washington because that gentleman thought it his duty to name fearlessly some of the guilty participants in the lynching of a poor and helpless colored man at Sheffield, Alabama, recently can not be too strongly condemned and it is that it is pointed out that such an objectionable condition of things in that state as well as throughout the southern states will continue to obtain everlastingly and so long as things that ought to be done is left undone to put a stop to this freely indulged in disrespect of law and order system of the land of Negro haters.

We have every reason to suggest that we are very much acquainted with the kind of punishment that would have been meted out to the son of the famous educator by his scalawag pursuers were he not sufficiently fortunate in being successful in including them and the fact that Mr. Washington may have been cruelly murdered simply because of his having been manly enough to tell the plain truth (and we are confident that this is what he did) reflects very unfavorably not on his would-be maltreaters for it is fully understood to what unacceptable type of humanity these belong, but on the administration of the state of Alabama.

The continual and seemingly uninterrupted and cowardly treatment of colored people in the south apart from being an extremely serious disgrace to civilization, is a direct contradiction to what we understand the upwards of four and a half years' war was fought and won for.

The Freeman on several instances has pointed the folly of our people remaining south under conditions so extremely undesirable and unless this shameful state of things is in the very near future be put a stop to in some form or the other it would be a most gratifying circumstance to witness a wholesale departure therefrom on the part of our people.

The south has the audacity to want to retain against their will those of our people who are ambitious enough to cease to leave. We say under no circumstances should they remain. No ambitious person is content to live under such barbarous system.

Lynching

Congress has been sitting in extra session for almost two weeks. During that time innumerable bills have been presented for its consideration to relieve and cure many ills which afflict the body politic. There seems to be no dearth of measures offered to placate or satisfy every element of the citizenship of the nation except the Negro.

The one law which, next to a law compelling the enforcement of the War Amendment granting him the franchise, would bring to him the most intense satisfaction would be the passage of a measure giving the federal courts jurisdiction in cases of lynching by mobs.

And such a law while bringing gratification to the Negro would in addition safeguard the institutions of the Republic and would remove the most serious and most dangerous menace that threatens to undermine its foundation.

Beginning with the lawless execution of Negroes charged with brutal murder or rape the unchecked spirit of lawlessness has so developed in brutality and savagery that Negroes are now lynched for insolence to white persons, common theft or no crime at all, and ordinary hanging has become too mild and the appetite of the mob can be appeased only by burning preceded by dismemberment of parts of the body and the most revolting tortures.

Lawlessness is never deliberate or considerate and will not long observe a color line. And if permitted to continue to feed its appetite upon the bodies of Negroes will more rapidly increase its desire for the exhilaration experienced from witnessing the death agonies of white men.

The governments of the majority of the States of the South are unwilling, unable or at least so inefficient in their activitives in stamping out this crime that unless the federal government undertakes to re-establish the rule of law the entire country will be unable to escape the horrors of anarchy which will result from lynching and mob violence.

The executives of several states have publicly declared sympathy with the mob and others have not exerted themeslves at any time to cause lynchers to be brought to the bar of justice. State Legislatures cannot be brought to pass laws to effectively deal with the evil and the courts with juries packed with lynchers or their friends are paralized in the face of the most atrocious butcheries.

If constitutional barriers do not stand in the way a federal law should be speedily passed giving federal courts exclusive jurisdiction of lynchings. If there are constitutional hindrances, a constitutional amendment should be immediately submitted.

A prohibition amendment has been submitted; the protection of human life is of far higher importance than the question of whether a man should be permitted to buy or take a drink of liquor. The issue of a Negro's right to life is, of course, not now a vote getter as was that of prohibition but it should be made a live and unescapble issue; the people of this country should be called upon to range themselves either on one side or the other. Let those who favor lynching and lawlessness declare it by their votes and those who favor the reign of law take their stand and let the test be a federal law or a constitutional Amendment aimed at the destruction of Lynch law.

A SOUTHERN DEMAND.

According to a headline in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "Ouachita Parish sternly demands law enforcement." The article which calls for this heading is a letter from Monroe, La., in which it is stated that the citizens of that place are greatly aroused over a series of crimes and sensational events taking place in that section during the past fourteen months.

The culmination of these events was a night raid on a hospital by a masked mob bent on lynching a Negro patient, the foiling of the mob by two nurses, and the subsequent holding up of a railroad train and the lynching of the Negro by the mob. The victim of the lynchers had been accused of writing an insulting note to a white woman, and had been shot before being taken to the hospital. The death of another patient was also caused by his rough handling by the mob.

The police were criticized for a failure to do their duty in the matter, they reaching the hospital a half hour late and then allowed the member of the mob held by the nurses to escape. The nurses issued a statement giving the facts, and statements condemning the mob were also made by the rector of the Episcopal Church and the rabbi of the Jewish synagogue.

The only daily paper published in Monroe called for a special session of the Grand Jury to investigate and return true bills against the guilty parties, closing with the demand:

> "Turn on the searchlight and let's make an honest effort to refute the declaration that 'Monroe is the lynching center of Louisiana.'"

A Federal inquiry is also expected on the ground that the mob violated two Federal laws in holding up the train. Incidentally, it is stated that there is much doubt in the midst of the best citizens of Monroe as to the guilt of the man lynched, such doubt being based on the fact that he could not write. The letter winds up this effort to whitewash the citizens of Monroe with the statement:

> "An overwhelming majority of the people here are opposed to mob rule and lawlessness of any kind. The city is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, as a result of the development work that is going on in the gas field, and the people want it known that life and property will be protected to the utmost."

It is remarkable that such an effort as the foregoing should be made by any town in the South to clear itself from the stain of mob violence. It is significant of a change proceeding from within that can formulate such a demand for the suppression of lynching, showing not only that there is an element in the South that believes in law and order, but that this element is finding its voice.

While self-interest appears to be the strongest motive for this de-

mand, it must be remembered that this sentiment is at the bottom of most human actions. Material prosperity has come to Monroe as the result of development. Development is dependent on capital. Capital is shy of investment where life and property are not secure. Hence, the citizens of Monroe wisely insist upon protection to life and property, or at least demand such protection.

The genuineness of this demand will be attested by the result of the measures taken in this matter of lynching.

JUDICIAL LYNCH LAW

According to the news dispatches, a species of judicial lynch law seems to have characterized the proceedings at Helena, Ark., in the trials of Negroes indicted upon charges growing out of the recent disturbances in the neighborhood of Elaine. Eleven convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to death, nine to terms of twenty-one years, twenty-seven to five years and one to ten years in the penitentiary were the net results of three days' trials. A further list of 122 indictments remained to be tried.

The charge upon which the convictions were obtained was murder in the first degree, although unbiassed investigators from outside the State reported that the Negroes acted only in self-defense, when attacked by the whites. But evidently the local sentiment was too strong to afford a fair hearing of the defense in that part of Arkansas and an adverse verdict was a foregone conclusion. Indeed, it is doubtful if any defence was heard at all for few white lawyers in the State would care to undertake a case that would bring only social opprobrium and a Negro lawyer would be heard at the risk of his life.

The whole disturbance, which was styled an "uprising" by the white press, grew out of the attempt of the Negro tenant farmers to secure a fair and just share of the crops raised by them for the owners. Robbed year after year by the extortionate charges made by the owners for supplies, with no itemized accounts rendered, the cropper was virtually reduced to a stat of peonage, as he could not lease a farm while in debt to the owner, as it was made to appear.

The organization formed by the Negro farmers and regularly chartered under the laws of Arkansas, was for the purpose of protecting the interests of the members, when they could not secure an equitable settlement from the owners of their farms. This was the extent of the "uprising" projected. But it was too revolutionary a project to be allowed to operate in Arkansas, and the white owners provoked violence, so as to justify their charges. Backed by the local authorities the Negroes have been arrested and intimidated with the result stated above.

The execution of the eleven men convicted, if carried out, will complete this case of judicial lynching, equivalent to cold blooded murder.

Upon Governor Brough of Arkansas will rest the responsibility for permitting this clumsy conspiracy to move to its tragic end. He is in a position to learn the truth of the whole matter and to act accordingly. Unless he acts speedily, more martyrs will be made to justify the planters' greed for dirty dollars.

It is reported that Negroes are leaving that section of Arkansas. The reason is plain.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TENN. PREPARES BILL AGAINST LYNCHING

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 14.—To the Defender, Chicago, Ill.: If the lynching and burning of human beings is right it ought to be legalized. If it is right for a large number of men to lynch and burn a human being in defiance of the law, it is equally right for a small number to do the same thing. If it be right for a dozen men to lynch and burn a human being it is equaly right for one man to do the job himself. If it be unlawful for one man to murder another, it is equally unlawful for a large number of men to murder another, and lynching is a bold defiance of all the laws and has in it a most supreme disregard of the established methods of legal procedure.

The manufacturers, farmers, merchants and all employers of cheap labor in Tennessee should vigorously oppose lynching and all forms of willful murder, because it is wrong to kill.

They should oppose lynching and burning of human beings because it breeds lawlessness and disrespect for law and order.

On the other hand, farmers, manufacturers, merchants and all who employ labor need the labor of the Colored man, and when lynching and burning is tolerated in a state, in open defiance of the law, Colored people will naturally feel that it is their duty to leave that state and to seek homes in other places. The white working man believes in equal and exact justice and should be opposed to the lynching and burning of human beings, because an angry mob does not stop to look at the color of its victim. For an example, the lynching of Leo Frank in the state of Georgia some two years ago, and as a part of the history of that state 18 lynchings in one year since Frank was lynched are registered to the discredit of the state of Georgia. We have a bill before the legislature of Tennessee to prevent lynching. I have invited the friends of good government to loyally support the bill, known as the anti-lynching bill. May we count on you to aid in the passage of this bill, a copy of which is herewith inclosed? Very sincerely,

G. W. Chamlee,
Attorney-General.

AS THE SOUTH SEES IT.

Americus (Ga.) Times-Recorder

Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, does not always speak the thoughts of the people of the South, but he correctly interpreted the South's attitude in the Senate yesterday when he was discussing the Omaha tragedy. He was rplying to Senator Borah, of Idah, with Senator Hiram Johnson, one of the bitterest foes of President Wilson and the League of Nations, who was attempting to connect the Omaha affair with the League.

"I will go in the pathways of peace as far as any man—I would be willing to aribitrate almost any thing except outrages on a woman by black or white. I would surrender him as a criminal beyond the pale to the first crowd that came to get him," said Senator Williams.

"The conduct of the criminal at Omaha deprives me of all the inclination and power to say one word against crowd that captured the criminal and punish the crime. Race is greater than law, and now then, the protection of women transends all law, human and devine.

"This miserable b ast in Omaha paid the just debt for his crime. When it comes to violating innocent women, it is no time to go to court. But here we have men pleading for law and order while helpless women are being treated by beasts as they please, and yet these same men don't want any international law.

The Senator speaks of established laws in the land, and yet he's unwilling to stand for estabilshed law in the world.

"Washington and Jefferson sought just and enduring peace. That is what I seek in advocating the League of Nations. The President sought it in Paris, Rome and the United States. He has spent energy, intellect and almost life. He has received curses and calumny.

"The Senator from Idaho has been preaching peace, peace, when it comes to niggers, when capital and labor are involved, and yet when he comes to international affairs he is standing in the pathway of every thing to which he has paid so high an oratorical tribute. He wants America to stand isolated. She couldn't do it forty-eight hours even if she wanted to,"

Senator Borah replied that there is no justification for the lynching of any member of the man family. Which as an abstract principal is correct. But when men come in contact with the type of crime that has caused these deplorable affairs they cease to think of abstract principles and deal only with concrete matters. Senator Borah's principal is right—but there isn't a doubt in the world that he would lead a mob in pursuit of any man, black or white, which dared to defile his own mother, wife or daughter.

Northern Senators talk or passing laws to stop lynching. Volumes of such laws will never stop it. No law can be enforced which has not the public sentiment behind it—and without public sentiment in favor of it there would be lynching. Stop outrages against white women and lynching will go out of fashion—both North and South.

WYOMING STRIKES AT MOB VIOLENCE

Passes Drastic Law To Curb Lynchers

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 15—Relatives of victims of a mob violence in Wyoming hereafter may collect $5,000 from perpetrators, or any one of them, if apprehended, according to the terms of a law enacted by the legislature just closed.

The law also provides that five persons collected for the purpose of violence is a mob and subject to imprisonment from thirty days to five years, a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or both. The statute is an outgrowth a recent lynchink at Green River.

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A BONEHEADED IDEA.

Of all the boneheaded things it has ever been our misfortun to observe, the following from the Cleveland News is the mos superlatively asinine:

"Lynching is comparatively justifiable in some cases, such as the Armistice Day outrage at Centralia, Wash.—or would be, if the lynchers always got the right parties."

This is the opening sentence in a News editorial captioned "Ou 'Easy' Law," in which the writer discusses the lynching of an "I W. W." by a Helena mob after he had fired into a line of marchers parading in observance of Armistice Day, it being alleged that th shot fired by the "Red" killed a soldier.

While the lynching on the grounds stated might be expedien according to policy of ferocious mobs, there can be no argumen advanced by sane persons to prove the mob's justification. Al agencies that stand for the observance of law and order are oppose to the rule of the mob under any circumstance.

The dastardly crime charged to the "Red" was enough to arous the passion of the unthinking mob, it is true, but a calm considera tion of the matter leads to the conclusion that the reign of mob-law challenges the life of civil law.

Even in the Southern press we do not find a note of commenda tion "declaring that lynching is justifiable in some cases," but on th other there is wholesale condemnation of the practice.

It was the President, who, in pleading for a more thorough ob servance of the laws of the country with regard to lynching, said

> "Every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance, is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer."

But on the other hand the "Red menace" must be met in thi country with an iron hand, and all vestige of anarchy forever stampe out by the due process of law

The Lynchings Of May, 1918 In Brooks And Lowndes Counties, Georgia

An Investigation by Walter F. White, Assistant Secretary, National Association for the Advncement of Colored People.

The first of the mob's victims to be captured was Will Head, a Negro of the community, who was caught on Friday morning, May 17, at 8:30, near Barney, Georgia; the second was Will Thompson, seized later on the same day. That night both were lynched near Trompville, about five miles from Valdosta. Members of the mob stated to the investigator that seven hundred bullets were fired into the bodies of the two men. The investigator learned from a man who admitted being in the mob, but who stated he had no part in the lynching, the names of the two leaders o fthe Frida night mob and of fifteen of the other members of the mob. These names were given to the investigator on his promise that he would not divulge the name of the informant, as to do so would mean that he would undoubtedly be subjected to bodily violence and perhaps death, for having given the information. These names were furnished to Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia, on July 10, by the investigator in person.

In addition to those named to the Governor there were many more from Quitman and a large number from Valdosta and the surrounding country whose names were not learned.

On Saturday morning Hayes Turner was captured and lynched near the fork of the Morven and Bareny roads. On being captured he was placed in the Quitman jail and for some reason unknown to the investigator was taken later in the day by Sheriff Wade and Roland Knight, the clerk of the county court, ostensibly to be carried to Moultrie for safekeeping. Turner was taken from these men enroute to Moultrie, at the fork of the roads about three and a half miles from town. He was lynched with his hands fastened behind him with hand cuffs and was allowed to hang there until Monday when he was cut down by county convicts and buried about a half hundred feet from the foot of the tree on which he was lynched. During Sunday following the lynching hundreds of automobiles, buggies and wagons bore sightseerers to the spot while many more tramped there on foot.

Another Negro was lynched on Saturday afternoon near Morven at a spot known as the Old Camp Ground. This person may have been Eugene Rice whose name appeared in the Georgia press among the identified and acknowledged victims, but who was never even remotely connected with Hampton Smith's killing.

About a week after the tragedy, or tragedies, started, the bodies of three unidentified Negroes were taken from the Little River, below Barney. It is not known whether these bodies were those of some already accounted for or whether these were additional victims of the mob. At the last accounts the bodies themselves had disappeard and could not be located.

Lying Propaganda From "A Northerner Resident In The South"

The following venomous poison in the Concord, N. H. Herald, from a lying "northerner resident in the South," as he designates himself, illustrates clearly the zeal with which it is attempted to establish in the public mind the belief that the Negro is a lustful criminal brute:

* * *

"FROM A NORTHERNER RESIDENT IN THE SOUTH"

To the Editor of the Herald:

In today's Herald there appears a letter from Horace Bumstead of Intervale, N. H., in regard to alleged attacks made by Negroes upon white women. He speaks of "a very limited amount of petty crime" in Washington, and deprecates "anti-Negro propaganda."

It is high time that the people in New England should realize the danger to which white women of the South are exposed. Rape and murder at the hands of Negroes are a constant menace. In the neighborhood of Annapolis, Md., where I live, three white women have been raped by Negroes within the past two years. The last case, that of a 14-year-old school girl, occurred this spring across the Chesapeake Bay. Less than two years ago a white woman about to become a mother was raped and murdered by a Negro in her own home in Annapolis. Not long afterwards another white woman was raped and murdered by a Negro near Odenton, 14 miles from Annapolis.

I am afraid to let my 12-year-old daughter walk unprotected through the suburbs of Annapolis or into the country beyond. ANGELO HALL.

Concord, N. H., July 25.

* * *

This mobbist and stirrer up of mobs and riots by lying propaganda declares that "rape and murder (in the South) by Negroes are a constant menace," and attempts to prove it by three cases which he alleges have occurred in two years in the "neighborhood of Annapolis."

Below we submit three news items from two Baltimore daily papers carrying accounts of assaults by white men, one at Annapolis upon a 13 year old girl, one upon an eight year old girl and one upon a 17 year old girl the last two in Baltimore in the "neighborhood of Annapolis."

* * *

"Serious Charge Against Annapolitan—Child Witness."

"Annapolis, Md., August 15.—Pierson Howe, of Main street, Annapolis, was arrested this afternoon by Headquarters Detectives Cornelius Roche, of the Baltimore force on a warrant obtained by George A. Harwood, secretary of the Maryland Society to Protect Children from Cruelty and Immorality. It is claimed and Howe is said to have admitted to the detective that he assaulted 13-year-old Bertha Davis, of Annapolis, on the night of August 3 at a roominghouse on West Fayette street, Baltimore."

(From The Baltimore American August 15, 1919.)

* * *

"ASSAULTED, DRUGGED, THROWN OUT OF CAR"

"Taken for a ride in an automobile by two men, drugged, assaulted and then thrown out of the car, Miss Mildred Allen, 17 years old, was found lying on the road at Eager and Eleventh streets early this morning. Her clothes were torn, her hat lying near and her hair was dedraggled. She was dazed when picked up by Albert Mauck, who lives near the corner. He sent her immediately to St. Joseph's Hospital.

She told the Court that the two

men had been accustomed to taking her home every night, and had won her confidence. Last nigth they called for her, as usual, but this time drove out an unknown road. Then they offered her something to drink, she said. It was queer-tasting stuff. Suddenly one of the men seized her."

(From The Baltimore News
August 20, 1919.)

* * *

"ACCUSED BY LITTLE GIRL"

"Accused of a serious offense by 8-year-old Marie Gornowicz, 2216 Essex street, Raynor K. Lewis, 46 years old, of Hampton, Va., was sentenced to serve three months in the House of Correction by Justice Gerecht in Eastern Police Court this morning.

The alleged assault occurred yesterday when, according to the little girl, she was lured to a secluded spot in Patterson Park by Lewis after he had bought her candy and given her some money to induce her to accompany him. The little girl cried often during her testimony, and her mother, Mrs. Catherine Gornowicz, became hysterical as her daughter told of previous experiences with Lewis."

(From The Baltimore News
September 21, 1919.)

* * *

These evidences of horrible brutality to children of their own race by white men are not submitted with the view of showing that the men of that race are brutes. They are offered merely to show the intent of such breeders of racial hate as this "northerner resident in the South." He seeks to prove by three cases, charged against Negroes during two years, that the Negro is a lustful monster of whom every white woman is in constant danger.

The cases we submit occurred within a period of forty days and less than six-

ty days after he wrote his diatribe against the Negro. Will he be afraid to let his 12 year old daughter walk un protected in Baltimore for fear of being raped by white men? If so so it is high time he should write another letter to the Concord Herald warning the white people of New England of the danger to which white women of Baltimore and Annapolis are exposed from white men.

PRESBYTERIANS DENOUNCE LYNCHING AT 131st SESSION

Also Agree to Give Serious Consideration to the Elimination of the Term "Freedmen" in Classifying Negro Members.

(Special to The New York Age)

St. Louis, Mo.—For the first time in the history of the Presbyterian Church the General Assembly, which held its one hundred and thirty-first session here, placed itself on record against lynching, which was unanimously passed.

The resolution, which was introduced in the Standing Committee by the Rev. William E. Williams of York, Pa., follows:

> Resolved, that the General Assembly place itself on record against the wicked and unlawful practice which is commonly called lynch law, and that ministers and people be urged to exert every influence in times of excitement to preserve the authority of duly constituted courts of justice.

Dr. Geo. E. Cannon of Jersey City, N. J., made a protest in the Standing Committee, for freedmen against the policy of the Presbyterian Church in classifying its Negro members as "freedmen" on the grounds that the Negro was no longer a "freedman," and that the term was distasteful to the pride of the Negro, especially since by his heroic deeds in the World War, he became a freer of men.

The recommendation by this committee that the consideration of eliminating the term "freedmen" be given serious consideration, was adopted by the General Assembly.

The Anti-Lynching Conference

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, under the direction of its chairman, Moorfield Storey, of Boston, and its secretary, John R. Shillady, on May 5 and 6, initiated and successfully carried through in New York a conference on lynching.

The conference was called by a group of men and women who signed a statement drawn up by Mr. Storey. This call in no uncertain terms described the crime of lynching, declaring that it brutalized communities, breeding a spirit of cruelty in those young people who saw it go unpunished, and demanded that public opinion should be aroused and enlisted against a barbarism that seriously threatened the future of the nation. That the call was signed by eminent lawyers, statesmen, educators of the North was not remarkable, but that among the signers to a conference to be held in New York were Emmet O'Neal, former governor of Alabama, Hugh M. Dorsey, governor of Georgia, Emerson C. Harrington, governor of Maryland, and prominent representatives of the church and bench from these states, and from Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia, showed that the South was ready to meet and discuss with its northern critics this sin of mob violence. Moreover, sporadic outbursts of mob spirit in the North, the race riots of Springfield, and East St. Louis, Ill.; the burning of a Negro at the stake at Coatesville, Pa., and the more recent brutalities practiced on persons suspected of pro-Germanism, has made the North far from being able to cast the first stone. It was in the spirit, then, of mutual responsibility and of a mutual desire to eradicate a frightful national evil that the conference sat down to its task.

It opened with a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall, addressed by Ex-Governor Emmet O'Neal, Charles Evans Hughes, Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, Anna Howard Shaw and James Weldon Johnson. Morning and afternoon sessions were held at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. An evening mass-meeting at Ethical Culture Hall, at which Jack C. Wilson, of the Mississippi Welfare League, presided, and which was addressed by Moorfield Storey, Stephen S. Wise and William T. Pickens concluded the conference. Of brilliant speakers there were many, and the evening's oratory was remarkable, Mr. Hughes especially winning from his audience immense applause. Brigadier-General Sherburne told simply the story of the 167th Field Artillery, Ninety-second Division, colored troops, and of their measuring up in ability and morale with any white artillery. Some of the facts of lynching were presented by James Weldon Johnson, who showed from records of crime in New York that the Negro was less given to rape than the white man. But for the most part the speeches were general in their character, the second evening enlivened by the clear thinking and delightful humor, touched with kindly satire, of Dean Pickens.

The conference was attended by representatives from twenty-five states. The morning and afternoon sessions were for the purpose of determining methods of procedure to halt the crime of lynching. The motions passed were in the nature of recommendations to the Anti-Lynching Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They consisted of the following:

1. Recommendations to committees throughout the South for agitation and publicity, such committees to be made up of white and colored members; and of a program that should include finance and publicity.
2. The securing of a federal law against lynching.

The most interesting figures at the conference were the half-dozen white men and women from the South who had generously answered the call to cooperate with a radical northern association. Foremost among them was Ex-Governor O'Neal of Alabama, who in his speech at Carnegie Hall made two definite proposals for securing punishment for lynchers: that the state bestow upon the governor the right to suspend a sheriff from office whenever a prisoner is taken from jail through his connivance, cowardice or neglect of duty; and that the state by its constitution or laws permit the indictment and trial of those charged with lynching to be removed by the request of the governor to any county or district of the state free from local interest. From Mississippi came Jack C. Wilson and J. R. Bingham, both officers in the Mississippi Welfare League, and Mrs. R. F. Arnold, who is deeply interested in the Piney Woods (colored) school. Tennessee was represented by B. R. Payne of the Tennessee Law and Order League. Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, of New Orleans, represented Louisiana. Stirring letters and telegrams also came from the South, among them greetings from three of the Texas newspapers that have systematically attacked lynching—the San Antonio Express, the San Antonio Express Evening News and the Semi-weekly Express.

Listening to the speeches of the Southern representatives, one was impressed with the increasing sense of responsibility toward the Negro among the thoughtful people of that section. And this sense of responsibility is taking form in organized action. The Tennessee Law and Order League, represented by B. R. Payne, and the Mississippi Welfare League are fighting lynching in a constructive fashion. A proper distribution of school funds, bettering housing in the cities, as well as the maintenance of law and order, are the concern of these organizations.

The conference responded generously to the appeal for funds to carry on the campaign against lynching. Mrs. C. J. Walker, of New York, presented the association with $5,000; Scott Bond of Madison, Ark., gave $1,000. About $3,400 additional was given in pledges and cash, the bulk of it from Negroes. It is to be hoped that a like generosity will be manifested by the men of the race that is responsible for this national crime. To any one who doubts the horror and extent of lynching we commend the book, Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, just printed by the association. Its thousands of names of men put to death by the mob, its tables of cold facts, are a terrible indictment against democratic America.

Mary White Ovington.

MONROE AND LYNCHING

Tennessee White Daily Condemns Lynching of Negro and Violation

The Monroe News--Star protests against Monroe being daubed 'the lynching centre of Louisiana," as a New Orleans paper christened it, and says that most of the lynchings attributed on Monroe, simply happened in Monroe news territory and the newspaper stories carried a Monroe date-line, which misled the people. The News-Star objects vigoously to the implication that Monroe sentiment condones mob law.

It will strike the average observer that if Monroe sentiment condemns mob rule it has overlooked several very fine opportunities to prove it. The recent lynching of a Negro for sending an insulting note to a lady is a case in point. Sisters of Charity and nurses of a sanitarium to which the Negro was taken for surgical treatment courageously stood off the mob, even after the police had advised them to turn over the Negro if again attacked. One shot, fired in the air by a brave young nurse, caused the lynchers to vanish more quickly than the Germans at Chateau Thierry. One member of the mob was captured by the women, identified and turned over to the police. Later it was reported that the prisoner had "escaped" just outside the sanitarium.

What brave and determined women accomplished unaided, the authorities of Monroe could not do. The Negro was subsequently taken off a train and lynched a few miles west of Monroe. The First Baptist Church, of Monroe, subsequently adopted strong resolutions condemning this act of lawlessness. The News Star urges a special inquiry by the grand jury, but we have observed that it has not been called.

These are the facts as the News-Star presents them. It does not tell us what action was taken against an officer from whom the recognized member of the mob escaped. Nor does it claim that public sentiment is demanding the dismissal of the officers who were manifestly less courageous and determined than the women at the sanitarium, since they could not prevent the lynching and the women did.

It is good to see the Monroe press defending the people of that community against the charge of excusing and condemning mob law. But mob law at Monroe will continue until the citizens themselves take the matter in hand. Unquestionably the people of Monroe, or any other community can stop lynching whenever they want to.

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"ATTACKS ON WHITE WOMEN"

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL is the last place where one would expect a clash of races. Here our national government has its head, here is the home of our supreme law-making body, here the court of last resort for the determination of all questions affecting the rights of citizens. Yet we have witnessed here some of the most disgraceful scenes ever enacted in any part of the country.

AND IT IS THE SAME OLD EXCUSE—"attacks on white women." What the nature of these attacks have been are left to inference. Singularly nearly all race disturbances of this nature have this same stock excuse. If some Negro miscreant snatches the purse of a white woman, or some member of our group jostles some white woman upon the street, the cry is immediately raised that an attack has been made on a white woman. No effort is made to bring out the true facts, but the public is left to believe another sort of crime has been committed. The word "attack" is deliberately confused wherever Colored and white are concerned. If the press of the country were honest in their statements concerning such matters race rioting would be robbed of its chief inspiration.

Chicago Defender

TO BE TRUTHFUL, many of the outbreaks where Colored citizens are the victims of mob violence are without a shadow of excuse. In most cases the fury of the mob is vented upon some unoffending man or woman who has had no connection with the alleged offense which forms the basis of the trouble. In America the ordinary hoodlum needs little provocation to lawlessness. He has no respect for the law because he has not been taught to respect the law. Neither in the public schools or in the family circle has he learned the lesson of respect for the rights of others. Given any sort of a plausible excuse this piece of human savagery is liable to break loose at any time.

THE WANTON and uncalled for attacks by this element is largely inspired by the yellow journalism of America. Glaring headlines telling of alleged wrong doing of some unfortunate Negro appear in the press from time to time and are given a prominence absolutely unwarranted by the real facts in the case. It will be a rare case if they do not work into the case some reference to a white woman. This is strictly an American disease and is not matured by the press of any other country. The idea originated in the South where swaggering, bourbon soaked cavaliers set themselves up as the guardians of the virtue of women of the white race while preying upon the virtue of the women of the darker races. It is now national in its scope and the white newspaper man who can write a story about anything from a mere schoolboy scrap to the burning of a town without showing some signs of the national dementia is a rare bird.

9—23—19

IF THE MEN of our group were to make reprisals upon the white people for the wrongs done the women of our race, America would see a red day. During the period of slavery the lecherous white master consorted with the slave women of his plantation and filled the South with his tawney offspring. The white sons of this master class are today passing laws to segregate their yellow kinsmen, but, if all reports are true, the separatist measures are only intended for daylight.

NO ONE KNOWS better than we that it is the Southern white man who, despite all his public avowals to the contrary, is constantly seeking social contact with us. No stronger proof of this fact can be found than in the presence of 3,000,000 mulattoes in this country. And this desire for social contact with our people is not confined to the South alone. If there is any doubt upon this subject let the seeker for first-hand information visit any thickly settled Colored section of any of our large communities. There he will see scores of white men in the meeting places and haunts of our people and we are not blind to the motives that bring them among us.

IF WE WERE TO RAISE the same barrier against them that they raise against us, what an outcry there would be! No doubt there will always be more or less friction between the white and Colored people in this country, but the white man ought to at least be consistent. If he does not like us that is his privilege, but he should find a better excuse for the injustice and wrongs perpetrated upon us than the one which prompts him to shield his evil doings behind the skirts of his women.

Official Action Taken at 225th Annual Session of Quakers Against Mob Law

The New York Age

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An official stand condemning the practice of lynching was taken at the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends at their 225th annual session at the old meeting house, Fourth and Arch streets. The subject was introduced by Esther Morton Smith, Quaker, in the women's meeting.

4-12-19

Saran W. Elkinton of Moylan appeared in the men's meeting the same afternoon and announced that Miss Smith "has a concern to talk to the men's meeting about lynching, which is too prevalent and disgraceful; to the end that we go on record and take a positive stand together against it."

Miss Smith, by an unanimous vote, was granted permission to talk on this subject. She declared lynching a great national crime, and that all deeply deplore the nation's shame and disgrace. She said there are 3,000 recorded cases of lynching of the Negro in this country, and added the time had come when more should be done than deplore this practice.

Miss Smith left such an impression on those present that a committee was immediately appointed to name several men to co-operate with the women in steps to abolish lynching. The members of this joint committee will attend the National Conference on Lynching which will be held in New York City on April 15.

THE OUTRAGE AT MOBERLY.

Kansas City Times

The lynching of a Negro at Moberly yesterday was a disgrace to the community and the state. A farmer had been set upon and robbed by four Negroes. Four men "answering the description" were arrested. The mob intended to kill all four, but three escaped.

11—22—19

There is no reason to believe that the courts would not have dealt justly with the men accused of the assault. The lynching was a blow to the orderly administration of justice on which civilized society is based. It was brutalizing and demoralizing to the men who took part in it and to the whole community. What sort of a lesson in citizenship was it to the young men of Moberly? And it must tend to aggravate the race problem in the worst possible way by helping create the feeling among Negroes that they cannot expect fair treatment from their white neighbors.

The Negroes seized by the Moberly mob had not been tried. They had had no chance to show their innocence. Had they been white men they would not have been subjected to mob violence. At a time when race feeling is running high it is imperative that self control be exercised and that conditions be not made worse by giving occasion for the feeling that there is no square deal for the Negro.

The great majority of citizens undoubtedly recognize the value of the honest and industrious Negro. They know he is indispensable in industry, they respect him and intend that he shall be treated justly. It is up to them to see that bands of hotheads do not resort to lawlessness by which innocent Negroes may suffer and which will increase the friction between the races.—Monday Star.

MURDERERS WITH IMPUNITY.

St. Louis Argus

11—21—19

Because they perchanced to be white, and the "white" people of this state have the machinery of the law in their hands, a mob at Moberly, a few days ago, missed lynching four Negroes by a mere chance, which was in the providence of a broken limb of a tree.

According to a press report, the only evidence of guilt of a charge of robbery against these men were that they were strangers in the community. No identification or proof of guilt had been established . . . merely suspects in jail, and the mob spirit grows. All they want: First, that their victim is a Negro; second, that he is in jail or in custody of the so-called officers of the law thus assuring them that their victim is unarmed and divested of every means of defense; then the mob crows, for they know they can then and there lynch, burn or commit any other crime against the peace and dignity of the state with impunity, because they perchance were born white. The officers of the law will not attempt to defend their prisoner because they, too, are of the same stripe of the mob.

Idle words are they which say that these officers did their duty. No honest person capable of reasoning will believe it.

Words of condemnation have come from the leading daily newspapers of St. Louis, which have given us a little consolation. An editorial in the St. Louis Republic, Nov. 18th, rang clear, stating that this lynching was possible only because the victim was a Negro. It read in part as follows:

"The Negro lynched at Moberly was accused, but not convicted, of beating and robbing a farmer. The old, and often false, excuse for lynching Negroes cannot be urged in palliation of the offense committed by the Moberly lynchers. They shot a man for committing an offense for which criminals often suffer severe penalties, but not the death penalty. The only reason this particular man was killed for this particular crime was that he was a Negro. White men commit robbery somewhere in Missouri practically every day in the year, but nobody thinks of hanging them.

The logic which lies behind this deadly discrimination against Negroes has always been beyond the comprehension of men who oppose lynching. We are assured that the Negro is inferior to the white man, a mere child to be humored, patronized and made as useful as possible by white men. But when this irresponsible child commits a crime the same people who insist upon his intellectual inferiority also insist upon his greater criminal responsibility. All kinds of logic, except lynchers' logic, would require mercy for the childlike Negro and punishment for the wise and responsible white man.

It is the duty of the law-abiding people of Randolph County to deal with the Moberly lynchers in a manner that will keep Randolph County's record in the future as clean as Phillips County's record always has been. The Republic has no doubt that this is the intention of the officials and people of Randolph County."

Like the Globe-Democrat and the Post-Dispatch, the Republic deplores such lawlessness and condemns the mob, but these powerful agencies for moulding public sentiment do not offer or take the lead in suggesting a remedy for the future. These editors know where the weak spot is. Are they afraid to touch it? Surely they know that the fault is in the officers of the law. These so-called officers have failed to do their duty. Laxity in the enforcement of the law encourages the mob.

The good white people of Missouri cannot afford to allow a group of its citizens murder a less fortunate group with impunity. Everybody knows that lawlessness breeds disrespect for law. If this kind of thing is allowed to continue, ere long the mobs will be in power.

A casual study of the growth of mob violence and law defiance in this country will show that it received its encouragement in at-

lacking the Negro. Disregard for law and order where the Negro is concerned has been the fertile soil that has given growth to mob violence in America.

A COMPARISON OF LYNCHINGS.

The American press has been making a great deal of comment on the killing, as reported, of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the leaders of the Spartacide movement in Germany. The general tone of these comments does not express either any great horror or sorrow; there is expressed rather a feeling of satisfaction that the violent end of these two agitators indicate that the danger of Bolshevism in Germany has definitely passed away.

In these comments as they related to the internal political condition of Germany we were, of course, interested. We were interested in them as are millions of other Americans who want to get all the light they can on what is going on in Europe. But we were particularly interested in an editorial comment made by one of the leading New York daily newspapers. The part of this editorial which caught our particular interest was the following paragraph:

> This case of lynch law on the streets of Berlin certainly bears striking witness to the intense horror which the Spartacans have evoked against themselves. German editors have long been in the habit of discussing lynch law in America as conclusive evidence that our civilization is on a lower plane than theirs; yet now we have Germans in one of the wealthier and more cultivated sections of Berlin turning out to lynch a woman.

Now, the killing of Rosa Luxemburg by a mob or crowd, as deplorable and brutal as it might have been, cannot in any way be placed in the same class with the lynchings of women in the United States. Germany is in a state of revolution; in fact, of civil war; and it cannot be expected that it will go through that state without deeds of violence and bloodshed. The civil law is in suspense, martial law and physical force are in its place, factions bitterly opposed to each other are striving to impose their will by whatever means they can command, so the taking of human life outside of the due process of law is something to be expected rather than wondered at.

But what about American lynchings of women? They occur at times and in places when and where all of the normal processes of the law and the courts are functioning. There is not a shadow of excuse that can be made for them.

Take the case of the last lynching of women in this country. They were, of course, colored women. No, not women, mere girls. Two sisters, one of them about sixteen and the other about nineteen years of age. They were accused of complicity in the murder of a white physician. Two other victims were lynched at the same time on the same charge; they were young colored men in their early twenties. All four were strung from the girder of an iron bridge.

From the report of this lynching as given in one of the leading white daily papers in the state where the crime took place we learned that the younger girl was about to become a mother. And by reading in between the lines one was able to infer that the white man who was killed was the father of the unborn baby that was lynched. The young men in the case had evidently followed out the course of action laid down by southern gentlemen for their guidance under such conditions.

All of this happened in the state of Mississippi; a state in which the laws are enacted by white men, are interpreted by white men, and executed by white men. The sheriffs are white, the jailers are white, the judges are white, and the jury would have been white. These laws declare life shall not be taken except by due process of established law, and all these officers are sworn to uphold and enforce them. Due process of law on a charge of murder in Mississippi means arrest, imprisonment, a fair and impartial trial before a jury of the defendant's peers, conviction, with the right of appeal, sentence and execution, if found guilty.

All of these laws and all of these agencies for carrying them out were in full operation in the state of Mississippi when this lynching of two colored girls occurred.

We must still make the painful and humiliating confession that a comparison of the lynching of Rosa Luxemburg with the lynchings of women in the United States still leaves German editors free to indulge in the practice of discussing American lynch law in their habitual manner.

prosperity is based on something more than the money spent by the people who come here to get a drink.

His whole statement is an example of the proneness of a man to look around in his own little world and think he is taking in the whole universe. Mr. Bowman spends his life in the atmosphere of the big hotels of New York. He sees the people who come to New York for a good time; he sees them spending large sums of money for pleasure, eating and drinking; he sees them striving in all sorts of ways to get rid of all the money they brought with them and more besides; and Mr. Bowman grows to think that it is only for these reasons that people come to New York at all; what the other two hundred thousand or so come for he does not consider.

National prohibition is a fact. Whether the results will justify it or not we do not know. But we feel reasonable sure of this: the drinking crowds in the New York hotels may vanish, but the hotels will continue to be filled nevertheless, and the old town will go on much about the same as usual.

NO NEED FOR LYNCHING NOW.

The feverish haste made by the Arkansas court at Helena to convict as many Colored men as possible for that regrettable Elaine riot of a few weeks ago, suggests the question, "Why do Southerners blame the slowness of the courts for the increase of lynching?"

Up to date eleven Colored men have been found guilty and sentenced to be electrocuted. The machinery of this Southern court seems to be well-oiled, and functioning most expeditiously.

We have scanned the daily papers, to learn whether one lone white member of that mob which precipitated the riot, has been found guilty; but our search has been fruitless.

Systematically robbed of their earnings by a most brazen form of peonage, the Colored farmers organized to protect the fruits of their labor. To intimidate them—to make it possible to continue the ruthless robbery in their dealings with the farmers, conniving "Crackers" staged that race riot, and the helpless Colored farmers are now paying the penalty. It's an outrage.

But, to get back home—the Southern advocates of lynching, like Senator John Sharpe Williams, will now have to find an excuse other than "the slow process of law in the Southern courts" as a defense of the lynching practice.

Anti-Lynch Law Before Legislature

Tennessee Lawmakers Asked to Guard Public Peace

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 14.—Declaring that the mob spirit is driving from the South the most respectable element, and if not curbed will result in a probable race war, Attorney General G. W. Chamlee (white) announced that an anti-lynching bill had been introduced in the Tennessee legislature asking that the evil practice be abolished by law. The bill states that the sheriff of every county in Tennessee is regarded as the principal conservator of peace, and it is his duty to suppress all affrays, riots, routs, unlawful assemblies, insurrections, mobs and all other breaches of the peace. The bill further states that in the event the sheriff permits a mob to take from his custody a prisoner, the sheriff shall forfeit his office and the right thereupon shall be vested in the governor to appoint his successor.

Citizens Must Help

The refusal of citizens to aid the sheriff in establishing peace when a mob has formed also carries with a penalty. The disregard of the sheriff's pleas for help during a period of mob violence is considered a felony. The penalty of taking part in a lynching is a term of not less than 10 years or more than 21 years in prison. Any person who conspires to lynch is deemed guilty of high felony.

To Arm Prisoner

The most effective weapon contained in the bill to scatter the lynchers is found in section 5, which reads: "That all cases where a prisoner may be in jail or in the custody of the sheriff, that it shall be lawful for the sheriff, in order to prevent the mob from removing a prisoner from his custody and lynching such a prisoner, to arm said prisoner with weapons of defense while in jail to the end that such prisoner may be able to protect himself."

(Attorney General Chamblee's letter to the Defender will be found on another page in this issue.)

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ATLANTA PROTESTS AGAINST ATTACK ON JEWS IN POLAND—SILENT ON NEGRO POGROMS AT HOME

Atlanta Independent

At a rousing mass meeting at the Atlanta theater, resolutions were passe against the great massacre of Jews in Poland and other countries. It wa voted to send a copy of these resolutions to the president, who is in Par and members of congress. 6-14-1919

In this meeting were Jews and Christians alike. This was as it shou be, but the Independent regrets to state that a worse persecution is goi on right here at our doors—colored men and women are being lynched for the mere disputing of another man's word. It is no unusual thing to wa up the next morning and read in the papers where some colored man or woman has been strung up to the limb of a blackjack tree or telegraph pole. And the worse thing about it, it is always done by "unknown parties." Many times it is done in broad daylight. There have been instances when the victims were taken from the court rooms where they were being tried and hung in the court house square.

We think charity should begin at home—that it is just as heinous and barbarous to lynch and burn at the stake human beings at home as it is to massacre them abroad.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of Ponce de Leon Baptist church, sounded the true keynote when he said:

"Democracy can not longer go forward as long as the world countenances lynch law and persecution, whether it be in Poland or Georgia. Never has the world faced such a critical hour, nor the drama of human history been threatened with such a terrible climax."

These words are worth their weight in gold. They have the true American ring. They are words that were inspired from heaven. We can never have a democratic government in the true sense of the term until every man shall have his day in court, and shall be dealt with, not according to his race or creed, but upon the eternal principle of justice. Holy writ wel says: "First cast the beam out of thine own eye, then canst thou see clearly how to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

America, first of all, should be fair and just to all of her citizens—black and white alike. She can not, with a clear conscience and clean hands, preach against persecution and mistreatment of citizens of other countries when she is doing the same thing, or even worse at home. It is all right enough for the citizens of Atlanta to pass resolutions protesting against the persecution of Jews in Poland and other countries, but it would be infinitely better if they would even go a step further in protesting against mob law, lynchings and burnings here at home; for the world will not take us seriously, knowing that we are telling them to do one thing and we are practicing another.

No one sympathizes with the persecuted Jews, and for that matter, all other down-trodden and oppressed races more than the Negro, but it does seem that our neighbors should be consistent and that they should go into court with clean hands; for, "He who would have equity, must do equity." What righteous indignation did the following atrocities arouse in our neighbors, committed right here under their noses: The lynching of the old colored woman, sixty years or better at Leary, Calhoun county, Georgia? The murdering of many men and especially the disemboweling of the colored woman at Valdosta and the tearing into shreds of her unborn child? What word of protest against the almost daily outrages in outlandish Early county? What word of reproach against dragging behind an automobile and the final burning of Will Richards in Warren county? What word against the lynching of poor George Washington at Milan, Ga., who was upward of seventy years of age? What protest of the torture of the poor Negro soldier at Sylvester, Ga.? What word of protest against the outrage right here under the shadow of the capitol, when a Negro soldier, recuperating at a base hospital from wounds received in France, was bludgeoned over the head with a baseball bat for simply asking for permissoin to buy a cold drink to quench his thirst?

These are only a few of the brutalities occurring almost daily in the state of Georgia. Now, why travel far away into Poland to have your souls wrought up by atrocities committed there, when far more hideous atrocities are being perpetrated right here at our doors? The whole thing presents a Punic faith—bewailing atrocities abroad and committing like atrocities at home.

The old adage, "physician, heal thyself," is looking our neighbors squarely in the face like a dying calf. Let us get our own house in order at home if we would have the world believe that we are in good faith when we fight under the banner of "making the world safe for democracy."

The Observer was loathe to believe that sentiment in Texas favors mob violence, but the failure of the late state legislature to enact drastic anti-lynch laws proves beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt or conjecture that Texas, the largest State in the Union, is in hearty sympathy and accord with mobocratic demonstrations and thus we are forced to look to outside sources for protection of our life and property. Is this what Mr. Wilson calls "making the world safe for democracy?" The Houston Observer

GOVERNOR GARDNER AND THE MOBS.

Louisville Argus

A little more than ten days ago, law and order broke down in this state when a mob publicly lynched a man for the mere crime of "suspected robbery." The Louisville Argus

Because the victim was a Negro, the meting out of summary punishment by a mob no doubt, seemed the right thing to do in the eyes of Governor Frederick Gardner, as he has persistently refused to say a word in defense of law and order. 11-28-19.

A murderer and robber was lynched in this state about nine months ago (White) and the Governor and the Attorney General offered every possible assistance to the local authorities in helping to run down and punish the perpetrators of the crime. But in this case, where the alleged crime was not great, the Governor has refused to raise his voice. Surely the Governor could have made at least the formal stereotyped statement that the State stood for law and order, or promised an investigation or offered the State's aid. None of these he did so far as we have been able to learn.

The local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. appealed to him, but he has maintained his silence.

If Governor Gardner does not realize the danger of assenting to mob violence in this State, the people have made a grave blunder in electing him chief executive of the State. Yet, on the other hand, if he understands just what it means to turn the State over to mob violence, and has by his silence given his consent and approval of the action of the mob at Moberly, he should be impeached in office for he has no regard for his official oath.

Personally, we have in the past had a high regard for the Governor, and had thought him to be a man of high standing, broad and comprehensive in his views on public questions and to say the least, we never even suspected him of acquiescing or assenting to mob rule in this State in any form, but his action in the Moberly mob case "shows him up," just the caliber he is.

Perhaps he is playing the game of politic and is catering to th "Red" element to send him to Congress. Poor misguided Governor, can't he read the signs of the times? Doesn't he know that the people are opposing the Reds everywhere?

However, since he has been so silent on such an important issue as between good government and lawlessness, and inasmuch as he ha chosen the latter, it is no matter for him that he has brought hi political career to an end.

The people in this State await the chance to rebuke him for hi short sightedness by returning him to his private business, and it the hope of the writer that he will make enough coffins to bury the mob (Reds) in this State.

Have Right to Organize to Prevent Lynching.

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Coatsville Citizens Were Determined to Prevent Another Lynching at Any Cost.

7-14-19

Coatesville, Pa., July 14.—In habeas corpus proceedings for the release of Charles Venie and Thomas Morgan, colored, the Chester County Court decided today that for persons to assemble for the purpose of preventing a lynching, was not attempting to incite to riot, and therefore the prisoners were released. Others who are out on bail include Harry Thompson, Esther Green, Fred Jackson, Wayman Harris, Leon Coston, all colored.

On the evening of July 6, a supposed colored man in army uniform attacked 15-year-old Esther Hughes, white, and later a wild rumor gained circulation that the man who had been captured was in the lock-up and was going to be taken out and lynched. Following the rumor the colored population, up in arms, congregated in the northwest section, and an advance guard had been sent to the city lock-up. Some carried baseball bats, others cue sticks. The police arrested these colored persons, there being three women in the delegation. Later at the instance of Mayor Swing warrants were issued for the active colored men.

The Negroes, backed by a civic league among themselves, declared that their people meant no harm, but simply didn't propose to stand aside and have a repetition of what occurred here some years ago. Since the habeas corpus proceedings a different complexion has been put on the entire matter and the cases of the men out on bail are likely to be dropped.

DYER INTRODUCES ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IN CONGRESS.

The Louisville Leader 7-26-19

Among the bills introduced in the United States House of Representatives last week were two by Congressman L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, in the interest of Negroes. The first is designed to publish the names of those who resort to or connive at mob law. It provides that anyone who participates in a lynching shall be liable to prosecution for murder in any district court of the United States; that a county in which a lynching occurs

shall be penalized from $5,000 to $10,000, the money to go to the dependents of the person put to death and that the state or municipal officers who fail to use their efforts to prevent a lynching, who neglect to prosecute lynchers or who permit mobs to take prisoners from their custody shall be subject to Federal prosecution. The penalty is fixed at imprisonment for five years, a $5000 fine, or both.

Mr. Dyer also introduced a bill providing for a commission of which he would be a member to obtain designs for a monument to the memory of the Negroes who have fought for the United States.

LYNCHERS OF NEGRO SCORED BY GOVERNOR

12-30-19

Raleigh, N. C., December 29.—The whole power of the state will be exerted to apprehend the lynchers of the negro, Powell Green, in Franklinton Saturday night, declared Governor Bickett. The lynching took place in Governor Bickett's home county and is the second within the year in that county.

A coroner's jury examined six witnesses but failed to implicate anyone in the lynching. It develped, however, that the chief of police of Franklinton was holding the negro when he shot R. M. Brown, the white man whose slaying led to the lynching. The jury will continue its inquest Tuesday.

"The whole state is shocked and humiliated by this horrible outrage on our laws," said the governor.

"Such deeds put to open shame our boasted white civilization and make the name of southern chivalry a by-word and a reproach. It is true that the crime committed was an atrocious one, for he shot down without cause and without provocation one of the best citizens of Franklinton. This naturally aroused great indignation, but it affords no semblance of excuse for a mob taking the law into its own hands.

"The negro, above all others, is entitled to the protection of the law. He has no voice in the making of the law. He has no hand in its execution. All the power and all the processes of the law are in the hands of white men. And yet this mob savagely denied to a helpless negro prisoner the right to go before a white judge and a white jury jury and receive a white man's justice. The sad truth is that the men who did this negro to death gave way to the same barbarous and brutish passions that made the negro shoot down his victim without cause.

"The members of that mob crucified the elementary principles of justice for which white men have fought and bled and died through a thousand years. They have assaulted the very citadel of our civilization and all the power of the state will be exerted to apprehend them and make them suffer the full penalty of the law."

Governor Bickett announced he would offer a reward of $400 for each man apprehended and convicted of participation in the lynching.

THE DOOM OF THE LYNCHERS

Ed Jornson lay down on the County Bridge Floor,
Having swung so high he could swing no more,
His lynchers fell asleep with troubled brain,
And dreamed they were riding ona hell-bound train.

Chattanooga Defender

The engine with blood was red and damp,
And brilliantly lit with a gasoline lamp,
For fuel, an imp was shoveling bones,
While the furnace rang with a thousand groans.

6-6-19

The boiler was filled with a woman's tears,
And the devil himself was the engineer,
The passengers made such a motley crew—
No church members, atheist, Gentile or Jew.

The train dashed on at an awful pace,
And a hot wind scorched all hands and face,
Wilder and wilder the country grew,
And faster and faster the engine flew.

Louder and louder the thunders crashed,
And brighter and brighter the lightning flashed,
Hotter and hotter the air became,
'Till the flesh was burned by the lynchers from his quivering frame.

Now in the distance arose such a yell—
"Ha! Ha!" croaked the devil, 'we're now nearing hell!"
Then—Oh! how the passengers shrinked in their pain,
And begged for the devil to stop the lynching train.

But he capered about, and sang in his glee,
And laughed and joked at their agony,
My faithful friends, you have done my work,
And the devil can never a pay-day shirk.

You have lynched the weak, and robbed the poor,
And the starving brother turned from your door,
You have laid up gold where the canker rusts,
And given free vent to your fleshly lusts.

You have justice scorned, and corruption sown,
And trampled the laws of Tennessee down;
You have drank and rioted, lynched and lied,
And rocked at God, in your hell-born pride.

You have paid full fare, so I'll carry you through,
For it's only just you should get your due,
Why, the laborr always expects his hire,
So I'll land you safe in the lake of fire.

"Where your flesh shall roast in the flames that roar,
And my imps torment you forever more,"
Then the lynchers awoke with an agonized cry,
Their souls lost in Hell, and the flames raging high.

LYNCHINGS CONTINUE

Eastern News 5-5-19

The Sociological Congress that met in our city last week left us enthused and our spirits heightened by many good sayings which point to the betterment of conditions for the Negro, especially in the South, and very strong were the condemnations of lynching, and so earnest were they that we almost believed they were voicing the sentiments of the whole Southland. Only a day or two was sufficient however, to show us how mistaken we were. The first news was from Vicksburg, Miss., the leading city of that state, which told of a barbarous lynching with a crowd of a thousand or more participating. We did not want to judge too harshly or quickly, but the next day Georgia was heard from with a similar story. The same old excuse of overpowering the officers was in evidence. It is evident that the preachings of the Sociological Congress have not yet reached the elements that make lynching possible, two of which stand out prominent; the low class whites who lead these orgies and the officers of the law in these localities who do not use stern enough measures to curb this lawless element. These parties can always be stopped by a few well directed bullets and afterwards a jail sentence will be the cure to stop lynching in any community. This must be a companion to Sociological Congresses if we must have results.

Georgia's Governor Wants Lynching Probed

10-16-19

Eastern News

New York, Oct. 10.—The governors of Georgia, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and Indiana are included in a list of citizens who have written to United States Senators endorsing the Curtis resolution for a Congressional investigation of lynching in this country, according to announcement made today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The list of endorsers includes Charles W. Eliot, President-Emeritus of Harvard; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Jacob H. Shiff, Bishops J. S. Flipper, of Atlanta; James H. Darlington, of Harrisburg; William A. Quayle, of St. Louis; Philip Rhinelander, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Nicholson, of Chicago; William A. Leonard, of Ohio; J. R. Bingham, Acting Vice-Chairman of the Mississippi Welfare League; Senators McCormick, of Illinois, and Capper, of Kansas; Rabbis J. E. Haynes and Stephen S. Wise, and Charles F. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University.

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"CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST"

The editor of The Informer has vigorously contended, both i
rticles and speeches, that the spirit of lynch-law and anarch
would prove a boomerang; that to all mobocratic and anarchisti
ctions there would also be reactions, predicating his argumen
on the undeniable and imperishable law of retribution.

The Holy Book declares that "whatsoever a man soweth, that
shall he also reap." This is not only true as it affects the individu-
al man, but it is likewise true concerning races and nations.

Did not America pay during the civil war for the institution of
human slavery?

Has not the proud and imperial government of Germany paid
dearly for her folly, autocracy and ruthless barbarity?

Search the record of all nations in both sacred and secular his-
ory and you will discover that where they sowed to the wind they
eaped the whirlwind. There is no exception to this unyielding,
unchanging, inexorable law of God.

A few months ago all the civilized world was horrified and
mortified when a mob of hill-billies and roughnecks burned a
olored American at the stake on the public square at Hillsboro,
Texas, and that after the court had assessed the death penalty up-
on the poor and unfortunate man for an alleged homicide.

The newspapers broke forth into tirades and invectives and
many were hopeful that the act, as brutal and barbarous as it
was, would serve towards stimulating the Texas legislature in the
passage of the then proposed more stringent and drastic anti-
ynch bill. This the legislature absolutely refused to do and thus
he seed of moboeracy and anarchy found a more fertile and salu-
brious field.

A few days after the Hillsboro outrage a white man in Arkansas
illed a white girl and then committed suicide. Having res
Hillsboro pastime and having no colored citizen at hand
rticular time to serve as a victom, a mob of enraged "ci
ook the dead man's body and burned it at the stake.

Talk about your German atrocities and brutality, where in the
nnals of history can crimes be enacted that compare at leas
vorably with the acts of mobs in dear old "democratic America,"
ho is now engaged in the task of giving the other nations of the
orld, who are mob-free, lessons in conducting a model govern-
ent? Smiles!

Chickens may roam far away from home and perchance may
pend a few days and nights in other barnyards, but eventually
ey will come home to roost. This is one of the fundamental laws
f the barnyard.

Every time a bunch of hoodlums are permitted to wreak out
heir bestiality and brutality upon poor and defenseless colored
itizens, just that often are the same brutes and beasts being
ensed, empowered and encouraged to practice that same game
pon members of the white race.

It is utter folly to even believe or presume that lynching of col-
red citizens can go unpunished and unchallenged and then other
civil groups be safe and secure.

This spirit of tolerance towards and condoning of the mobo-
ratic demonstrations has not only served as an incentive to na-
ve white Americans, who originated the damnable and despicable
ctice, but it has encouraged the radical foreign element within
orders and thus today America is teeming with all kinds of
but all striving towards the same goal, i. e., that of destroy-
he Republic.

Last week a white man was lynched in Springfield, Mo., right
the court house yard and despite the fact that the guilty cul-
prits were well k[illegible] been made or hardly will
be made.

May Day witnessed the launching of the terroists' campaign
in America and bombs were sent broadcast over the country to
high officials, resulting in injury to some; while Cleveland, Ohio,
was the scene of a bloody disturbance.

Seeing that both lynching and anarchy (and they are both
identical) were looked upon favorably in "democratic America,"
these anarchists made further attempts upon the lives of high gov-
ernment officials during this week and almost succeedd in some
of their ventures.

Who is to blame for this deplorable condition of affairs? It is
the American policy of indulgence and tolerance shown mobbists
and their ilk and if any of the high officials are assassinated, a
members of this tolerant and indulging group, they will be re
sponsible for their own deaths.

If a man encourages his dog to bite everybody that passes him,
it invariably happens that the selfsame dog will at some time bite
either his owner-trainer or some member of that family.

When the dog commits this unkind act, which has been a part
of his curriculum, would the dog or the tutor be responsible? Why
punish the dog for putting into execution the lessons taught him
by his master?

There is an old saying of our forbears that "the tray will turn;"
and it seems that many of them are living to see that day. Fo
verily the tray is turning in America and the end is not yet.

Let those in authority, both legislative, judicial and executive,
the molders of public sentiment and the custodians of the laws
of the land, who have heretofore winked at, tolerated and encour-
aged mob-violence, anarchy, other injustices and inequalities,
bear in mind the barnyard adage, "Chickens will come home to
roost."

MOB TACTICS THE SAME

The South has long declared in describing its attitude
toward the colored race that they only dealt with the individual
guilty Negro, while the North wreaked its vengeance on the
whole race. However, the South has fallen a few pegs, for only
last week at Corbin, Ky., the whole colored inhabitants amount-
ing to two or three hundred, were gathered and driven from the
city by train and by foot. Such is contrary to our boasted sys-
tem. The excuse offered was that a few criminals were among
them and these had violated the law. The mob is not different
either North or South, their tactics are the same and we find no
honor place for them. They are lawless and should be sup-
pressed with vigor.

When one considers the light sentences meted out by white
juries to white men for murdering white women in Texas, it is
nothing to marvel at when the Texas legislature refuses to pass
stringent legislation to abolish or reduce lynching to a minimum,
whose chief victims are colored Americans. In fact, it is the cus-
tom of the South to place too light a valuation upon human life.
where the murderers are tried before the alumni of the "school of
might makes right."

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CULLINGS OBSERVED BY

The Georgian, a daily paper of our
city, which makes such strong pro-
tests against lawlessness and claims
to be so unalterably opposed to lynch
law and crime of every nature, have
been eloquently silent on an alleged
crime committed in DeKalb county
about two weeks ago.

A white man by the name of Dav
Smith, as our information goes, i
charged with raping a little eight
year-old Negro girl near Decatur
This white man is in jail in DeKalb
county ad held without bond, so far
as we know. We do not remember
having seen this news item in the
Georgian, and we know of our own
personal knowledge that it had the
information.

The Constitution and the Journal
thanked the spectator for the informa-
tion and said they would use it. The
Georgian stated positively that it did
not like to hear such things and that
it was against the policy of that pa-
per to publish crimes of that nature.

The public is just as much entitled
to know when a white man commits
rape on a black girl as it is when a
black man commits rape on a white
girl; and the white press is violating
its obligation to the public when it
undertakes to suppress news by its
failure to publish it.

Then, it does not do the white man
any good. It does not help the white
race to hide its crime any more than
it helps the Negro race to expose
theirs.

Race Legislation.

Just before the legislature adjourn
ed, some "cracker" representativ
from a backwoods county introduced
bill in the Georgia legislature to mak
it unlawful for a Negro man to carr
a pistol unless he paid five dollars, o
some amount, to register, and fift
dollars a year license. This law wa
not to apply to white men, but to Ne
groes only. Fortunately the bill die
a-bornin', so far as our informatio
goes; but it goes on to show the at
titude of the average Georgia legis
lator. They do not seem to have don
their duty or to have met the situa
tion unless they introduce some bil
to humiliate the Negro and to limit
him in the discharge of his duties and
the enjoyment of his political and civil
rights. One-half of the time of south-
ern legislatures is lost in trying to
circumscribe the possibilities and use-
fulness of the Negro. Very little leg-
islation is introduced to improve his
opportunities or to widen his sphere
of usefulness.

But in spite of the handicaps placed
upon him by those who would retard
his progress, he is steadily making
permanent and constructive progress.

The white man has not as yet learned sense enough to know that he can not degrade the Negro without degrading himself; that he can not hold the Negro down industrially, economically and politically without, in a degree, limiting and curtailing his own usefulness and possibilities.

In the Criminal World.

"De leader" of the so-called loyal Odd Fellows, well known around town for breaking the law and writing scurrilous and scandalous articles, was in durance vile last week for lying and was sentenced by His Honor, Judge McClellan, for contempt of court, he having made false statements to the court with reference to summoning several witnesses in a peace warrant case which he brought against William West.

A few days previously it seemed that William West had cut "de leader's" throat in the street for cheating him out of seventy-five dollars in a bond transaction. "De leader" became suddenly alarmed and had West put under a peace warrant and he took the liberty to subpoena his own witnesses. It appeared from the evidence that he did not subpoena the witnesses, but represented to the judge that he had. The court ruled the witnesses for disobeying his honor, but upon investigation it was ascertained that "de leader" had not subpoenaed the witnesses but had lied to the court. The court adjudged him in contempt, fined him twenty-five dollars or twenty days in jail. So, "de leader" joins his chief follower—the bogus District Grand Master—who is under indictment for perjury in 1917.

ANOTHER FLAGRANT EXAMPLE OF LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA

An outbreak of mob violence more atrocious than usual, occurred near Lilian, Ga., in Telfair count, May 24 two white men are said to have invaded the Negro section of the town and threatened several families. According to one report they were seeking Negro women.

Berry Washington, a Negro, 72 years old, came out of his house with a shotgun and after an altercation there was an exchange of shots in which one of the white men was killed. Washington surrendered and was put in jail in a nearby town. Two days later he was taken out of jail by a mob, hanged to a post and then shot.

A particularly ugly feature of the affair is the charge made in an Atlanta newspaper that an official of Telfair county tried to keep news of the lynching out of print, on the ground that publication would make it more difficult to arrest members of the mob. There seems to have been some connivance between the authorities and the mob, or a shameful indifference, since it was not until a few days ago that the lynching became widely known.

However, the governor of Georgia has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers and a physician of Atlanta, whose family home was in Telfair county, has added $500. The prompt and effective way in which Governor Kilby dealt with the Bay Minette lynchers should commend itself to Governor Dorsey of Georgia, even though the victim in this case was a Negro and the man lynched at Bay Minette was white. There should be no distinction made.

The aged Negro, from all appearances, was simply trying to defend his home against white ruffians. He surrendered and trusted himself to that protection which the law presumably gives to all citizens, white or black. Because Washiington was a Negro he was taken out and lynched and there is no evidence that an attempt was made by those in authority to protect him.

With such outrages of frequent occurrence in the Southern states we might as well quit talking about the horrors of Bolshevism in Russia and lawlessness in Mexico until we put our own house in order.—Birmingham Age-Herald, July 28.

No truer utterance can be made regarding these ruffians raped up in white skin than is here made by the Birmingham Age-Herald. The statement might be considered late coming, but it is not too late to do good, and there will be no change in this situation until these molders of sentiment, these institutions of thought and opinion, begin to assert themselves in the unmistakable way as is here done by the Birmingham Age-Herald. What had Berry Washington done that he should be murdered? Had he interfered with any white woman? No, he had only checked up a few lawless animals who were interfering with colored women. Uncle Washington, 72 years of age, is dead. He lived much of his life as a slave. He lived, no doubt, the balance of it as a subject. He died for a noble cause—the protection of womanhood. Though a slave and a subject citizen, he exercised the highest principles of citizenship. He put himself in the hands of the law. He did the best he could. Angels could do no more. A race without virtue is dead. We must maintain that principle, regardless of our fate.

Uncle Washington, whose ancestry is only 300 years from barbarism and sixty years from slavery, developed in him in this time the principles and manhood of a race of more than 2,000 years of civilization. God forbid that the white man who enjoys perfect freedom will permit these practices to continue on a helpless people, who have stood by the nation in every crisis, who stood by the South when it meant something to be loyal; yes, when the South could not protect herself. No doubt this very Negro, who wears the name of some white slave owner, stood by the fair women of the South, and his loyalty was not questioned. Can the white man forget or will he refuse to remember. If he happened to go wrong in after years he was led by an element of white men who could not lead him now, and certainly not for the same purpose. The whites of Georgia, by every lawful method, should rise up and avenge this murder and the Negroes of Georgia should lend every assistance possible.

Senator Curtis Urges Strict Investigation

New York, Sept. 26.—An investigation by the United States Senate into race riots and lynching throughout the United States is provided for in a resolution introduced by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, it was announced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Association unreservedly endorses the resolution and urges every colored man and woman in the country who desires better relations between the white and colored races to write to his or her senator, urging action on the resolution.

It reads as follows:

66TH CONGRESS
1st Session

S. RES. 189
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
September 22, 1919.

Mr. Curtis submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolution

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed at as early a date as possible, by subcommittee, to investigate the race riots in the city of Washington, District of Columbia and other cities in the United States and to investigate lynchings which have occurred in different parts of the United States, and to ascertain as far as possible the causes for such race riots and lynchings, and report what remedy or remdies should be employed to prevent the recurrence of the same; said subcommittee shall have power to have meetings in any part of the United States, to call and examine witnesses, to examine papers and to take such action as may be necessary to secure the facts.

Two Ways To Stop Lynching

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 10.—During a recent discussion of mob violence a Kentucky Presbyterian preacher gave the following facts, which he vouched for as coming within his personal experience within the last two or three years.

The first case was of a woman, a emmber of his church, assaulted and murdered by a Negro one Saturday evening. The criminal was caught and spirited off to a neighboring county's jail; but preparations were on foot for a raid on the jail and a lynching Sunday night. In the town where the horror occurred the ministers, including the woman's pastor, conferred. They all preached that morning on the Christian's duty to uphold the law; and after the services they went to work among their men members. Those rallied to them in such fashion that the mob died a-borning. The Negro was tried and legally executed.

In the second case the victim was a child whose widowed mother employed the Negro on her farm. Hundreds gathered to plan the search, and a burning afterward. The mother was with her child's body when the Negro entered the room and prayed for her protection; he had hidden in her house when the men began to come.

She took him to the attic, and then went out to her neighbors and so besought them to keep their hands from blood that they promised her to let the law take its course. She then gave the Negro up; and he, like the other, was dealt with by the law.

"It gave me," said the man who told the story, "a new conception of the power of Christ over the human heart."

THE ANTI-LYNCH CAMPAIGN

Call has been issued for a national conference to take steps against lynching and lawlessness in the United States. The meeting is to be held in eNw York Ma 5, and is reported to have the support of 120 prominent American citizens, eight of whom are residents of southern states.

Among the signers of the call are five governors, Attorney General Palmer, Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes, Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and several senators. With the backing of such distinguished persons the conference is given most excellent endorsement and promises to at least command considerable attention.

Just what steps those instituting the movement have in mind for minimizing lawlessness and lynchings is not given out. Perhaps they have no definite ideas and look to the conference for a program. In any event it will do no harm and may result in much good to gather together a large number of clear-thinking people for a discussion of these subjects, and especially a discussion of lynching. The organization would have much better chances to accomplish something centering its efforts upon the subject of lynching than by attempting a campaign against general lawlessness. A campaign against general lawlessness would not be amiss, it could do no harm, but let it be hoped the chief movement will be directed against something specific. To minimize lynching is a big task alone.

This is a movement in which every southern state should show an active interest. The south is not proud of its lynching record. The good people of the south are opposed strictly to mob violence and welcome any measures that will reduce its popularity. The conference to be held in New York, in fact, is of more interest to the south than any other section of the country because the south leads all other sections in lynchings.

It is a terrible thought that in the past thirty years there have been 3,216 lynchings in the United States. Two thirds of this number were Negroes.

In 1918 67 persons were lynched in the United States, 63 of these being Negroes and practically all of the lynchings in the south.

Tennessee is bending all egorts to reduce its lynching record and should be glad to co-operate in any good movement. Governor Roberts' interest in the subject is intense and his presence at the conference possibly would result in considerable good.—Knoxville, (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune.

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Discussions.

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HEATHEN, HELLISH HILLSBORO'S HORROR.

A few years ago the little town of Waco, Texas, situated on the Brazos, in the central part of the State, horrified and shocked the civilized world by taking a prisoner away from the authorities after the death penalty had been assessed upon him and publicly burned an American at the stake. For this act The Observer has dubbed Waco "Barbecueville." 1-23-19

In that vast crowd of mobocrats and hellocrats were some pro-Germans from heathen and hellish Hillsboro and infamous and iniquitous Itasca, a one-horse village near the former town, who, no doubt, ate some of the barbecued race man and they were so delighted with the deliciousness of his body that they have been longing ever since for more barbecued colored people.

The Observer says that they were and are pro-Germans, because it cannot conceive of the idea that real, genuine American white people would indulge in such orgies of savagery and barbarism. Really, the much maligned Hun was not able to pull off any stunt during war on avowed enemies that equals the latest stunt at heathen and hellish Hillsboro, better known as "Cannibal Hill." Its only precedent was the Waco disgrace.

Coming right on the heels of the lynching of a colored man near Shreveport, La., and being enacted after the court, with all white faces presiding and rendering decisions, had declared that that which it was not able to bestow was to be taken, i. e., his life, this Texas incident forever places the lie upon Woodrow Wilson and his democratic party's slogan and preachment of "making the world safe for democracy."

Undoubtedly Texas and other Southern mobocratic states are not of or included in the world, since they are not safe for their own citizens, but on the other hand persist in trying to out-Hun the Huns, and they appear to be leading by many lengths.

Almost simultaneously with the "Cannibal Hill" barbarity and heartless cruelty, President Wilson, three thousand miles away from home, was proclaiming to the French senate that a "new world is coming into life." We would to God that he will imbibe some of the French spirit of justice and fairness while over there and espouse it as vigorously at home upon his return as he has "worldwide democracy," "equality," "justice," etc., abroad.

The pity of the affair is that American citizens will permit Teutonic propagandists to continue their insidious games. Having lost in the field of battle the Huns have not abated their efforts to scatter seeds of internal strife and revolution wherever possible.

These exponents of Prussian "kultur" know what a decisive part in the great world conflict the colored American performed and they know full well the black American's devotion, fealty and love to Old Glory, and now to "get even" with Uncle Sam for the part he played in crushing the autocratic and militaristic machine of the fatherland, these Huns seek every opportune occasion to array the races against each other and precipitate racial clashes and iinternal disturbances. And the sad part about this and other similar disgraceful and damnable affairs is, that the best white people of the community will stand by with folded hands and by their silence condone such cruelties, barbarities and injustices.

Is there any man so stupid and senseless as to believe tha there was not in that vast audience of participants, spectator and tolerators at "Cannibal Hill" one man or woman or child whose heart did not grow heavy as the life of a human being already condemned by law to death, was so inhumanly and brutally sniffed out by a bunch of cutthroats, hill-billies and cowards?

In Sunday's Houston Post there appeared an article from a white woman of Ellendale, Tenn., which is a burning, yet truthful, invective against the South and its mob-violence attitude. We herewith reproduce it verbatim:

> Ellendale, Tenn., January 15.—I do not agree with your lynching editorial. I do not believe public sentiment in the South is against lynching. Enlightened public sentiment may be, but enlightened public sentiment is in the minority. The majority of people in the South favor lynching and wink at lynchers. One of the most surprised people I ever saw was a dairyman whom I ceased patronizing because he had taken part in a lynching. He thought he had been doing a public duty!
>
> The trouble is we are all cowards. Little is said or done against a lynching beforehand, even though all know it is imminent. After it is over pulpits and newspapers break into a pyrotechnical display of indignation. That, of course (pardon me), isn't worth a damn. We don't try to stop the lynching. We are afraid.
>
> The remedy, I suppose, is by way of education. We don't know how unenlightened we are in the South until we travel through other parts of the country. Newspapers could help by constantly ridiculing mobs. Ridicule is hard to stand up under. Mark Twain said a mob was made up of cowards. That is, of course, true. A mob merely does in mass what each member is too cowardly to do alone.
>
> But we shall have to work before the lynching, and not after. Mobs know that we secretly approve of them. Yours for the abolition of lynching,
>
> IRENE BROWN JENKINS.

In the language of Bre'r Jones, "De truth dun kum at las.'" The civilized world in general and the colored race in particular are not looking to this riffraff and hoi polloi element for the betterment of conditions and the abolition of mob-violence, but they are holding the leading white citizens (i. e., bankers, lawyers, educators, journalists, publicists, business men and women, ministers, judges, governors and others of high standing and repute) responsible for these deplorable and dastardly incidents.

If the better class of white people can not suppress and hold under subjection this lawless and irresponsible element—red-handed bolsheviki—then the white man's civilization is a rank and dismal failure and is going as straight to the junk yard as a bee martin to his hole. And all the patching up and doctoring of human genius cannot save it, for the law of retribution is slow, but sure.

Germany's mad and sad rush and her present plight is due to her autocratic attitude and arrogant and haughty spirit and

aving sown the wind she naturally had to reap the whirlwind. nd history, both secular and sacred, is pregnant with similar ates befalling other cities, empires and nations. Let those people who endeavor to defy and bully Jehovah beware lest they come o destruction when they least expect.

The Associated Press report of the Hillsboro horror stated hat the filing of notice of appeal by the defendant's counsel enraged residents of the Itasca neighborhood present" and they immediately "organized a mob and took the law into their own hands," and thus again was the Lone Star Commonwealth and the Republic disgraced and placed before the civilized nations as the most eminent exponent of hypocrisy and insincerity; while German propagandists scored another victory for their abdicated kaiser and erstwhile imperial lord.

The Observer does not attempt to discuss the guilt or innocence of Mr. Bragg Williams, who was the victim of the savagery and brutality of heathen and hellish Hillsboro. He was defended by white attorneys and since white is white the whole world round and in view of the fact that these white lawyers asked for a new trial, there must have been something shaky or doubtful about the convicted man's guilt.

The State pulled a "bone head" by not transferring the prisoner to a place of safe keeping after sentence had been passed upon him or it should have kept the force of Texas rangers on duty, as during the trial. The lynch spirit was well known and it looks, from this angle, like a deliberate and programmed delivery of the prisoner to the mob, just like the Galveston and other Texas and Southern lynchings.

Coming as it does at a time when the race has begun an agitation in the State for more drastic anti-lynch legislation and enforcement of the same and during the absence of the chief magistrate of the Nation, who is telling other nations how to operate model countries (while his own is in very bad order), the heathen, hellish Hillsboro horror will afford the authorities of Hill County, Governor William Pettus Hobby and the State legislature an excellent opportunity to show to the world just how the custodians of the public weal and welfare of this State consider such barbarous, inhuman and atrocious incidents.

There is a way of ascertaining the entire personnel of the mob, for the act was committed during the early afternoon and on the public square of "Cannibal Hill." Every guilty culprit and murderer should be brought to justice and if this is not done it will not be long before another community, somewhere in Bam, pulls off a similar or worse stunt. But it is impossible to stage one worse or more brutal.

It will be remembered that Paris, Tex., was the first town in America to burn a colored man at the stake, but even in that case the court had not passed sentence upon him like was done in the "Barbecueville" and "Cannibal Hill" incidents.

As soon as a crime is committed of a heinous, atrocious or even petty nature, in Dixie, the white South immediately charges it to the colored race and any race man or woman is sufficient to satisfy the passions and beastly appetites of these hellocrats and mobocrats.

We are reminded of an incident which transpired in Palestine, Texas, some few years ago, in which the life of an innocent colored man was barely saved, as through the aid of the cashier of the colored bank there he was able to prove an alibi.

He was a printer and had recently gone to that city to follow the "art preservative." A few days after his arrival an attempt at rape was made upon a young white woman there in her back yard and of course, it was a "burly, black 'nigger.'" Being a stranger in that town the officers nabbed him and when he was carried before this young white woman who was prostrate in bed because of the ordeal (?) through which she had gone, after remarking that "his head looks something like the 'nigger's'," she feigned fainting and waved the colored printer and the posse out of her room.

A mob was beginning to gather when the colored printer got in touch with some of the leading race people of the city, being aided by the sheriff and proved that he was at work when the alleged crime was committed. It later developed that the rapist was her white lover and when they were almost caught in the act, after giving him time to jump the fence and escape, she gave the alarm. Needless to say that no other arrest was ever made for that "rape."

And the Palestine case is not without parallel in the history of the South, for many innocent and harmless colored people have fallen victims to Judge Lynch's infamous and abominable court for no other reason than that they were possessors of ebony skins. **IN THE SOUTH IT IS A CRIME TO BE BLACK.**

The colored race asks for no immunity from the law, but it does ask and demand that only those who are delegated to mete out punishment shall serve in such roles and where others resort to mob-violence and destroy human lives that the severest hand of the law be brought upon them and a full atonement for their crimes be made.

There can be no democracy where there is not respect for law and order, and as mobocracy runs riot in the South today Dixie stands condemned before the civilized world as a co-partner and colleague of Hunnish "kultur" and Turkish atrocity.

To those of our people who have expressed their indignation by remarking that they are not going to buy any more Liberty or Victory bonds, War Savings and Thrift Stamps, or subscribe one cent to any appeals for help in the Near East or "Near West"; to those who are contemplating a change of address to more civilized and congenial climes; to those who are bitterly lamenting the race's plight in the face of its contributions for "world-wide democracy" and kindred isms; to those who are sick and sore with jim-crowism, segregation, disfranchisement, lynch law and other ills and evils peculiarly Southern, autocratic and bourbon; to those who think that God is asleep or on a long visit, The Observer wishes to counsel them to take fresh courage, put their trust in the Lord, commit their way unto Him, do good and He will bring it to pass.

Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, Washington, D. C., utters our prayer, in his poem, "Prayer from Emancipation":

THE RED TERRORISTS AND THE LYNCHOCRATS

The nation was startled and shocked again on Monday, June 2, as it had been on May 1, by the widespread attempt of a secret band of lawless characters to destroy the lives and property of prominent poeple with high explosives. Persons in eight cities were subjected to the bomb outrage, including the Attorney-General of the United States, at Washington, his home being badly damaged. There were few deaths but much damage to property, with more or less consternation among people where the explosions occurred.

It has become quite apparent that the lawless spirit of assassination and destruction of property inaugurated by the Radicals of Europe in the wake of the World War, has alliances and agencies in this country, and that they are actively engaged in the work of creating here such a Bolshevike condition as now paralyzes Russia and threatens the life of other European nations.

Because of the raw, indigestible character of much of the foreign people we have brought into the country since the Civil War, with their alien ideas of government, labor and religion and loose morals, the spread of radical theories, which are no new things here, as we had the Haymarket Arnarchist riots in Chicago as far back as 1897, with outcroppings of the spirit here and there ever since—the spread of radical theories and lawlessness was to have been expected. And the amount of latitude allowed in the discussion of political and economic conditions by the foreigners among us, in their public speechmaking and their literature has amounted to license in contempt and derision of able liberty.

There is another and dark side, also to the lawless temper of a large part of the citizenship which must bear its share of responsibility for demoralized conditions that obtain. In his addresses before the Anti-Lynching Conference, in New York, recently, Judge Charles E. Hughes, the last Republican candidate for president, diagnosed the disease as follows:

> "There is, however, no hope for the future of any community, however it may phrase its formal language in constitution or in statements of Government principles, if there is abroad a disposition to overturn the processes of justice and to enthrone mob violence and the rule of force. That is the path to sure destruction. You cannot expect a lawless sentiment to be confined to any one section of the country. If lawlessness sucoeeds in one place it will break out in another."

In countenacing mob law, from 1868 to the present time, and seeking to justify it, the ruling portion of the Southern Electorate have helped to cripple all law and its orderly processes. Upon this point Judge Hughes says incomplete

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THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY URGES FEDERAL ACTION ON THE SUPPRESSION OF LYNCHING

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1866. Its purpose is the Christian education of the Negro. It has a theological seminary at Atlanta, Ga., for the training of colored ministers; a medical college at Nashville, Tenn., where 500 young men and a few young women are being trained as physicians, pharmacists, dentists and nurses; and in addition it has eighteen other institutions for the training of teachers, industrial and other Christian leaders for service among the Negro people. These centers of Christian education are open to the people of all denominations or no denomination.

Its Board of Managers is made up of the following well-known and widely influential men of the country:

Bishops—William F. Anderson, Cincinnati, O.; William A. Quayle, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank M. Bristol, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Francis J. McConnell, Denver, Col.; Frederick D. Leete, Atlanta, Ga.; Wilbur P. Thirkield, New Orleans, La.; Joseph C. Hartzell, Cincinnati, O.

Ministers—Henry C. Jennings, E. C. Wareing, V. F. Brown, Albert J. Nast, W. H. Wehrly, W. B. Slutz, D. Lee Altman, John H. Race, E. R. Overley, Herbert Scott and C. E. Schenk.

Laymen—R. B. McRary, Lewis N. Gatch, H. H. Garrison, Charles Hommeyer, E. C. Harley, Harlan C. West, E. R. Graham, C. F. Coffin, George D. Webb and C. L. Swain.

There are two Corresponding Secretaries, Drs. P. J. Maveety and I. Garland Penn, and the headquarters of the Society are in the Methodist Book Concern Building, Cincinnati, O.

The institutions of this Society contributed to the winning of the war fifteen hundred of its graduates and students. One-half of all the physicians, dentists and pharmacists among the Negro troops were graduates of Meharry Medical College. Some attained the high rank of Majors and Captains, and the remaining medical graduates, to say nothing of others from the literary departments of the institutions, were first and second lieutenants.

This great Society now feels that its contribution to winning the war for democracy warrants it in going further to co-operate with leaders North and South in ridding fair America of the blot of mob-violence and disrespect for law. Accordingly, the following Memorial to the Congress of the United States was recently adopted:

To the Congress of the United States—A Memorial:

The Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church hereby earnestly memorializes the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States to pass a Federal law for the suppression of lynching, we being thoroughly convinced that this brutality cannot be hindered by State legislation, and as thoroughly convinced that it can be stopped by Federal legislation and the holding of each locality in which lynching occurs to a community responsible for the doings of its anonymous citizens. We further believe that to-day is the day of days for such legislation, inasmuch as the Negro race, which has been the most frequent object of lynching, has made a record for bravery and efficiency and patriotism on the battlefield and at home, so as to make their conduct a righteous demand that the rights belonging to an

MOB VIOLENCE DISCUSSED BY EX GOV. OF ALA.

The Birmingham Reporter

TELLS WHAT THE SOUTH'S DUTY IS TO THE NEGRO—PLAIN SPEECH ON SOUTHERN CONDITIONS.

His Record In War Explained Huns Could Not Disturb Him

1-4-19

Organized Society Is Suggested by the Great ex-Governor—Everyone Must Do His Duty

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1918.

What is considered the greatest meeting ever held in the South for the advancement of the races was held here December 17 and 18. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Committee on Churches and the Moral Aims of the War. This organization is headed by ex-President William Howard Taft, and some of the leading men of America form the Executive Committee. Ministers of both races from every section of the country were present. Ex-Governor Emmett O'Neal, of Alabama, delivered what was considered the chief address of the occasion, when he discussed, in detail, the work of the colored people and the interests of the nation in general. He was roundly applauded:

A masterful plea for the south to discard mob violence as a relic of barbarism and set up instead justice for the Negro guaranteed to him under the common law was made by Emmett O'Neal, former governor of Alabama, Tuesday night in addressing the closing session of the colored ministers' institute, held under the auspices of the National Committee on Churches and the Moral Aims of the War.

"Whenever any persons," declared Governor O'Neal, "however great their numbers or respectable their character, put to death by mob violence any citizen of this country or any foreigner enjoying the protection of our laws, the act is none the less murder, however flagrant or odious may be the crime for which punishment is inflict-

The 2000 people who crowded into Avery Chapel to hear Governor O'Neal greeted this pronouncement with the wildest enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his address the institute pledged by rising vote the approval of his utterances.

Someone in the audience said:

"We all hope Governor O'Neal will be able to deliver that speech in the United States Senate."

A great ovation followed.

Someone else in the audience then shouted:

"He suits me for President!"

A greater ovation followed.

Bishop Thomas F. Gailor delivered a brief address, following that of Governor O'Neal. He expressed the heartiest sympathy with the movement to bring about a better feeling of confidence between the two races in the South.

Would Inspire the Clergy

The institute closed a two-day meeting with the session last night. More than 100 colored ministers from the surrounding territory were in attendance. It is the aim of the committee under whose auspices the institute was held to inspire the clergy with a zeal for getting their congregations to think straight on the great issues growing out of the world war.

In opening his speech Governor O'Neal said:

"Had the honest purposes of the South not been crossed and her brave armies been beaten and the American conflict adjudged by a higher wisdom than our own, and the American Union saved by the storm of war, today continental Europe would be under the mastery of German autocracy, and the triumphant march of democrack checked now, and possibly for all time.

"At last over a new Europe the immortal declaration of Jefferson is about to be realized, that all just government derives its power from the consent of the governed. It was a new and startling doctrine, and one that made insecure every throne in Europe."

The part taken in the great struggle for this principle by the Negro was eulogized by Governor O'Neal.

"As companions," he said, "in presence of the eternal verities of and death, those men who went the top did not stop to consider r creed, the only test being cour loyalty to the flag. All race creeds, the white man, the yello the black man, stood shoulder t der in the fight for liberty; man can deny that the Negro not measure up in patriotism age, in loyalty, to the full de American citizenship."

South's Duty to Ne

Discussing the race pr South, Governor O'Neal

"The duty of the So gard is plain. It is, firs Negro, under any an the equal protection is, further, to share and impartially her If the Negro race is

"We have not destroyed the menace of force because we have licked the Kaiser; the menace of force resides in every community. The menace of force is the Hun-like spirit which resides in every man who wants to take his little authority or place of advantage whether he is an employer or employee, and by virtue of for rave without any solution of the golved, problem that may be invause he simply impose his will bec That is has the power to do so. Hun spi- the very essence of the most deplorit. Lynching is the sign of that rable and despicable ice as such." revolt against just

The nations life is at stake. There is no mistake about that, unless it determine lay

Carranza Bitter on Race Riots and Mob Rule in the U. S.

The Chattanooga Defender

As It Holds a Very Prominent Place Here and Reflects Discredit Upon World Civilization.

9-27-19

MAKES AN OPEN CHALLENGE TO THE U. S

(Special to the Defender.)

By H. Eugene Wilson.

Washington, D. C., August 25th — President Carranza, of Mexico, decides that he can remain silent no longer upon a question which he feels is the most disturbing element in the maintenance of universal peace.

In plain every day language, he administers a scathing rebuke to the American government.

Touching upon the late race riots at Washington, D. C., he is quoted n the following dispatch from Bri

"The Negroes in the U" live under a regime w ing the times of Lin was saved as v

"Today "

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Southern Sociological Congress Against The Mob

The Eagle Age

6-12-19

6-12-1919

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At the recent session of the Southern Sociological Congress at Knoxville, Tenn., the following resolution was passed:

"The Southern Sociological Congress strongly condemns lynching and mob rule which are un-American and subversive of law and order. We pledge ourselves to do everything possible to prevent lynching and we call upon the editors of the public press, the ministers, the teachers and other leaders responsible for creating public sentiment to proclaim against the practice which contributes both a disgrace and a menace to our own land and also discredits American democracy abroad; and we urge the immediate exercise of all possible State and Federal power to put a speedy end to these outrages throughout the country."

Since the session closed the following letter has been issued by the Congress:

Before President Wilson sailed for France to fight for world-wide democracy he appealed to our citizens to immediately put an end to lynching. Since that appeal a number of lynchings have occurred. These outrages as published throughout the world, have humiliated our President, and discredited our democracy beyond measure.

These last acts of mob violence were committed immediately after the Sociological Congress voted at Knoxville to do its utmost to end this national disgrace. Thus the mob has defied the nation speaking through its President, and also the best citizenship of the South, speaking through the Sociological Congress. We accept this challenge and

(Continued on Sixth Page)

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Some Light On Rapes, Lynchings And Riots; Facts And Figures Cited

The Houston Chronicle, a loca white daily, in a recent issue discussing the resolution introduced in the United States senate by Senator Curtis to investigate the cause of lynchings and race riots in America, proclaimed with much gusto: "Eureka Eureka!" ("I have found it! have found it!") or words to that effect.

The able and astute Chronicle opines that "the causes of lynchings are already well known; and the remedy for lynchings is in the hands of the colored people themselves." It then gives as the cause for lynchings and riots "the crimes of rape of white women by lecherous black brutes."

The famous Southern daily charges that "the colored people themselves try to protect and shield the perpetrator of that crime, and in the event of his capture band together to employ counsel and use money in an attempt to get him clear."

Such statements coming from an editor of a newspaper in a "bone-dry" town and a prohibition newspaper would lead one to believe that a few doctor's prescriptions must have been imbibed or else it is the same old playing to the galleries and race prejudice. There is hardly an iota of truth to the whole affair. It is an age-worn and overworked lie of the deepest dye.

Let us deal in facts and figures for a while, so that such damnable and insidious propaganda can be shown up in its real form.

There have been five so-called race riots during this year, viz: Longview, Texas; Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Ill.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Elaine, Ark. The Omaha, Neb., affair was not a race riot, but a lynching fest.

Of the five alleged race riots, rape was only assigned by the white press (mind you) in one case and that was the Washington affair. Yet, according to the data of Major Pullman, Washington's chief of police there occurred in that city between June 25, 1919, and the outbreak of the riot, ONE CASE OF RAPE and three cases of attempted rape. The first case of attempt was on a COLORED SCHOOL TEACHER. In three of these cases the suspect was one man and he was in jail when the riot started. Five weeks before the riot a WHITE MOTORMAN and CONDUCTOR on a street car attempted RAPE upon TWO COLORED GIRLS who were the only passengers in the car when it reached the end of the line.

The Washington Post, the paper most instrumental in fomenting the riot spirit in the nation's capital, in its issue of August 15, 1919, carried in a prominent place a "story" (lie is better term) of a white woman being attacked by two young colored men at the carnival grounds, giving their description, etc. The following day, hidden on an inside page in an obscure place, this same organ of mob-violence and racial hate stated that the "rape story" was a fabrication and that the case had been dropped.

In the Longview, Chicago, Knoxville and Elaine domestic disorders, not even the prejudiced and one-sided white press could assign RAPE as the casus belli. It was simply the hell-fired spirit to wreak out Hunnish "kultur" by mobocratic exponents upon colored citizens and the unexpected happened: The black man stood his ground and fought in the same manner as he did for insuring democracy for his white brothers in Europe, Asia and the isles of the seas, as well as America.

Despite the damage done at Omaha, until this good day no person has been found who could truthfully prove that the lynched black man had committed any rape. Really, the facts divulged show no case of rape.

So much for that.

What the record further shows: From 1883 to 1903, there were 1,985 colored Americans lynched in "Bam." Of that number rape was assigned as the cause in only 675 cases; other causes being given for the other 1,310 cases.

In the past 30 years 50 COLORED WOMEN HAVE BEEN LYNCHED. In the past 18 months FIVE COLORED WOMEN HAVE BEEN LYNCHED. WERE THEY RAPISTS? IF SO, WHO WERE THEIR VICTIMS? WERE THEY "LECHEROUS BLACK BRUTES?" WERE THEIR ACTS OF RAPING CONDONED AND ABETTED BY THE COLORED RACE? One of the colored women lynched, Mrs. Mary Turner, Valdosta, Ga., despite the fact that she was eight months pregnant, was hanged head downwards, disemboweled and her unborn babe fell from her womb and was trampled upon by the Huns of America.

In the five-year period, 1914-1918, exclusive of those murdered and butchered by the Turks of East St. Louis, 264 colored Americans were lynched in this boasted "land of the free and home of the brave," and out of this number rape was assigned as the cause in only 28 cases.

Here is the lynching record of 1918 (colored): Attacks on white women, 13; attacks on colored women, 1; living with white woman, 1; too revolting to publish, 2; shooting and killing officer of law, 10; murder of civilion, 14; shooting and wounding, 4; conspiracy to avenge killing of relative, 6; accomplice in murder, 3; aiding mob victim in attempt to escape, 1; intent to rob and kidnap, 1; quarrel with employer, 1; creating disturbance, 1; stealing hogs, 3; unknown, 2; total, 63; (whites): disloyal utterances, 2; murder, 2; sum total 67.

Thirteen of the colored victims of the American pastime and national sport were taken from the officers of the law or jails, many of whom had no trial. Take the Georgia case, where the mob lynched every colored man they saw, about five in number, and said that despite the fact that they had lynched the wrong man they would continue lynching the "d— niggers" until they got the right one. No alleged case of rape was the offense in the above case.

During 1917 in New York County, which is only part of New York City, 230 persons were indicted for rape by the grand jury; 37 being indicted for rape in the first degree. In other words, the number of persons indicted in just a part of New York City for rape in the first degree exceeded by nine the total number of colored Americans lynched in the entire United States from 1914 to 1918. Among these 37 rapists indicted by the New York County grand jury, where the evidence must be convincing and conclusive (something that does not prevail where mob law reigns), there was NOT A SINGLE COLORED AMERICAN.

The Informer challenges any man or paper to cite a single instance where a colored man in the South accused of rape upon a white woman has not been given a speedy trial and speedier execution. We also challenge any man or paper to cite one single instance where a white man has ever been arrested or indicted for criminal attacks upon colored women. Yet a glance at the different hues and shades in the colored race shows that somebody is mixing and messing things up very badly.

The Informer deprecates any crime upon womanhood and favors the severest penalty for the offender; but it favors this through the orderly processes of law and order and respect for constituted authority.

If the white man's civilization and system of jurisprudence can not mete out proper punishment to rapists and other offenders and violators of the law of society without resorting to mob violence and anarchy, then the proud and haughty Aryan civilization is a rank and dismal failure and should be consigned to the junk yard.

Many of these alleged outrages charged to the colored race, while committed by BLACKENED MEN, are not always committed by BLACKENED MEN. Just a few weeks ago a heinous crime was committed in Vincennes, Ind., by the usual alleged "big, black, burly brute." Certain incriminating evidence gave the officers a clue and when the culprit was apprehended he was not even a member of the colored race.

Scores of colored men have been lynched for crimes they never committed and knew absolutely nothing about. A colored printer, now in California, was barely saved from an angry and hungry mob in Palestine, Texas, a few years ago, for an alleged case of "rape," and when the facts became known and the identity of the real "assailant" ascertained he was not a member of the colored race and there was no case of "rape" in the strictest sense of the word.

If the black man were a rapist and brute by nature and instinct, as these white newspapers, demagogues and mobocrats would have the public believe, why are so many black men employed in white homes as chauffeurs, butlers, yard men, etc.? Why are white women and children committed unto

their care and keeping with such abandon by white men?

Digressing for a moment: It is next to impossible for an unescorted decent looking colored woman to appear on the streets even in "heavenly Houston" without being insulted and pursued by "lecherous brutes" whose racial connection is not of Hamitic descent.

The Informer does not deny that some foolish and ignorant colored men are guilty of the crime of rape, just like men of other races: but being the "under-dog," black fiends catch hell while other fiends go "Scot-free." Any alleged case of rape, where the perpetrator is of ebony-hue or reported to be of dark skin, is true, according to sentiment and custom; while on the other hand a rape committed by men of other races, even upon their own daughters, is always found a falsehood and the matter is invariably quashed.

As long as white newspapers adroitly encourage mob-violence (as they are now doing) and play up alleged and reputed crimes committed by supposed colored men in glaring headlines, remarking that "it is feared if the criminal is apprehended, he will be lynched;" as long as white statesmen (like Senator Williams of Mississippi), congressmen and ministers justify and condone lynch law for any crime; as long as moral cowardice is displayed by those in authority; as long as the states refuse to educate and symmetrically develop all their citizens; as long as America tolerates a double standard of citizenship and remains the world's most noteworthy hypocrite and shan; as long as white men co-habit with colored women and rar families by them; as long as he white man considers himself he only pebble on the beach, forgetting that there is a "little ck in Arkansas," as long he holds in bold defiance and utter contempt the laws he drafted and enacted solely and wholly—just that long will there be lynchings, riots and other internal upheavals.

Our slogan must be: DOWN WITH MOBOCRACY! UP WITH DEMOCRACY! or it's hell to pay, Uncle Sam!

The Greensboro, (N. C.) Daily News On The Negro

In two recent editorials the Greensboro Daily News delivers itself of much that is commendable and shows that its heart struggles, perhaps limpingly, to get in the right place. This is extremely difficult, however, for southern white men in public life, as on the Negro question their intellects are left handed and it is next to impossible for them to think and reason with uninterrupted sanity and just-mindedness upon any important phase of the Negro question.

So that when under the caption, "The Peaceful South," The News says: "The southern Negro is the man who has kept the peace in this section. The Knoxville affair shows how jumpy the nerves of the southern whites are. But the southern Negroes in most communities have conducted themselves so wisely that not the gloomiest pessimist among the whites has been able to discover the slightest sign of the much predicted rebellion," we are in perfect accord with it. Also in an editorial under the caption "Wisdom out of Texas" it says,

* * *

"The action of a cinvention of Negroes in Texas in repudiating the leadership of such men as appeared recently in Washington before a congressional committee is wise from the standpoint of the Negro, and reassuring to the the whites. These northern men preach what amounts to race war; if their leadership were to be followed by southern Negroes it would mean infinite trouble for us all, white and black."

* * *

We are also in accord if reference is confined to Trotter and Whaley and men of that ilk. We can't follow them in their reasoning, however, nor accept their conclusions as their intellects begin to wabble as they under take to go deeply into the Negro "problem." For instance, it says further:

* * *

"Nearly all northern blacks, and some whites, are obsessed with the notion that the thing to do is to make a white man out of the Negro. The fact that God Almighty made them different is no obstacle at all to these enthuiasts; they propose to have Congress repeal the laws of nature. When southerners, white and black, argue that the Negro should develop as a Negro, and the white man as awhite man, they accuse the whites of a secret leaning toward slavery and the blacks of sycophancy. They inferentially proclaim their own cynicism toward the possibilities of the black man by insisting that there is no hope for him except in becoming an imitation white man."

* * *

Now what the News should have done was to publish a code along with this paragraph so that intelligent rational Negro men in the South or white or Negro men outside of the South could understand it.

What is meant by "making a white man out of the Negro"? or "Congress repealing the laws of nature"? and that "the Negro should develop as a Negro"?

If God Almighty has decreed what the status of the Negro shall be why should white men worry? Can the fiat of the Almighty be overturned?

The Negro wants nothing but the rights which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to him.

Is it against the law of nature for a Negro to have equal protection with white men under the law? to be be given equal education when paid for by taxes out of his own pocket? to be given equal accommodation for the same fare on public carriers? to object to being lynched or burned at the stake? to have the right to cast the ballot, the final and highest right and the only one which, in the last analysis, enables the citizen to secure the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution?

The white man who is opposed to a single one of the rights above enumerated would maintain the Negro in a slavery to the voting white men, potential or active, a slavery to the multitude more damnable and infamous than slavery to the individual with its personal responsibility prompted by monied interest.

The Negro who would accept less is a sycophant too contemptible to discuss or characterize.

The Negro does not seek to develop as a white man; he seeks to develop and is developing as a MAN.

GEORGIA FAMED IN BLOOD AND BURNING

The Savannah

Last year Georgia led all the states of the union in the number of human beings burnt at the stake, with burnings and lynchings as against a total of 64.

Tribune

Last year Georgia led all the other states in number of women lynched, with a total of four.

6-7-19

Last year Georgia led all the other states in number of children lynched, with a total of six to her credit.

Last year Georgia furnished twenty eight (28) percent of all the lynchings while furnishing less than three (3) per cent of the total population of the country.

This year, if the present rate of lynchings and burnings hold up, Georgia will outstrip the high mark of last year and furnish more lynchings than all the other states combined.

Georgia, likewise, has suffered greater destruction to property at the hands of her mobs than any other state, and her lynchings have been attended with a greater degree of brutality and barbarism. So far as we know, the horror and brutality which marked the lynchings at Valdosta last year, having surpassed any case on record in this country or elsewhere so far.

The mobs now turn to burning churches, school houses and lodge buildings, without regard to the relation of these to any community outbreak. All Negro churches, schools and lodge buildings in a community go up in smoke in a single night. Putnam and Jenkins counties have lost all after this fashion.

Georgia's fame for lynching and burning is familiar and common knowledge throughout the nation, and now since the war, with wider communication between this country and Europe, this fame is spreading over Europe and attaining international proportions.

The day of civilization darkens. The spirit of lawlessness and disrespect for the law, lack of confidence in the courts, grows.

The public opinion toleraies lynching and burning Negroes, because the humanity of Negroes has not been fully conceded. The public indulges a disrespect for law where the rights of Negroes are in issue. The law itself can do nothing to check these excesses, when the people who must execute the law do not feel that Negroes have rights equal with whites, and when Negroes from disfranchisement have no way of compelling a regard for them.

Excesses, doubtless, will hasten the day when civilization will have to put a check to lynching and mob violence to save itself. The sporadic outbursts of newspapers and preachers condemning mob violence and lynching amounts to little. They are too academic and too general, and too isolated. They are always attended with appeals for obedience to law directed to the parties lynched, as if lynching were in a sense justifiable. This equivocating largely nullifies their condemnatory stand. There is no compromise or middle ground on lynching.

There can be no good, no help, no relief, except through universal, vigorous and well-planned organization on an anti-lynching program. This is the only remedy which the whites may have.

From the standpoint of Negroes, themselves the only hope and escape from the myriad persecutions and oppressions perpetrated in town and country alike, as well as lynching and mob violence, is the ballot. Without the ballot, every remedy is at best only a temporary expedient, and brings no real relief because it establishes no and right enjoyed comes through sur-

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IS SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS?

The Columbia State, a leading daily of South Carolina speaks in unequivocal terms against the lawlessness of the mob

Murder as an Infection

"Attacks on Negroes merely because they are Negroes, as reported from Georgia, excite the indignation of all self-respecting white men of the South. When a crime is committed by a Negro and white ruffians set out to chase and kill other Negroes, against whose innocence is no shadow of evidence, these white men place themselves on the level of the Turks who massacre Armenians—they are a disgrace to the citizenry of any land, civilized or semi-civilized.

"Occasionally a man has killed an innocent Negro and fancied that "he got by with it'—but it is not true. Manslaying is not necessarily murder, the laws wisely draw the distinctions, but no mortal man has ever gained by murder, whether his victim was of the lowly or the mighty, and no murder goes unpunished that the country of the murderer does not suffer the penalty many times over."

"Thousands of graves of white men slain by white men are in the cemeteries of the South because of the toleration and tacit encouragement of murder of Negroes—for when the white jury neglects to punish the murderer of a Negro it fosters murder as a habit. Probably never was an innocent Negro slaughtered in the South that some white man, not in any way connected with the quarrel, did not bite the dust as a result of it, for the simple reason that crime is a disease that draws no color line and white men infected with it by the killing of Negroes infect their brethren.

"It is in the law of nature that the killing of Negroes does not go unavenged and there is many a family of white orphans in the South that owe their sorrowful condition to the folly that permits the practice of lawlessness against men with black skins."

Truth is wonderful. It might appear to be defeated, conquered, dead even, but will in every instance reappear, rise again. And truth never loses its power. The expressive lines of Lowell are very timely:

"Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again
The eternal years of God are hers
But error, wounded, writhes in pain
And dies among his woshippers."

THE HIGH CRIME OF LYNCHING.

There is not much chance for stamping out lynching until we get the press of the country to deal with the facts as they are. The Arkansas Methodist in a recent issue has a long editorial on Race Relations. It starts out with the following paragraph:

"It is not always possible on the first press reports to obtain sufficient evidence from which to draw correct conclusions concerning complicated public events, such as the race revolution attempted last week in Phillips county; but there seems to be good ground for believing that the Negroes who, without apparent provocation, attacked and killed a number of white men and resisted the efforts to restore order, had been led by revolutionary propagandists to organize for the purpose of murdering their landlords and taking possession of property with the idea that this was a patriotic duty and they could enjoy the fruits of their lawless action.

"We are surprised and exceedingly regret that any Negroes in Arkansas could be so foolish and so criminal, because race relations in our State have been more than ordinarily harmonious and we regard our Negroes as unusually intelligent, honorable and law-abiding."

Lay this paragraph alongside the facts that have come to light concerning this Arkansas "revolution." The Negroes were being robbed of their cotton. They had employed a reputable white lawyer to go in the courts before a white judge and a white jury to see to it that they got their equity in the cotton—their equity and nothing more. Because they refused to be robbed the planters got mad. The Negroes were murdered upon the slightest pretext. In the search for high-powered rifles the Negroes were reputed to have had, the best that the soldiers and civilians could do was to find among the Negroes a few rusty pistols. They said the Negroes must have hid their high-powered rifles, and that is what is called a "revolution." Race relations are usually good when Negroes submit to everything, and are very bad when they protest against high-handed wrong.

Later on, in its article, the Arkansas Methodist says:

"Negroes ought not to be lynched. As long as we are able to write or speak we shall denounce mobs; but, knowing human nature, we are compelled to say that as long as Negroes violate white women there will be mobs in spite of our denunciation."

This is just about as fine a defense for lynching as a member of the mob would want. It is easy to infer that lynching is for rape, and that all rapists are among Negroes. There are as many rapists among white men to the population as there are among Negroes, and when it comes to Negro women who are raped by white men we hang our heads. And yet, when any member of the Negro race stands up and brings forward these nasty facts, certain "Negro religious papers" are considered "not prudent nor calculated to promote right relations."

Permit us to give two first-class examples of lynching. Down in Macon, Georgia, the other day, a ten-year-old Negro boy had been sentenced for an attempt upon the life of a foreigner, Charles Tingle. Tingle was not seriously wounded, but his friends had made the repeated threats that they would get Hamilton, the ten-year-old Negro boy, whose lawyers had made a motion for a new trial. A mob of sixty men met the sheriff who had the young Negro boy in custody, and took the boy and shot him to death in broad daylight. The boy was bound, hand and foot, and stoody up by the creek bridge railing and shot to death. The verdict of the Negro's death was "death of gunshot wounds at the hands of parties unknown to the jury." It was not a very serious charge against this Negro who was lynched. Certainly womanhood was not involved.

Here is another case: The four Johnston brothers were outrageously murdered near Elaine, Arkansas. The four brothers, one of whom, Dr. L. H. Johnston, of Coweta, Oklahoma, who was there visiting his other brothers, had been hunting and were peacefully returning home with their game when they were intercepted by a white man, supposed to be a friend to the Johnston boys, and told that a race riot was in progress in Elaine and advised them not to go in that direction, but to return to a point below Elaine, leave their guns to avoid suspicion and take the train for Helena. After considerable persuasion on the part of their supposed white friend, the Johnstons followed his advice, trying to avoid trouble that they knew nothing of. When the train on which they were riding en route to Helena reached Elaine their good white "friend" led a mob aboard the Jim Crow coach and with guns drawn commanded the Johnston boys to throw up their hands, according to eye witnesses, and in a few seconds had handcuffed three of the boys, evidently not recognizing Dr. L. H. Johnston as one of the brothers, and were marching them out of the train

when Dr. Johnston spoke to the men, saying: "Gentlemen, these men are my brothers, and I want to know why you are taking them from the train." In reply one of the men said: "If you're their brother you'd better come along with them." To this Dr. Johnston retorted: "Well, I will certainly go," whereupon he was also handcuffed and the four forced at the points of guns to get into a waiting auto and hurriedly driven off. That night about 11 o'clock the bodies of the four brothers, riddled with bullets and mutilated with knives or other sharp instruments, were found by the roadside. They had been murdered in cold blood!

The perpetrators of this grewsome crime then issued a statement to the effect that one of the Johnstons took a gun from a deputy sheriff and killed him, causing the posse to fire on the four brothers, killing all of them instantly.

Now to add to this awful crime, the mother, who was at that time in Arkansas, went to claim the bodies of her four murdered son, but she had to pay a ransom for the bodies of her sons before she could get them. She paid the price, however, and followed the remains to their last resting place in Little Rock.

One of the boys, Leroy, had seen two years' active service in the war for democracy while serving as bugler for the 15th New York regiment.

Dr. Elihue, the dentist, was a very successful man and owned nearly half of his home town. All of the Johnstons were highly respected wherever they were known.

There is no rape here or any insult to womanhood.

For our part, we would not cover the crime of a rapist with the end of a needle. We would expose him, we would turn him over to the law, we would help to run him down. But we solemnly protest against blackmailing an entire race for the crime of a few brutes who are to be found in the rank and file, not only of the Negro race but of ...ow race.

...e are publishing in this connection a remarkable cartoon taken from the Register, of Des Moines, Iowa. It represents pretty clearly just what a mob leads to. We are lynching Negroes, yes, but we are lynching also the Goddess of American rights. She is at the other end of the lynching rope, and if we keep this up we will undermine our civilization.

Much of the unrest in America is due to the fact that we have not curbed lynching. The lawless element knows that they will not be punished. There is no jury to convict them.

LYNCHING CONFERENCE

New York, May 16.—J. C. Wilson executive secretary of the Mississippi Welfare League, who presided at the lynching conference here tonight declared that the white people of Mississippi have pledged their earnest effort to eradicate lyching in that state.

"We in Mississippi have come to the conclusion that we can no longer shirk our duties to the colored people," he added. "We owe this duty and must recognize it, and we are doing it now as is no other state in the union. The colorade people have not always been able to secure justice in the courts, nor to have the best advantages of eduecation, but the time has come when all these things must change."

GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES

Walter Tyler was lynched three miles from Louisburg, N. C., after the special deputies had leasurely rolled along in their machine stopped to light cigarettes and observe passenger traffic.

Not only did the lynchers hang the man and shoot him to pieces on the most public thorofare, but they allowed the dead man to swing there for hours until Louisburg got a glimpse of the affair. Then they took him down and carried him 3 miles and hung him up for a second show. During this special mission of transportation, the thugs varied their program by drinking coca cola, and feasting with the dead man in the automobile beside them.

This lynching occurred not far from last year's Wake affair, in which officers obligingly allowed the mob to get their man after parading him all over the country. The state is instituting an investigation, but very likely as last year, it will come to nothing.

The AFRO-AMERICAN KNOWS that the patience of a good many of its readers is exhausted because of the constantly recurring recitals of mob violence in the South. Yet they must recognize that the South is absolutely uncivilized when it comes to the color question, and that the only argument to which they will listen is force.

Force, not arguments will stop lynchings, nothing else.

The state governments have shown themselves notoriously unable to apprehend mob leaders, the National Government likewise shows itself unwilling to force the states to do their duty. What remains? Just one thing.

The colored community in which a lynching is about to occur must prevent lynchings with their lives. The murderer of President McKinley and the slayers of Garfield and Lincoln were tried by the courts of the land. No ordinary criminal suspect should be allowed to have less chance for his life than the chance afforded the assassins of Presidents.

THE USUAL RESULT

THE GRAND JURY which investigated the murder of a negro boy by a mob at Monroe which invaded a sanitarium in search of its victim has reported with the result that long experience has led observers to expect. The grand jury found that the negro met his death in the manner indicated by first reports; but it could obtain no evidence whatever implicating any particular person in the unlawful act. Neither could it identify a single member of the crowd that invaded the sanitarium save one man named McCord, and was unable to charge definitely that such invasion was for the purpose of committing a crime. Accordingly McCord was indicted for trespass and for carrying concealed weapons.

This grand jury showed about about as much energy in investigating this lynching as southern grand juries usually display in lynching cases. The moral effect of the inquiry, however, and the indignation publicly expressed by citizens of Monroe generally will have good and lasting results in the community.

Meanwhile a Missouri congressman has introduced a bill to have the prosecution and punishment of lynching parties placed in the hands of the Federal courts, and considerable sentiment for its passage exists even among Southern people who are tired of these periodical outbreaks of ruthless savagery. It may be that at an early date local grand juries will be relieved of the duty of making these more or less perfunctory investigations.

WHY WERE THESE MEN NOT LYNCHED?

There are some newspapers in the South that justify lynching. Among them is The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. In a recent article the Advertiser said: "All right-thinking people deplore lynching; but it is wise to utter a solemn truth, with the old, old lesson brought home again; as long as there are attempts at rape by black men, red men or yellow men on white women, there will be lynching." The Advertiser was careful not to justify or encourage lynching of white men for raping white women or black women. It takes no cognizance of the fact that more white women are raped by white men in one month than are raped by black men in a year. Below we print an account of two cases in point, and suggest that the Advertiser and other Southern papers should be consistent and advocate lynching of white men for raping white women:

"In the Superior Court of Forsyth county, B. P. Lanier has been convicted of criminal assault with intent to commit rape on Mrs. Tamage Brown, of Iowa, the alleged crime being committed in the ladies' waiting room of the union station at Winston-Salem shortly after Mrs. Brown arrived in the city on a late train at night. Lanier was given a term of 15 years in State Prison."

"J. E. Cline, of Winston-Salem, has been convicted of criminal assault upon a factory girl of that city. According to the girl's story, Cline, who lives near her home, offered one morning to take her to work in his car, and regardless of her protests, carried her instead to a nearby town. She charged that she was assaulted twice. Cline will go to the electric chair unless his sentence is changed by the Supreme Court to which an appeal has been taken."

Any man who outrages a woman, be she white, black, red or yellow, should be given the maximum punishment that law provides, whether that man be white, black, red or yellow. Rape is rape, and the color of the skin of the man that commits it or the woman who is the victim of it does not mitigate the crime, is the opinion of The Journal and Guide.

A HOPEFUL SIGN

This paper in no way stands for saving criminals from the punishment due his crime. There are certain crimes that deserve a speedy trial and a swift judgment. But let that trial and punishment be in accordance with law. Mob violence must be put down. Lynch law must cease if we are to be a civilized people. The Advocate believes the arrest of prominent people in connection with mob violence in Colbert County will do good. There should be no weakening on the part of the State. If these men are proven guilty let them pay the penalty. The Advocate wants no innocent man punished, but a few life sentences of "leading citizens" who join in a howling mob to kill some man who has had no opportunity to prove himself innocent would do much towards stopping such criminal methods of punishing unconvicted men.

Discussions

THE MOCKERY OF A WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

1-4-19

When we find our President out of the jurisdiction of the United States, in distant lands, receiving such courtesy and consideration as are usually given to monarchs of the earth, making precedents by his absence and mission in Europe not warranted by the Constitution or the precedents established by the fathers of the Republic, and menacing the Monroe Doctrine by advocacy of a League of Nations and entangling alliances against which George Washington advised, we are constrained to scratch our heads and blink our eyes at the times upon which we have fallen.

We are constrained all the more to do this when we read of a revival of mob and lynching violence in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, one of the victims of mob violence being an Afro-American soldier in uniform, all within the past ten days, with no relaxation of the laws of prejudice and vindictiveness drawn in every direction, because of the heroic part Afro-Americans took in the World War, in the trenches and in backing at home those in the trenches "over there."

Journal & Guide

But the Afro-American people are brave and generous and hopeful, and have an abiding faith in the God of their fathers, who brought them out of the house of bondage, out of the death of the life and the soul, out of the darkness of the night into the sunlight of the day, out of slavery into freedom; and they can afford to trust Him that the mockery of a world safe for democracy will be turned against those who make it so, and not against them who would that all men should be free and enjoy equal rights and opportunities under our law and public opinion.

Let us continue to hope on and fight on for all that is best and highest in living for ourselves and for the great Nation which is ours equally as it is that of others.

WHAT LEADERS WILL THE SOUTH SUPPORT?

Southern Christian Advocate

Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Ga., in closing his denunciation of Senator Williams, of Mississippi, said:

"We of the white South have the choice today of lining up with one or the other of two movements. Either we cast God and good aside, or we make up our minds to apply seriously and intelligently all the intellectual and moral and spiritual forces to which is due whatever progress the world has ever made, and we go back swiftly into barbarism and undo in a decade the achievements of thousands of years. We can mobilize the existing character and good will of innumerable Negro leaders in a sympathetic combination to work with us for the coming of the kingdom; or we can tie their hands and render them impotent, while the ignorant masses are turned over to radicals and extremists."

Dr. Wilmer speaks with first-hand knowledge and has struck upon a very vital point in inter-racial adjustment. What the South needs to do is to recognize "and mobilize the existing character and good will of innumerable Negro leaders." We fear that this has not been done. Rather there has been a tendency to ignore these leaders except as they stoop and cringe at the behest of authority. But there are "innumerable leaders" in the South who are "sympathetic" and who will work with the advanced South for the coming of the Kingdom, and they are the only ones who can lead ignorant masses to prevent them from being turned over to radicals and extremists. The hands of these "innumerable leaders of good will" should not be tied or rendered impotent. They can be made strong by sympathetic co-operation, and this is the wise and sensible thing to do. The South will gain nothing by throwing aside Negro leaders of sterling worth, of irreproachable character and of undisputed leadership to tie up with those who have no conviction of their own. The safest, sanest leadership in the South today for the good of the South are of the Emmett J. Scott type, which has the confidence of its people, which means well toward all, North and South, but which also demands for its people certain inalienable rights that are vouchsafed by common sense, by the law of the land, by a sense of equity, by the heroism of our soldiers on the Western front, by the sacrifice of our fathers and mothers and by our unswerving loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.



D. M. Christian Advocate 11-6-19

AT THE OTHER END OF THE LYNCHING ROPE.

Courtesy of Des Moines, Ia., Register

A STORY THAT SHOULD BE REPEATED

Advocate 9-11-19

The Baldwin Times tells an interesting story of how a negro by the name of Buster Woods trailed another negro guilty of an unmentionable crime, following him through three States until he finally found and arrested him in Louisiana, keeping him until the authorities could get to him and bring him back to the place of his crime for trial. The Advocate believes this story should be given a wide circulation. It is frequently the case that when a negro commits a crime, members of his race seek to hide him and facilitate his escape from the law. The whites resent this and among those who do not reverence the law it tends to develop the mob spirit. Let it be known that in this instance a colored man has run down the criminal and brought him to justice. Such instances repeated will go a long ways towards a better understanding between the whites and blacks and will mean much to the South in its effort to destroy the mob spirit. Let the criminal black as well as the criminal white receive his punishment, but let the law abiding, justice loving negro receive the credit that is due him.

"MAKING PROGRESS."

The Atlanta Constitution 9-7-19

In another column under this above caption will be found an editorial which appeared in the Atlanta Constitution of the 2d inst., commending a Mississippi sheriff, who persuaded a mob bent on lynching a Negro prisoner accused of shooting at a white man for flogging him instead of lynching him. Why should they be commended at all? Who knows but that he shot in self-defense? And there was only one way to determine that fact, and that was by a trial by a jury in the courts. Under the laws of the and no man should be punished except by due process of law. But our esteemed contemporary gloats over the fact that the Negro escaped by only receiving a flogging. This was a gross violation of the law and the Independent sees no ground for commendation on the part of the Mississippi authorities; for if they can flog a man according to their own sweet

will without semblance of a trial, what becomes of the law? It is trampled under foot and there is nothing left but anarchy. And if society is run in this way the time is not far distant when governments must perish from the face of the earth. They were just as guilty and blameworthy for flogging the accused as they would have been if they had lynched him. They violated the law—they deprived him of his constitutional right—the right to be tried in the established temple of justice by a jury of his peers.

A mob that will violate the law by taking a man out and flogging him without trial, has the same spirit of lawlessness and anarchy as the one which goes the whole length and lynches him. The one is as much to be condemned by society as the other. And where the Constitution sees any progress in the mob that flogged, the Independent can not understand.

We doubt if a white man had been taken from a sheriff and flogged unmercifully, as was done to this poor colored man, whether the Constitution would have felt that it was a case of progress and respect for law on the part of those who did it.

That is the great trouble today—there is too great of a disposition to condone crimes committed against colored citizens. A community that has the spirit of lawlessness and violates the laws of the land by committing acts, however small, is as much to be condemned as the man who commits the grossest crime; for it is a violation of the spirit of the law and will result in the violation of all laws. It is on the well known principle—"False in one, false in all." A man who will commit a small crime will before very long, commit larger ones. And as long as public sentiment in a community is not strong enough to condemn and stamp out small ones as well as great ones, mob spirit will continue to flourish.

And it is equally true, a mob that continues to prey upon colored men and women, will soon prey upon white men and women. Lawlessness is lawlessness and grows upon what it feeds. Hence, all law-abiding people—white and black—should present a solid front in putting down mob rule. The act committeed at first may be small, but it will continue until it has no respect for law and society.

The associated press told a few days ago of a white man in Missouri who was taken from court by a mob of more than five hundred white men in open daylight and lynched him in the court house square. This shows that mobs grow upon what they feed. Thev first begin with colored victims and finally end by mobbing whites as well as colored.

There is only one remedy, and that is, that the constituted authorities exercise all vigilance to bring the culprits to justice—whether the crime is committed against colored citizens or white citizens. Mob violence is anarchy and if not checked, governments, which it has taken civilization thousands of years to build up, will be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues. It is the duty, therefore, of the white people of this country as well as the colored, to see to it that mob violence is put to an end. We disagree with our esteemed contemporary, the Constitution—the flogging of this colored man instead of lynching him was not progress, but lawlessness and contempt for law.

IS LYNCHING FOR RAPE?

Advocate 3-22-19 Christian

There are quite a few "good meaning persons" who put the soft pedal on lynching because it claims to throw a mantle of protection over womanhood. At the same time these "good meaning persons" hold their breath when they refer to "your people"—the Negro race—as a race with a record for rape that is unmatched. If we tabulate all the virtuous colored girls that are raped by white men we would make some of the pretended saints "shut up".

No decent man would defend even a single case of rape. We would not whether committed upon a white woman or a black woman. The brute who commites the crime white or black deserves the limit of punishment in degree and kind that civilize people can afford to administer.

But are the Negroes the only rapists?

It seems that in an address, James Weldon Johnson, Field Secretary National Association Advancement of Colored People, in Carnegie Hall before a Mass Meeting of the National Conference on Lynching, Monday evening May 5th answered this question very clearly. He said:

"The impression has been fostered in this country that the lynching of Negroes in the South and the crime of rape go together. When Negroes have protested against lynching, southern newspapers have called upon them to condemn the crime which leads to lynching. Such editorial sentiments are intended to foster in the mind of the public at large, the idea that rape and the lynching of Negroes in the South bear the relation of cause and effect.

"In the single county of New York, which is only a part of New York City, there were more indictments for rape in the first degree in one year than there were lynchings of Negroes in the whole country on the charge of rape, in the last five years.

"In the five year period, 1914 to 1918, 325 Negroes were lynched in the United States, and only 28 of these were charged with rape. In 1917, in New York County, the Grand Jury indicted 37 persons for rape in the first degree. This is nine more than the total number of Negroes lynched on the charge of rape in the entire United States during the five year period, which includes 1917, and within 13 of the total number of charges of alleged attacks of every character upon women, including rape.

"I ask not only black Americans but white Americans, are you not ashamed of lynching? Do yo not hang your head in humiliation to think that this is the only civilized country in the world, no, more than that, the only spot on earth where a human being may be tortured with hot irons and then burned alive. The nation is today striving to lead the moral forces of the world in the support of the weak against the strong; well, I'll tell you it can't do it until it conquers and crushes out this monster in its own midst.

"A great deal has been said about atrocities committed during this terrible war by Huns and Turks; but there are millions of intelligent Americans who do not know, who are not concerned with the fact that every year atrocities are committed in this enlightened land that would cause envy in the heart of the most benighted Turk".

LYNCHERS IN CONTEMPT?

The most unique anti-lynching proceeding in the history of Texas is being staged in Austin, as a result of the recent lynching of Bragg Williams at Hillsboro.

Williams, it will be recalled, had been convicted and given the death penalty, and his case had been appealed. Pending the appeal, the mob took the prisoner from the custody of the sheriff and lynched him.

As a result of the probe ordered by Governor Hobby, information has been filed in the court of appeals against twelve persons, and a rule asked requiring them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of that court, before which Williams' appeal was pending.

If the twelve persons be found guilty of contempt of court, they may be punished by fine and imprisonment. Nashville Globe

But what kind of way will this be of disposing of an offense that was cold-blooded murder? 3-7-19

If those twelve men were guilty of participating in the Hillsboro mob, they have no business responding to a contempt proceeding in Austin. They ought to be in jail somewhere awaiting a trial for their lives.

If there be evidence enough to warrant the State in bringing them to Austin in a contempt proceeding, which could not possibly hold except in case of guilt, why have they not been arrested by the sheriff of Hill County? And why has not a grand jury indicted them for murder in the first degree?

If these men be punished for contempt, and if no subsequent proceedings be instituted against them for murder, it will be a shameful confession of the failures of our government and our courts.

It would be better, possibly, for them to escape the meager penalty the court of appeals might inflict for contempt, and let the fabled impression go abroad that prosecution in the Williams mob case was not undertaken because it was impossible for the officers to establish the identity of the culprits.

That would be the record of the case, anyway, untruthful as such record might be.

Prosecution fails in 96 per cent of mob cases, but not because the officers are unable to identify the lynchers. It is rather because they are unwilling to identify them, and because they know that a vigorous rounding up of the offenders might produce unsatisfactory results at the ballot box at the next election.

Not only that, many a prisoner has been lynched, not because the officers could not successfully defend him against a mob, but because they feared that a resolute defense might result in the death of many men whose influential connections would register vengeance at the ballot box.

These are among the reasons why The Post has believed it might be possible for the Federal government to make better progress than the States in dealing with the curse of lynching. The Federal government could handle these cases with a judicial and constabulary personnel that would not be subject to vengeance at the ballot box.

That circumstance would at least give more vigorous courage and integrity to the prosecution of lynchers. The Federal government might arrange jurisdiction in such a way that it would be difficult for the friends and relatives of lynchers to intimidate juries, and the juries, being selected from points distant from the actual seat of the crime, would be less susceptible to improper influences.

While the contempt proceedings in Austin are pending, it is noted that representative citizens have appeared before the house and senate committees on constitutional amendments in behalf of a change in the constitution that will enable the legislature to pass more drastic measures for the suppression of lynching and the punishment of those who engage in it.

The people of the State should rally behind any State action which promises results, but they should not be fooled. The probabilities are against favorable action upon an amendment of a drastic nature or the effectiveness of drastic legislation even if an amendment were ratified.

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GEORGIA HEATHENISM ON EXHIBITION

The Atlanta News 9-11-19

The dispatches printed yesterday, told how a mob of white men in Laurens county, Georgia, "unknown parties," they are called, took a Negro man to the Ocmulgee African church, near Albany, where he was shot, his body thrown into the church and the church burned, the charred remains of the dead man found in what remained of the church building.

The dispatch doesn't tell that the Negro man had been guilty of any crime, or that he was charged with guilt, it was simply said the Negroes were planning "to rise up and wipe out the white people." It is stated that other Negro churches in the vicinity and a Negro lodge building have been burned.

It would be hard to imagine an act born of a more savage and heathenish spirit, than the one here reported. Of course men who indulge in such exhibitions of downright wickedness, care nothing for the good name of their state, they have no love for their country. If they believe in the existence of a just God, and say they do, they are lying hypocrites, for God is the God of the Negro as He is of the white man.

If the good people in Georgia, and there are good men there, many of them, are powerless in prevention of savagery; if good men in other states are powerless in preventing such outbreaks of heathenism, let them quit building churches, tear down those they have already, cease holding courts and making laws, adopting the policy that might makes right, and that the weak have no rights the strong are bound to respect.

The above editorial clipped from the Journal and Tribune of August 30th, is too strong for comment, and we refrain for fear we may weaken the sentiment expressed, but we are reproducing the same to let the world know what one leading journal in the South thinks of this fast spreading lawlessness so prevalent in this country.

JURY'S VERDICT A SURPRISE

The Atlanta Journal 9-11-19

The rioters that were charged with felonies in breaking into the Knox county jail and releasing many murderers and desperate criminals were placed on trial in criminal court. There were twenty-two in number and the trial resulted in all having been acquitted with the exception of five whose cases resulted in a mistrial. Officials of the court who have striven so faithfully to have these lawbreakers brought to justice express much surprise at the result. It has been almost a by-word and a farce throughout the country when mob members have heretofore been tried, always public sentiment or public prejudice succeeds in gaining the freedom for the guilty parties.

These things press the thought home that cases must be tried before a federal judge or at the capitol of a state, before the majesty of the law can assert itself. While the above results have been disappointing, it can be said that the court and attorney general, with the sheriff and his deputies did their full duty and were diligent in securing the evidence that failed to convince the jury.

The Chattanooga Defender Presents This Week a Poem Entitled "The Doom of Lynchers."

The Chattanooga Defender

Negro Press (Southern) 488

We do not know who composed it, but it has been handed to us and it reminds us very strongly of the fact, worthy of mention in this connection, that our Chattanooga Attorney General, George W. Chamlee, has been making a fight for many years to stop the lynching and burning of human beings, and trying to get laws enacted to suppress this monster evil.

6—6—19

This poem connects a local story because Ed Johnson was lynched on the Tennessee River Bridge about fifteen years ago, and about five years ago it is said that one of the men who helped to lynch him died in Chattanooga insane and fighting the spirit of Ed. Johnson, as if it had been a wild animal, loose in his room.

The souls of men should never be fettered by the blood of any man, even if guilty the law should execute him, for the sake of the nation and its good name, but when men take the law into their own hands and lynch and burn human beings, do they not also forfeit and sell their own souls to an everlasting doom? Why sell your own soul in order to lynch or burn one worthless Negro? Why sell your own soul in order to lynch or burn a guilty Negro? Why sell your own soul by aiding in a lynching of a Negro whose guilt has not been proven and established in the manner provided my law?

Do you think after all that lynching will pay?

If lynching is right, why not legalize it so that all may have a part in it, and all reap the same reward?

If lynching is wrong, all men should be opposed to it.

Read this poem and ponder its consequences.

SELF-DETERMINATION AND MOB LAW

The Independent 7-19-19

[illegible] his return to the home country Tuesday, of last week, the dwellers in New York City, gave President [illegible] welcome that gladdened his heart [illegible] should have convinced him more than he may have been that he is the president of all the people, and not of some of the people, and that it would be politic as well as wise to catch and to hold that attitude of thought. Anyhow, among his own first thoughts, in his first address to his countrymen, at Carnegie Hall, in New York, President Wilson said:

"These yokes have been thrown off. These peoples breathe the air and look around to see the day dawn about them, and whenever they think of what is going to fill that day with action they think first of us."

Now Mr. President, let us fetch the "charity that uncovers a multitude a sins"—let us fetch the charity home, even into the executive office of the White House.

Mob law has so far run mad in the country that Governor Dorsey has asked the legislature of Georgia to give him more power to cope with it; Governor Bibbs of Mississippi admits he needs like power when he declared that he has no power to protect a victim of mob violence; the Tuskegee Institute, Bureau of Statistics shows that for the first six months of the present year there were twenty-eight lynchings; three only of whom were white, and only seven of whom were charged with assulting women; the Richmond Planet reproduces the facsimile of a letter showing that the Ku Klux Klan of other days is being revived for the purpose of murdering and plundering helpless black people; while a restless disposition bordering upon desperation, finds hysterical expression in every avenue for the outlet of Afro-American opinion and sentiment, and especially their newspaper and magazine out let.

The condition of affairs is so outrageously wide spread and dangerous to the National peace and order, as to call for some pronounced characterization against it, by the President, with a recommendation to the Congress that appropriate and adequate legislation be enacted to meet the condition as it should be met, "with a long arm and an outstretched hand." The President and the Congress have the power to do it; they should also have the self-determination to do it.

The life of the Republic is at stake. The lynchocrat and bombocrat must be suppressed and exterminated.

"THE WHITE WOMAN"

The Cincinnati Times-Star 7-19-19

Senator John Sharp Williams, and his long but steadily decreasing list of baneful friends, insists that "The White Woman,"—the protection of her purity and honor,—is at the bottom of all lynchings. Without argument as to the falsity of this statement, let us consider this much discussed creature of American life.

One of the amazing facts concerning "The White Woman" is this: She never publicly speaks of her own fears of the Negro. Her spokesman is nearly always a rabid, shallow, narrow, conceited, hypocritical specimen of humanity who yells "rape" in the daytime, but pursues questionable

pathways at night.

All other artificial and perfectly silly means of throwing fear into the people having miserably failed, the last stand is taken with the damnable bug-a-boo of "Social Equality," and "The White Woman." Like all the others it will soon reach its climax, and the sensible American people will spurn with indignation, the folly of it.

It would be interesting, most interesting indeed, to hear "The White Woman" speak for herself. Could she not be trusted to tell the truth about the matter?

Would she not admit that the Colored people of America, as a whole, are the most faithful, kindhearted, industrious, trustful people on earth? Would "The White Woman" not tell that a "black mammy" cared and watched for her in early life "as an angel from heaven;" that there were always Negro servants about the home, and she never had anything to fear from them; that in traveling alone, or otherwise, the Colored railroad men have always treated her with utmost consideration and respect; that in many and divers ways she has come in contact with hundreds and hundreds of Colored people, and she has the first time to see one who has been forward, officious or obnoxious?

And, then, would she say that there are many times, when she is left at home at night with no one but the children and the Colored servants there is no fear, but there is that marvelous intuition that her noble superior companion is endeavoring to meet in a clandestine way someone from that great dark Race that "defiles" and arouses "mighty fear."

Would "The White Woman" say these things if she spoke for herself?

The Isaiah Fountain Case

We have hitherto refrained from comment on the Isaiah Fountain case.

If he is guilty of the foul crime assessed against him he should suffer the full penalty of the law. But his guilt should be proved in a court of law unswayed by passion, prejudice or fear, and by evidence sufficient to remove all doubt from a reasonable mind. Was the mind of any juryman reasonable in the situation surrounding the trial of Fountain?

The Baltimore News, the leading evening journal of this city, in the following editorial so fairly and aptly expresses the views of believers in genuine justice and legal, orderly and impartial trials for the accused that we offer it as a statement of our own:

* * *

"SHALL JUSTICE BE SATISFIED WITH THIS?"

"The race between the law's dignity and mob violence, with the body of an accused Negro the prize, ended fortunately for the Stat's self-respect. All those who had a hand in preventing the intended lynching bee in Talbot county are to be congratulated and thanked.

But the episode injected an extraordinary element into the process of Fountain's trial. The case was already under way when an excited mob tried to get the man out of the Sheriff's hands. As the presiding judge afterwards pointed out, his flight was not from the law but from the mob. The jury was held ready to resume the trial the moment he was recaptured. He was brought back, and the case went on in an atmos surcharged with public excitement.

The verdict may have been just. But the Constitution prescribes certain safeguards that must be heeded even in reaching a just verdict. Were the circumstances such that this man could possibly have been given the benefit of any doubt as to his guilt? None can deny that the jury must have been under great pressure to find him guilty. Indeed, even had he had a fairly clear defense, it seems as if the only sure way of saving his life without riot would have been to condemn him, get him out of the local jurisdiction and then retry him.

The News submits that this was not a jury trial within the meanuig of the Constitution nor such as any man, guilty or not guilty, is entitled to".

THE MOB SPIRIT.

That the mob spirit is broad in the south there can be no doubt. Throughout the entire south—Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama comes the report of the mob spirit—lynching, burning, of all descriptions.

Just a few days ago a mob—better known as a Ku Klux Klan, was playing havoc in the state of North Carolina. Men were pursued without rhyme or reason. In Mississippi quite a number have been lynched and burned at the stake. In Texas the same thing has happened, and in Alabama lawlessness reigns supreme. In Georgia Negro lodges and school houses have been burned, for no other reason than that the white people of that section are trying to make the Negroes "know their places." Some time ago in Blakely, Ga., a Negro soldier was beaten to death. Last Friday a week ago in Montezuma, Macon county, a mob went to the Negro lodge room and took them out and beat two of them nearly to death and warned the others that unless they stopped aiding and abetting other Negroes whom they claim to be criminals that they will receive the same fate.

All of this has taken place since the war. It seems that their reason for doing it is to crush the morale of colored citizens—to make them know what they call, their place. It seems that they have the idea that since the Negroes went to France and played such a part at the front, that he is liable to feel that he is an American citizen and has the same rights as other citizens, and in order to destroy that spirit they are taking these steps to let them know that he is just the same in their estimation as before. Instead of trying to crush them, in view of the mighty part they played in the late war, they should be trying to inspire and encourage them—but not so, they seem to be more against them than ever before.

Now if this condition of affairs continues what must be the result? It must result in thousands of law-abiding and good colored citizens who are trying to make men and women of themselves, going where they can receive fair and just treatment. For many have gone to other sections, and thousands—nay millions more will go if this thing continues. There is only one way to keep colored men in the south, and that is that they receive fairness and justice and be given the same consideration as all other citizens in the courts, on the railroads and in everything else. Unless this is done, there is no question but that the Negroes will migrate to other sections where they can get a square deal.

APOLOGIZING FOR MOB LAW

The disposition to apologize for the existence and toleration of mob law is growing so widespread as to create a condition almost as bad as mob law itself. When men of the character of Former President William Howard Taft find it the easiest and most popular line of resistence to apologize for the mob law condition by placing the responsibility for the existence of it upon the wrong-doers of the Afro-American people and to lecture those people as to how best to stop lynch law, we should get discouraged, if it were possible to get discouraged in the fight we are in from sire to son to secure for ourselves and our posterity the full and unqualified benefits of American citizenship, with full protection of its laws made in accordance with the guaranties of the Federal Constitution; and much of our State and municipal law is not in accordance with the rights delegated to the Federal Government or reserved to the States, respectively; far from it.

But we are not to be discouraged by the persistent existence of mob law, nor by any other untoward stumbling block to our rights as co-equal citizens of the United States and the States in which we reside. We should be unfaithful to the victorious sword of General Grant and the humane pen of President Lincoln if we should so be. Ours is a persistent contention for justice and fair play. He is a coward and a traitor to the interests of the race who would concede any phase of the contention or falter in striving for the full measure of it, which is bound to be secured to us in the finality.

The New York Sun, which attitudinizes as a Republican newspaper, and which is admittedly one of the strongest daily newspapers in the country, could be in very much better business than that of apologizing for the existence of mob law, as it indirectly does whenever it has occasion to discuss the question at all. Those who lend themselves to such apology help the Nation to lay up wrath against the day of judgment, much of which it is now reaping in the war losses and burdens which are upon us and which we all find it very onerous to bear. The spirit of the Almighty works in that way, if the Nation and its men and organs of light and leading but knew, and they seem utterly not to know it.

Mob law is simply no law at all; it is simply lawlessness in defiance of all law run mad. A community attacked by a mob, or a group of persons assailed by a mob, have an inalienable spiritual and physical right to defend themselves with the same temper and weapons that they are assailed. It is the sworn duty of the officers of the law to take sides with such people or community assailed by the mob and not with the mob. That the officers of the law invariably take sides with the mob, following the color line and not the law in so doing, makes them guilty with the mob; when the State or municipality takes sides with the officers of the law in taking sides with the mob, the State becomes a lawless power, such as Lenine Trotzky's Bolsheviki rule in Russia, and we then style it anarchy, in which each person is justified in doing that which seemeth good to him.

And all persons charged with crime are presumed by the law to be innocent until proven to be guilty by a jury of their peers. When such trial of the accused is denied, we abandon the law we have made and the procedure we have instituted to govern in such cases.

It is to the interest of all of the people that the laws shall be respected and that those who do not respect them, whether they be a mob or a person, or officers of the law, shall be made to suffer for not so doing. Any other course will produce only confusion worse confounded, and that is what mob law and Radical Bombocratism are doing for the Republic.

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BAR SINISTER ATHWART VICKSBURG

Members of a Vicksburg mob who burned a Negro unproven of crime Wednesday evening committed an act which cries out to heaven for vengeance, and it will be avenged in the holding back of the development of the people in whose midst it occurred. The young woman, whose room a Negro entered, failed to identify the man who was lynched. He was in the county jail, in the toils of law, with not a shred of hope for his life if proven guilty. A special term of court can always be had for such cases and speedy execution of the man found guilty of offense brought about.

5-17-19

Not a shadow of excuse even for angered men existed. It was a pure return to utter savagery. It has served to intensify racial antagonism and to sow the seed of more crime. Wanton and brutish acts have never failed to beget reprisal. Soaking the Negro's head in oil and setting it afire was unworthy of Patagonians.

Birmingham Reporter

It was all so cowardly and so beneath white men that the south is disgusted and ashamed. A bar sinister is athwart Vicksburg.—The Birmingham Ledger, May 15th.

Lynching will be eradicated. A disease against the progress of human society, commercial advancement and American civilization so foul as the disease of lynching, must die. The above editorial from The Birmingham Ledger of Wednesday evening is proof positive of what the sentiment is in this section regarding mob violence. These are the expressions that the faithful, law-abiding citizens of color have prayed for, waited patiently for, because as these utterances are made sentiment will be made and justice will be accomplished.

Such acts as the lynching in Mississippi can but engender bad feeling and stimulate prejudices in the Negroes' mind that would not otherwise be. These lynchers are made up of a savage and poor-blooded element of whites that are uncontrollable by the decent citizens in the community, and until the strong hand of the law is administered there will be little or no restraint. There is an uncontrollable element of ignorance in every race, but for some reason that uncontrollable element of blacks is the careless group that commits petty and almost inoffensive acts and more damaging to themselves than to our law and race society.

The spirit is now to remove injustices done human beings. It is heralded forth from the press, the pulpits and assembly halls, and wherever men congregate there is preached an obedience to law and order. The conscience of the white man of this country is more alive today in the interest of all humanity than ever before since creation. Because of this, there will necessarily come at times certain minor and major upheavals, but the Negro must keep a cool and steady head, always watch the brakers, note the tides as they come in, and live a life that can be vouched for by decent men of all races. Our perpetual growth as a race—and we are a separate group—will be in proportion as we can draw the aid and establish a friendly relation with influential citizens whose spoken word and whose lives in the community fashion the sentiment and action of that community. This will not only be true in Birmingham, in the South, in the North, East and West, but it will be true everywhere dominant factors, races and institutions reside.

The Birmingham Age-Herald, in Wednesday morning's issue, speaking editorially, made the following statement: "A Negro charged with robbing a white woman was given the death penalty by a Jefferson County jury. The 'gentlemen of the jury' would not have brought in such a verdict if the defendant's skin had been white." To this utterance there can be no doubt.

Robbery is a serious charge. Something must be done as a warning. There is lots of loose money in Jefferson County, and Birmingham particularly, and there is a large number of shrewd whites and blacks who purpose to get this money without working for it, and they select a method of robbing and stealing. Their necks should be broken and this publication rises to make the assertion that we don't believe a decent Negro in the County would whimper because of the death penalty being rendered against a member of the race for such a crime; but the appalling situation, and the thing that disturbs human happiness here is what is considered a one-sided justice.

Several months ago DeWitt Fletcher was spirited away by two white men. He was driving a taxicab; they state that he drove them around the city and they directed him to carry them to Ensley, and in a dark and lonely spot Fletcher was asked to stop his car, is the statement made by these white men, and while sitting there with his back to them, one of his assailants says that he drew a pistol and placed it behind DeWitt's head and blew his brains out, took him down the side of the hill and robbed him of thirty-odd dollars. It is reported on the third trial that one man received a sentence of ten years and a mistrial was entered in the case of the other man. Negroes cannot fail to see this situation, and until sin is condemned in the outspoken way as is expressed in The Ledger editorial on the Mississippi outrage, there will always be a smouldering and mean misunderstanding and an unfriendly relation. While the people in Birmingham and Jefferson County, as a general proposition, are succeeding amicably together and our relations are friendly and helpful, it is necessary that we condemn all sin and corruption that our own district and our own city may not be diseased.

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A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

The Houston Observer

5-17-19

The conference held in Austin, Monday, by a representative committee composed of delegates from the several Texas branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People marks the advent of a new day for the race in Texas, the South and probably America.

This was not the first time that race men have ever held a conference with a chief executive of Texas, but it is the first time in the history of the race in the State that a delegation has waited upon any governor asking for legislation to abolish the court of Judge Lynch and assist in rendering Texas safe for all its citizens.

Other delegations and individuals have conferred with state magistrates for positions for themselves or friends; for pardons for convicts and other political plums, most of which were of a selfish nature.

But the delegation of Monday was fired by a nobler and higher purpose and was acting in the best interest of the peace, perpetuity and welfare of the commonwealth in requesting Governor Hobby to recommend to the thirty-sixth legislature some anti-lynch legislation.

And in presenting this petition these men were not acting as colored men so much, but as American citizens.

They realize that every time mob-violence is perpetrated in Texas, not only has a human life been cowardly and illegally sniffed out, but the entire commonwealth is disgraced, justice is outraged and law and order are inhumanly raped.

These men realize, also, that in our problems of reconstruction the brave soldiers who fought so nobly and valiantly "over there" for insuring human freedom and enthroning democracy as the political religion of the civilized world; those warriors who never knew retreat, but chased the boches off their feet; those fighters who faced shot and shell and went into the very jaws of hell to preserve civilization and save the world from a great cataclysm, calamity and catastrophe, while their fellow-comrades were supporting every war call and appeal of the government; this delegation is fully aware of the fact that the colored citizens are not going to submit willingly and without protest and resentment the pre-war, un-democratic and

A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY

Is this "a white man's country?" What is the ground for the assertion of sole and undisputed ownership which the Augusta Chronicle and the Macon Telegraph are proclaiming?

The Jenkins county tragedies have provoked a scathing tirade of rebuke and criticism upon the heads of Negro leaders for what may be called their misguided thought that the Negro race has some right of claim to ownership in this country. Negro people are denounced for believing and acting upon that presumption, and a repetition of the Jenkins county horror of bloodshed and arson is promised all Negroes who "overstep the bounds" and limitations provided for Negroes "from the time when Negroes and whites began to live together in this country." This doctrine will breed trouble; incite to riot, and augment lynching.

These two newspapers, two of the most powerful in the state and south, have sounded a very hopeless note for the future peace and prosperity of the southland. Their stand virtually puts the stamp of approval upon the wanton invasion of Negro rights by reckless, hating rural whites, envious of Negro prosperity. The fact that their observations are based upon the Jenkins county trouble, emphasizes their position that Negroes live in this country by sufferance on the part of the whites and that they must be careful not to offend their white neighbors even if their white neighbors first offend.

Has the Negro any claim to nationalism in America? On what is that claim based?

Let us study the origin of the United States historically and politically, beginning with America as a British colony, when it had no national status and no independence.

(1) The Negro came as a slave to these shores at the time of its settlement, three hundred years ago, before the hope of ultimate independence from the British yoke was born.

(2) During all the 150 years between its settlement and its independence, Negroes, slaves and freemen "felled the trees" and helped to develop these United States.

(3) When the American colonists took the field against the parent government, England, to win their independence and freedom, the Negro shouldered his share of the responsibility, and strangely enough, a Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first American to fall. A monument is erected to him in Boston preserving this fact.

In all the other wars down to the present day the Negro has shouldered his just proportion of the responsibility and shed his share of the blood. Our enemies cannot deny these facts. Thousands of Negroes lie buried in "Flanders fields" while more thousands have sacrificed and served in military and civil life, in martydom for

un-American practices and customs and to avoid racical strife and domestic upheavals some sensible and sane efforts must be put forth by those in power to remedy and obliterate these evils and ills.

Texas has a black record in Judge Lynch's wicked and damnable court for 1918, standing second in the list with 9 victims, while Georgia leads the procession with 18 victims.

Available records show that nearly seventy people fell before the onward march of mobocracy in the United States last year, four whites being among the number.

Each year the toll exacted is larger and larger and while the Southern States seem willing and ready to relinquish their jurisdiction over cases of mob-violence in preference to the Federal government, it is an admission of the South's inability to establish and maintain good and decent government.

Going further, it is an admission that the riffraff and hoi polloi are in the ascendancy and because of their voting strength the courts are not willing to punish any guilty culprits nor do the constabulary officers put forth the proper efforts to apprehend and incarcerate those accused of or guilty of participating in such mob fests.

If the civilization of the South has reached such a stage as seems evident from the tone and statements of certain leading white newspapers and publicists, it is about ready for the discard and trash pile and it is high time that Dixie inaugurate a new system of jurisprudence and politics.

Yet in the face of such astounding facts and such horrible and outrageous conditions, President Wilson is now lecturing to the people of Europe on how to conduct affairs over there, while his own house is in bad order and demands immediate, prompt and favorable attention.

The recent lynchings in Kentucky and Mississippi, the former victim being a colored soldier in uniform returning from the camp of demobilization and the latter two women and two men, are an outrage upon civilization and places America in a very embarrassing predicament among the great nations of Europe, where lynch law and mob-violence are not known.

The Observer, in view of the manifest lethargy and apathy on the part of officials to suppress lynching by punishing the participants, is in hearty sympathy with the delegation of race men that conferred with Governor Hobby and an agitation should be kept up along this and other lines until democracy prevails here in deed and in truth.

In consenting to recommend to the legislature the introduction and passage of a bill to stamp out mob-violence, Governor Hobby is taking an advance step and in doing so will set an example that other state executives will be glad to emulate, in that a precedent will have been established.

Again, it will please the real citizenry of Texas to have some effective anti-lynch legislation enacted and if such should come before the legislature for passage, it affords an excellent opportunity for real American citizens of both houses to prove their loyalty to both State and Federal governments.

As The Observer has stated on previous occasions the time for whiners and complainers has passed. Any man or race that submits to maltreatment and renders no effort to rectify and remedy conditions, by his or its tolerant policy invites contempt, which gives expression in lynch law, disfranchisement, jim-crowism and kindred evils.

In holding the conference and presenting the petition, the original suggestion having been made by President H. L. Mims of the Houston branch, the Texas branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have set a pace whose far-reaching importance and resultant good to the race, State and country time alone can and will determine.

THE NAVASOTA DAILY EXAMINER REVIEW.

"A newspaper, printed for and by negroes in a city of Texas, was distributed on the streets of Navasota this afternoon, for a while.

"The paper carries in flaring headlines, a statement that lynching of negroes in the south is to be stopped by the Federal Government, and other similar announcements. The idea presumably is to hearld broadcast a lot of propaganda bearing on the lynching subject and suggesting that the negroes, en masse, throughout the South, take steps to encourage some movement by Federal authorities bearing on the matter."

The editor of this little badly printed "Oose paper" is so far eminently correct, as long distance messages and piles of letters told of the cowardly and undemocratic methods of a bunch of Germanized converts and their unlawful methods in dispossessing a 100 per cent American citizen of his private property, without the due process of the law. Again, it is true that even Negroes in Navasota should give, long after it hurts, every penny they can get to blot out this black crime.

"There have been occasions when negroes were lynched here. Also, there may be times when the occurence will be repeated, the Federal Government to the contrary notwithstanding."

Fritzie, old boy, you are right again and we must hand it to you, for we, the race, and thousands of good Southern, Christian white people as well, have long since made up our minds that slowly, but surely, this evil must be stopped.

The records in heaven prove that Negroes only have been lynched in your town. The last was not heralded by you the member of the Associated Press. Nevertheless, it happened and the Negro was dragged over town and riddled with bullets last year.

If hard working and thinking Negroes did not have confidence in such meetings as the one held in Tennesee and Georgia recently, when Southern white men of brain met to formulate plans to this end, why there would be no Negroes here to lynch.

You must remember that this is a reconstruction period and not only the Negro, but all races, must sooner or later pursue a brotherly policy of "give and take." Nothing more, nor nothing less will prove our real Americanism.

As the leading Fritzie of your city, the man who unfortunatly has the duty of shaping the thought of your community, we here take issue. We do not, can not, and don't believe that our Government will stand for your second statement. You say "The Federal Government to the contrary notwithstanding." If we had not found you out Fritzie, we would think you crazy. Your editorial on the first page is your real photograph. The Observer is the detective for Uncle Sam, and proud of it. By today's Post your utterances are a part of the records of his archives.

merica.

What sounder basis of claim to nership in the soil can there be han that on which the claim of the gro lies? He has title by colonition, by tenure of having helped to in its freedom and independence and y having subsequently helped to de nd it from invasion in all the wars at followed the war for indepe ence.

Upon what right, then, rests the laim that "this is a white man's ountry" except it be that the claim is ased upon sheer force of numbers nd power, and upon the principle hat "might makes right," which it does as a matter of fact in the rural districts when the issue is between a white man and a Negro.

Lynchings - 1919
Discussions.

Negro Press (Southern)
490

Colored Delegation Conferred With Governor Hobby; Ask Anti-Lynch Legislation

The Houston Post
11-11-19

The Texas branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through a representative committee of colored business and professional men, held a conference with Governor William P. Hobby Monday morning at the State capitol.

The purpose of the conference was to beseech the chief executive of the State to recommend to the ensuing thirty-sixth state legislature legislation or measures for the suppression and abolishment of lynching and mob-violence in Texas.

Attention was called to the fact that Texas stands second on the list of Southern States for lynch law and resolutions were presented the governor asking that he include in his annual message recommendations having for their object the eradication and abolition of lynching.

Prof. Henry L. Mims, president of the Houston branch, was chairman of the delegation, as he was the prime factor of the conference being held. Editor G. W. Bouldin of the San Antonio Inquirer, was secretary. Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Samuel Huston College, was spokesman for the delegation and succinctly and forcibly presented his argument showing why such legislation as prayed for was an urgent necessity.

The following is the text of the petition presented the governor:

Austin, Tex., Dec. 30, 1918.
Hon. William P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas.

We, the delegates, of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing the colored citizens of the State of Texas, beg to submit the following petition to your Excellency, to-wit:

First, realizing that the lynching evil has prevailed in this country for more than fifty years, and that our present laws have not been able to cope with the crime of mob-violence, and as a result of same the said crime is gradually increasing, which has caused general discontent and restlessness among the colored people;

Second, realizing that your excellency is the governor of all the people of the State of Texas, we feel it our duty as a part and parcel of this commonwealth, to ask your excellency to submit in your message to the ensuing legislature some remedy, which in your judgment will abate and eventually rid the State of mob-violence.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry L. Mims, president Houston branch and C. F. Richardson, editor of The Houston Observer, Houston; James L. Robinson, president of the Orange branch and F. R. Bluestein, Orange; G. W. Bouldin, editor of the San Antonio Inqurier; Rev. S. J. Johnson, pastor St. James A. M. E. church; Dr. J. D. Moses, F. E. Lewis, undertaker, San Antonio; Doctors S. L. Brown, E. W. D. Abner, Prof. M. S. Davage, president Samuel Houston College; D. R. Woodard, undertaker; Attorney J. F. Dawkins, P. A. Williams, Austin.

Governor Hobby accorded the delegation a most cordial reception and after informing the committee that he was in hearty sympathy with their efforts to suppress lynch law stated that he would suggest to the legislature the consideration or introduction of a bill to suppress mob violence in Texas.

* * * *

The Houston and Orange delegation, composed of Messrs. H. L. Mims, C. F. Richardson, James L. Robinson and F. R. Bluestein. were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Woodard, the former tendering his car and home for the comfort of the said committeemen and the latter preparing and serving those palatable meals. The hospitality of the Woodards, who own one of the most palatial and spacious homes in Austin, is generally known throughout Texas, for hospitality is their first name. The delegates had nothing but praise for the courteous reception tendered them by the Austin citizenry generally and especially the aforementioned family.

The Wolf-Pack

The Daily Herald
11-3-19.

(Omaha Monitor)
(By a White Woman)

Low cowardly, criminal, getting its false individual courage from contact with the herd, down upon us they swept Sunday. Murder and assault arson and vandalism they wrought and then they slunk away to their lairs and left a shamed and humiliated Omaha to bear the blame nd burden of their depredations and to reconstruct and build up a gain the ruin and devastation they wrought.

And what the reason? They try to hide behind the threadbare excuse that they were protecting thier womanhood. But they lie. Passion let loose protects nobody. From unreason and lawlessness no one can look for the security that only law can give. Law is the basis of civilization the one thing that separates the civilized man from the savage. The fundamental tenet of the Magna Charta is that a man is innocent until proven guilty, and every suspect has a right to trial by jury. Law came to us the heritage of centuries. With the increase of its guarantees have come an increase in civilization and democracy. Fed upon by a tissue of lies and villaninous suggestions from an inflamatory press that will sacrifice public safety to sensationalism and will sustitute race hatred for reason, a band of ignorant, lawless hoodlums would constitute themselves above the law, and subvert all civilization that their passion and hate and van- [illegible] may have sway.

If Will Brown were guilty and committed this crime he should have been tried and convicted by due process of law and punished with its extremest penalty. I am a woman, and like all others, consider this crime against my sex hideous. And I think the state should punish to the limit the degenerate so convicted by it. But crime is crime and has no race nor creed nor color. Its blackness is inherent in it and uot in the color of the accused. No mob looked to wreak its vengeance on the four white men who raped one woman. No mob looked to wreak its vengeance upon the white degenerate who victimized the little 10- ye ar-old crippled child on the south side. Propaganda has been coming out of the South aimed to incite race animosity and race friction. The South wants Colored laborers to remain in the South and many are the ways it has taken to keep them there. The Klu-Klux-Klan organized and it would seem that it is busy. Omaha has seen the Klu-Klu-Klan in action and Omaha wants none of it.

If Will Brown were innocent? Good God! If he were innocent? Our same becomes deeper, our humiliation become greater. Always the doubt. Justice outraged. Democracy bowed of head. Humanity leaden of heart. And the question ever there. If innocent, it is the funeral prye of a martyr upon which we look. The smell of burning human flesh is at all times nauseating to the nostrils of civilized man. But innocent—Great God!

And the wolf-pack has slunk away. It murdered and robbed and burned and destroyed, and now, it must assert herself and redeem her- has slunk away, and real Omaha self. She must hunt out the criminals guilty of this cowardly thing and punish them. She must sow to the whole United States that lawlessness shall not reign. For, lawlessness tolerated anywhere in any shape or form is the forerunner of disintegration and disaster. The lyncher and mobbist is more of an enemy to a community or commonwealth than all the Huns in Germany. Foreign malice can be fought and nullified, but trickery and lawlessness, within the household, will send America in the wake of Babylon and Rome and Russia. The mob feels no duty or responsibility.

The wolf-pack is due no consideration. It is beyond the pale and must be put down and crushed and suppressed.

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FORMER NEGRO SOLDIER AND WOMAN LYNCHED.

The Southern Standard
Durant, Miss.

Durant, Miss., May 8. A Negro recently discharged from the army and a Negro woman were lynched in the outskirts of Pickens, Holmes County, Mississippi, Monday night, according to meager reports received here tonight by Marshal J. S. Koalofer. The lynching is said to have followed admission by the Negro that he had hired the woman to write an improper note to a young white woman of Pickens. Details are lacking.

Dec 11-19

Last week we performed the unpleasant task of publishing an account of a colored man lynched in Louisiana who was accused of writing an insulting note to a white woman. This week's clipping shows that Mississippi has followed the example, by her sister state, that is, to adopt the "NOTE PLAN" for an excuse to kill a Negro. By the introduction of the "THE NOTE WRITING CHARGE PLAN" if approved by all of that class who seem determined to continue the lynching propaganda, the Negro is doomed and placed at the mercy of any and everybody.

NOT ONLY DANGEROUS, BUT EXTREMELY SERIOUS.

The newly adopted provocation for lynching Negroes, has made the situation in Louisiana and Mississippi almost optional with any enemy, regardless of sex, race or rank. According to recent lynchings in the two states mentioned, all one needs to do is to write an insulting note to a white woman and sign the name of the Negro he or she wants lynched and the mob will do the work. What colored man can feel safe under such regulations?

Everyone has enemies, and it is a well known fact that the better class of colored people live in an atmosphere that is contaminated with the jealousy of some people who can find but one real objection to the better class of Negroes, and that charge is —"He thinks he is better than some other Negroes or he thinks he is as good as a white man", etc.

If such enemies decide that the envied colored man must die, all he needs to do is to write a note to a white woman and sign the name of the colored man he wants murdered. If the lynchers would stay their bloody hands long enough for an impartial trial before a court of justice, by the aid of an expert, the innocent man might be acquitted and the guilty writer located and convicted and properly punished. The whole matter is wicked and must be stopped by those who have charge of the government. So far as man is concerned, the remedy must be furnished by the executives of the laws already made. But that God of all the people who will do right, hath promised to hear the prayers of His children, and those who doubt the theories of this editorial are asked to read carefully the 21st chapter of I Kings and renew their faith in God, and confirm the righteous opinions as to the end of the workers of iniquity on earth, which punishment is nothing compared with the after death punishment of the murderers, and those who instigate murdering.

THE BLOOD LUST

Even to those who are jealous of the good reputation of the Southland, when it is brought up for comparison with that of other sections of our common country, there must come, now-a-days, the awful and significant truth that among thousands and thousands of its people in both rural and urban communities civilization is at a very low ebb.

Lawlessness, riot and lynching, even, are not confined to any particular section of the United States, and hence the very good reason and timeliness for calling the anti-lynching conference recently held in New York; but there is such a condition, persistent and unrelenting rampage of riot, murder and lynching in the South today, that the most gallant and proud defenders of the vaunted "fair name" of the southland must hang their heads in shame and chagrin in the face of the bloody and horrifying facts.

There never was the equal of the present day epidemic of unprovoked contempt and disrespect for law which is so apparent in many instances of tragedy and bloodshed which fill the columns of newspapers of southern communities just now. At no time of the past have we had these horrors with such frequency, with such manifest brutality and beastly character, and with such convincing proof of the degenerating moral and human standards of the people. Thousands here, and hundreds there, "stormed the jail," overpowered the jailor, "took the prisoner into the heart of the city, lighted the fires, strung him up while he pleaded for mercy, and riddled his writhing form with bullets." Or (as in the case of the Charleston blue-jackets) "Negroes only were the object of attack." Or, in the Jenkins county lynching, "there had been such a delay in the case of ———, the people decided to take the law into their own hands and bring matters to a close."

Negroes are being lynched at a very high rate now-a-days, and many of those who have returned from the fighting have been driven from their homes, because they have not gone to the fields as early after their return as their neighbors thought. These facts cannot be disputed. Lynching by wholesale, when whole families are exterminated, whole communities of people destroyed, their churches, schools, lodge buildings and their homes burned, are becoming very, very fashionable. All the white boys, their fathers, mothers, old men, sweethearts come together at the sound of the trumpet that "there's to be a Negro-hunt"; all participate in the bloody revelry of torture and burning and ghastly brutality. The orgy is beginning to take the place of fox-hunts and picnics in many places.

The young grow up, with the brutal instincts greatly accentuated above that of their fathers. Terror and contempt and destruction for all Negroes constitute part of the fireside precept, impressed with too frequent example.

Atlanta, Palmetto, Blakley, Waynesboro, Statesboro, Jesup, Midville, Valdosta, Reidsville, Griffin, Marietta, Millen, et. al. have entered the Hall of Fame through blood-swept paths of slaughtering and burning human beings by wholesale. Many other Georgia cities are entitled to the coveted distinction.

And the mob leaders learn and develop the taste for brutality and for blood. They must have blood, and yet more blood, to satisfy their animal appetites. This desire is like unto a consuming fever which blood and tragedy alone can cool.

And so they turn, upon occasion, to killing their kind, their fathers, their mothers, their wives, their friends, and all fall victims to the blood-lust. Possessed by the feverish desire for blood, and reveling in excitement and terrorizing, the human quality quickly gives way to the animal, and murder results. Every city and every hamlet has its fame of tragedy to-day.

The gunman and the mob-man stalk the streets of every city today, unleashed and set, to strike down or lynch and burn, at suggestion, all because of an unorganized and cowardly public sentiment, or what is worse, a sort of acquiescence which spells moral decay and retrogression.

MOB RULE, THE CURSE OF THE SOUTH

American Expeditionary Forces,
A. P. O. 702 France.
April 7, 1919.

Historians tell us that all things pass in time. Mr. Historian, will the time ever come when mob-rule and race—prejudice shall, like the origin of the Swastika, be lost in antiquity?

America and her Allies put an end to the German atrocities November 11, 1918. America, why not put an end to the dastardly crimes that are being committed throughout the United States? France celebrated Armistice Day by hanging out the American Flag and smothering it with kisses. This was the Alpha of the New Democracy. Sheffield, Alabama celebrated Armistice Day by hanging an American Negro and riddling him with bullets. Let us hope that this was the Omega of the old Democracy.

THE BOILING POINT REACHED.

The blood pulsating in the body of every true American reached boiling point when the Lusitania was sunk. Justly so, for I know of no manlier act than that of protecting women.

Statistics show us that 58 men and 5 women were lynched during 1918. In the past thirty-three years 3, 785 lynchings have occurred in the United States. Thanks to the impartial Statistician. Ninety per cent. of these lynchings were committed in the South; the land that Thomas Dixon, in his contemptible work "The Leopard's Spots" calls romantic, eloquent, bombastic, chivalrous, lustful, proud' kind and hospitable."

THE CAUSE OF MIGRATION.

Do you wonder why the Negroes are migrating North? Trace history back to the year 1863 and you will find that the immortal Lincoln lifted the yoke of slavery from the shoulders of more than four millions of Negroes. The majority of whom immediately shook from their heels the dust of the "cruel, cunning south." They were turned loose as animals to roam the woods; penniless and homeless, without one foot of land to call their own or a shelter to shield them from the bitter cold.

This was the dawn of a new day; offering bright prospects. Many of them were desirous of staying in the land that they had made bloom and blossom, irrigated with the blood of their human bodies. To South Carolina, Georgia and Texas they flocked in search of congenial companions. Others migrated North, some West. Those who went North were received by humanitarians who immediately offered them unlimited educational advantages. Those who remained in the South were given employment with small salaries. Some of the women were forced to be concubines for their masters. They were debauched by them and gave birth to their illegitimate children.

THE BEST PLACE FOR THE NEGRO

Race leaders have been asked to urge the Negro to stay in the South. Many of them were told that the South was the best place for the Negro as they were best liked by Southern white men; the Southern white man understands the Negro and that the Negro understands the Southern white man. To part of this I agree as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth of God. What part do I believe to be true? Is it true that the Southern white man understands the traits and character of the Negro? The answer is no. Is it true that the Negro understands the traits and character of the Southern white man? The answer is yes (spelled with a capital 'Y.') For more than two hundred years the Negro has been studying the Southern white man. For centuries the Negro was made to serve and worship the Southern white man. For centuries the Negro was a student in that great institution called Slavery. His teacher was a Southern white man. With his life's blood he enriched the soil. Day after day he toiled; night after night he fervently prayed for that freedom promised by his creator. The Negro has had a splendid opportunity to learn the ways of the Southern white man.

STARTLED THE WORLD

In the past four years the Germans have committed crimes that have startled the world. In the past thirty three years the American Huns have committed crimes that have shook the earth from center to circumference. Germany has been brought to justice and must atone for the past. Have the American Huns been punished, who wantonly supervised the burning and lynching of innocent Negro men and women? Why pause in replying?

In denouncing the hellish crimes committed by the low class of Southern white men, I do not wish to include the better class of Southern white men. Throughout the South there are white men unexcelled in character and religion; white men who strive to uphold the integrity of the law; white men who live up to the lofty ideals of American Democracy. Too much cannot be said in praising them. In many cities of the South, the white and colored people dwell together in perfect peace and harmony.

WANT LAWS ENGAGED.

Now, in justice to the Negro race that followed the American flag from Washington over the gory fields of France, through the bloody forest of the Argonne and helped to plant it by their patriotic efforts at home, on the East bank of the River Rhine; in justice to the Negro soldiers who laid their lives upon the Altar of Democracy. 'For greater love hath no man than he who dies for his country.' In justice to the generations yet unborn who shall cherish the memories of the noble and patriotic deeds of their fore-parents: May America enact a law that will wipe out lynching and race prejudice. The damnable curse of the South will then be lost in oblivion.

HERBERT S. HARTH,
1st. Sergt., Co. "C" 320th Labor Battalion, Q. M. C Americar Forces, France.
Censored: MATTHEW. W. CLAIR,
1st. Lieut. Chaplain, U. S. Army

Lynchings – 1919
Discussions

White Press (North)

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NEW YORK CITY HERALD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

LYNCH LAW IS LAWLESSNESS.

Mob rule is defiance of authority and overthrow of law. In times when the best that Americans can offer has been given to destroy lawlessness and brutality in the world, in a period when it is often said that the "United States is the hope of the world," it is unfortunate, indeed alarming, to find residents of one of the leading cities of the country resorting to mob violence to punish the brutal act of an individual.

Admitting that the crime of which the mob's victim was guilty was a peculiarly brutal one, the fact remains that law and self-government are a success according to the degree that they are upheld and sustained by the people themselves.

Nebraska is one of the most enlightened States in the Union, yet citizens of its largest city have done an inexcusable thing in dragging American self-control in the dust.

Is it not time to clean our own house before attempting to "reform" and clean the whole world?

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
MAY 16, 1919

LYNCH LAW

A report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says:

"Sixty-three negroes, five of them women, and four white men fell victims of mob ruthlessness during 1918, and in no case was any member of the mob convicted in any court and in only two cases was any trial held."

The expression lynch law, though common, is of course, not well founded because lynching is the reverse of law. Law is the product of civilization. Lynching is not even anarchistic, for anarchy has a philosophy back of it. Lynching has no processess of reason behind it. It is simply the letting loose of the instinct of revenge. Mob passion, not the passion for justice, prevails in lynching.

Men are entitled not to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Due process of law regards the criminal as an offender against itself. Whoever usurps the right to condemn and punish is likewise an offender against due process of law. That one himself when charged with crime expects the law to grant him a fair trial. He cannot, therefore, deny the same right to others, however gross their offenses against order and decency, without convicting himself of hypocricy.

Lynching has been a stain upon our national honor. Because of it other nations have pointed at us the finger of scorn. There is too much disrespect for law in our country. Some people confuse lawlessness and license with freedom.

Mob violence of whatever kind, whether it results in killing or some form of organized persecution, is akin to lynching. All are alike against law and subversive of law. Law protects as well as punishes and those who undertake private justice in disregard of law break down its protecting strength for themselves and all other individuals. The cure for lynching is widespread realization that law is the guardian of the liberty of the individual.

LYNCHINGS

LAST year this country was disgraced by 62 lynchings, five of the victims being women. Mob violence against Negroes continues. It is even being advertised in advance.

"Negro Jerky and Sullen as Burning Hour Nears"—this is the headline in a southern newspaper.

"Three Thousand Will Burn Negro"—headline in another southern newspaper.

CLEVELAND O PRESS
JULY 15, 1919

That the lynching evil can be handled effectively was recently demonstrated in Winston-Salem, N. C., where the authorities passed sentences of 14 months to six years on 15 of the 16 men who broke into the city jail with the intention of hanging a Negro prisoner.

Mob violence is deplored by the better element of southern citizenship. That element should assert itself.

The laws of this country provide fair trial and adequate punishment upon conviction. The same wisdom that prompted President Wilson to issue a public appeal against mob violence in war-time, holds good in peace-time in dealing with Negro offenders.

The south knows only too well the extent of the race problem within its gates. That race problem becomes aggravated with each new lynching; the situation worse, not better.

Mob Rule

OREGON CITY ORE. ENTERPRISE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

In the city of Omaha last Sunday a mob of frenzied white people stormed a jail, took a negro and hanged him. In a white heat, they answered the mayor's appeal for submission to law and order by attempting to hang the executive of the city, who was cut down in time to save his life, but who was badly injured. After the death of the negro, the passions of the mob subsided and they dispersed about the time federal troops arrived.

It is difficult or us of the north to pass judgment upon the white people of the south and those living close to the border. The negro had committed an unnamed crime, and his act made the blood of the white people boil. They demanded speedy vengeance and obtained it.

The negro question is one for the south to solve. We may deplore mob violence, and we may prefer the slow-moving processes of the law, but we must recognize the feelings of people who live in communities where their women are in danger from blacks. It may be said the lawless execution of perverted negroes will not put a stop to crimes of immorality. In fact, it has not done so. There is even the question of the sanity of the murderer to be considered, for no sane man, black or white, could do what blacks frequently do in the south.

The time may come when education, coupled with proper surroundings, will put an end to such crimes, but it will not be soon, and when they occur, we may count upon the southerner to accomplish the speedy extermination of the criminal.

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
JULY 16, 1919

Lynchings

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That the lynching evil can be handled effectively was recently demonstrated in Winston-Salem, N. C., where the authorities passed sentences of 14 months to six years on 15 of the 16 men who broke into the city jail with the intention of hanging a negro prisoner.

Mob violence is deplored by the better element of southern citizenship. That element should assert itself.

The laws of this country provide fair trial and adequate punishment upon conviction. The same wisdom that prompted President Wilson to issue a public appeal against mob violence in war-time, holds good in peace-time in dealing with negro offenders.

The south knows only too well the extent of the race problem within its gates. That race problem becomes aggravated with each new lynching; the situation worse, not better.

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MAKING GEORGIA SAFE FOR NEGROES.

BUFFALO N. Y. ENQUIRER
AUGUST 1, 1919

IF unpleasant news of efforts to make Chicago unsafe for negroes comes from the west, pleasant news of effort to make Georgia safe for negroes comes from the south.

James A. Hollifon writes up the doings of Georgia's lawmakers for the Atlanta Constitution. He says: "The publication in the Constitution yesterday of the verified details of a recent outrage in Telfair county, in which an old and law-abiding negro was lynched because he had defended women of his race who had been attacked by drunken white men, privately stirred the members of the Assembly yesterday as no happening in Georgia in recent years; and the consequences will be that the bill pending, bestowing upon the governor authority to discharge any sheriff who fails to do his duty, in cases like this, will be passed at this session, unless caught in a closing-hour jam."

The bill to remove from office the sheriff who fails to protect a prisoner is deemed doubly effective because it would spur officers to protect their prisoners and inspire the mob to spare the prisoners rather than sacrifice the sheriff.

The negro is going to be safer in the south. The north should not begin making him unsafer.

Justice Hughes's Protest Against Lynch

N Y C MAIL, Law.
MAY 6 1919

The ultimate and essential reason for an end to lynch law was pointed out by former Justice Hughes in a notable address at the opening of the proceedings of the National Conference on Lynching in Carnegie Hall last evening.

That reason is the disrespect for law that the practice of lynching breeds. And as Justice Hughes went on to argue, disrespect for law imperils the foundations of the structure of society.

America in the past two years has rallied all her resources in men, in money and in metal to put an end to the system of international lynch law which an unscrupulous autocracy, full-fed with the strong meat of ambition and drunk with power, sought to impose upon the world. The mob of royalties and statesmen who sought to put the noose about the throats of nations has been relentlessly pounded into submission, largely through the efforts of the American people, including the part of them whose skins are black.

Now that international lynch law has been abolished by force of conscience and of arms, it is high time to abolish lynch law within the borders of this great democracy.

As Justice Hughes pointed out, "you cannot expect a lawless sentiment to be confined to any section of the country. If lawlessness succeeds in one place it will break out in another."

The practice of depriving men of life, or even of liberty, without judicial trial is the manifestation of a contempt for the fundamentals, not only of public order in America but of civilization itself. The community that tolerates lynch law is encouraging a deadly menace, not only to itself but to the country.

The National Conference on Lynching in bringing this grave problem to country-wide attention at the beginning of the new era of justice and brotherhood among men is doing a work which should gain the active sympathy of all citizens who realize that the spirit of violence is a contagious disease that offers menace to the basic principles of our life.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JUNE 28, 1919

The Mississippi Lynching

The negro brute, John Hartfield, just lynched in Mississippi admitted his crime. He was identified by his victim. There appears to have been corroborative evidence of his guilt, and hundreds of negroes helped hunt him down. The law of Mississippi imposes the death penalty for the offense which he committed.

In view of these facts, what earthly justification was there for the lynching?

Hartfield should have been hanged. There need be no discussion on that point. But he could have been hanged legally. Mississippi could have spared herself exposure to the contagion of mob violence, saved thousands of people from a brutalizing spectacle, avoided reproach from abroad and possible future race strife at home, merely by carrying out her own laws in an orderly manner.

The governor of Mississippi refused to intervene to uphold the law and disperse the mob. What explanation will he make to his people and his own conscience when passions have cooled, and the lynching stands out in its naked, needless horror?

NATION FACES GRAVE PERIL IN RACE HATREDS

NEW YORK CITY CALL
OCTOBER 5, 1919

Association for Advancement of Colored People Warns of Murderous Riots to Come.

Lynching No Longer Specialty of South—Industrial Causes for Pogroms of Black Men.

An appeal for a firm stand against mob violence throughout the United States, made by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, to offset the present danger of widespread race war, told that 43 Negroes and four white men have been lynched in the United States from January 1 to September 14. In addition, eight Negroes have been burned at the stake.

In issuing its appeal in a pamphlet, "Why Congress Should Investigate Race Riots and Lynching," the society declared that race war menaces the foundations of civilization in the United States.

"In a number of cities a dangerous race antagonism prevails which at any moment may break out into murderous conflict," the statement warns.

Don't Let Loose the Tiger!

"Those citizens who care for the good name of the country, who deplore violence and blood-letting in American cities are urged to stand together against the rule of the mob. They are urged to support the resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, calling for a congressional investigation of riots and lynching throughout the country. They are asked to request newspapers to cease emphasizing in flaring headlines the race of which the criminal happens to be a member.

"There are criminals in every race and it is a crime against the United States to provoke bloody race conflicts by holding the members of any race responsible for the crimes committed by the insane, the defective and the brutal members of it.

"It should be borne in mind that crimes are frequently attributed to Negroes without justification other than a hysterical fear stimulated by exaggerated news accounts," the statement points out.

Economic Cause for Riots.

"Often the outburst of emotionality responsible for race riots are fundamentally due to industrial conditions, importation of laborers, housing conditions, political manipulation and anti-Negro propaganda.

"The mobbist is the worst enemy of freedom, of tolerance, of all the principles for which the United States professes to stand. We urge that order-loving white citizens of every community, in which misunderstanding threatens the peace, meet in conference."

In the pamphlets these cities are listed, where race riots occurred:

Washington, D. C.—Rioting in main streets of the National Capital was unchecked during four nights, from Saturday, July 19, until Wednesday, July 23. Six persons were killed outright, 50 seriously injured, and hundreds more or less severely wounded.

Chicago, Ill.—At least 36 persons were killed outright, by official report, hundreds, according to unofficial reports, in race rioting which lasted from Sunday, July 27, to Friday, August 1. Houses were wrecked and burned, mobs roamed the streets, and it was necessary to put seven regiments of state militia under arms.

Omaha, Neb.: Federal Troops commanded by Gen. Leonard Wood were sent to maintain order in Omaha after a mob on Sunday, September 28, had lynched a Negro, hanged the Mayor of Omaha until he was at the point of death, burned the county courthouse, wrecked and looted shops and seriously injured 50 or more citizens. Three persons were killed outright in the rioting.

Knoxville, Tenn.: On August 30 a mob of white persons stormed the Knox County jail, firing on officers of the law, liberating 16 white prisoners of whom several were convicted murderers, looting the house of the Sheriff, stealing stocks of confiscated whisky. The mob then wrecked and looted shops and invaded the colored residence district. At least seven persons were killed and 20 or more injured. A dispatch to the New York Sun of September 5 reported the mob's motive to be robbery, not lynching, as at first stated.

Longview, Texas: Four or more men killed outright in a riot on the night of July 10 when a mob of white men invaded the Nego residence district, shooting and burning houses.

Norfolk, Va.: Receptions of homecoming Negro troops had to be suspended because of riots July 21, in which six persons were shot, necessitating the calling out of marines and sailors to assist the police.

Philadelphia, Pa.: A riot call was sent to all West Philadelphia stations July 5 eight arrests were made, and one man was taken to the hospital in consequence of a race riot at a carnival.

Charlestno, S. C.—One or more men were killed and scores were shot or beaten in a race riot led by United States sailors on May 10, the city being placed under martial law.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Clashes occurred on July 3 between local police and members of the 10th United States Cavalry (colored), whose commander, Lieut. Col. F. S. Snyder, charged that local officials had deliberately sought to aggravate the Negro troopers. Five persons were shot.

Burnings Advertised in Advance.

"One of the burnings at the stake was extensively announced beforehand in the newspapers of Louisiana and Mississippi, notably in the New Orleans States, the New Orleans Item and the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News," the pamphlet declares.

"One of the victims was a 72-year-old man, lynched for defending two colored girls from attack at the hands of two drunken white men."

The repeated excuse that criminal assaults caused riots was shown to be untrue by these figures:

"In only 523 of these cases was rape alleged, and in only 250 cases attacks upon women; less than 24 per cent of these lynchings, therefore, were ascribed to attacks upon women."

States Do Not Stop Lynchings.

The society pointed out that the states have shown themselves unable or unwilling to stop lynchings. Attempts at prosecutions, it says, are even rare, so rare as to be exceptional.

"The extension of lynching to northern states and to white men as victims shows it is idle to suppose mob murder can be confined to one section of the country or to one race," the pamphlet reads.

"The sending of Federal troops to maintain order and civilization against mobbists and lynchers in Omaha, Neb., after local authorities had failed to restrain rioters, shows that race rioting and lynching constitute a national problem.

"Persistent and unpunished lynching of Negroes fosters lawlessness among the white mobbists and creates a spirit of bitterness and resistance among the Negroes. In such a state of the public mind a trivial incident can precipitate a riot.

"Property values and productivity are lessened and business is disturbed in districts from which people are forced to migrate to escape mob violence.

"Its psychological effect is the brutalization of men, women and children who take part in and witness hangings, burnings at stake and the horrors of lynching," it adds.

U. S. Disgraced Before World.

"The position of the United States before the world is seriously impaired by its failure to accord protection and trial by law to its own citizens within its own borders."

FEDERAL LAW IS ASKED AGAINST LYNCHING

N Y C WORLD
MAY 7, 1919

Conference Also Demands Congressional Investigation—Sessions End.

The National Conference on Lynching ended last night with a closing session in the building of the New York Society for Ethical Culture at Central Park West and 64th Street.

Morning and afternoon sessions were held at the Bar Association, No. 42 West 44th Street. A committee was appointed then to draw up a protest against lynching to be signed by prominent men throughout the country. It consists of Bruce R. Payne, Tennessee; J. R. Bingham, Mississippi; L. Hollingsworth Wood, Major J. E. Spingarn and Mary White Ovington, New York, and Dean William Pickens, a negro, of Morgan College, Baltimore.

Resolutions were also passed calling for a Congressional investigation of lynching, for a Federal law against it and for appointment of joint committees of negroes and white persons in Southern communities to combat the evil. There was also talk of opposing politically candidates who do not show their thorough disapproval of lynching.

J. C. Wilson of Mississippi was the presiding officer at the evening session. The audience was largely composed of negroes. The speakers were Moorfield Storey of Boston, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dean Pickens.

Mr. Storey, like all other speakers, vigorously denounced lynchings, and deplored the present-day tendency "for the people of the country to set aside laws they themselves have made and to resort to short cuts."

The negro's record in the war was cited by Dean Pickens, who said that among 12,000,000 persons there had not been found a traitor nor a bomb thrower. He asserted the war had also enabled the negro to find himself industrially.

"If the black man were justified and supported by the law when he clearly and plainly acts in self-defense, the colored man himself would break up about one-half of the mob violence in this country," was one of the speaker's declarations. He complained of the manner in which newspapers treat negro crimes.

Rabbi Wise paid a tribute to President Wilson's efforts in behalf of justice.

WOULD HAVE U. S. PUNISH LYNCHERS

N Y SUN
AUGUST 17, 1919

Runyon Advocates Wider Federal Jurisdiction.

The extension of Federal jurisdiction to crimes of lynch law was advocated by Gov. Runyon, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, at a meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Organizations, in East Orange last night. He said that the conduct of negroes during the war entitled them to the protection of the Government in States where lynching is tolerated.

"The time has come when we must face conditions honestly and fearlessly," he said. "We must realize the truth that all men are born free and equal before the law and that America cannot play favorites among her citizens. The white race and the black race were intended evidently to work out separate destinies, but in matters of human right our times demand justice for all races.

"I am in favor of having all appointments to office made with reference to merit, irrespective of race. The public service should know but one standard, and the man best fitted for the job should have it."

TO PREACH ON RACE RIOTS.

N Y EVE SUN
JULY 26, 1919

Washington Disturbances Theme at Calvary Baptist Church.

The recent race riots in Washington will be the theme of the Sunday evening address of the Rev. John R. Straton, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh street near Sixth avenue. It will be the first of a series entitled "Lawlessness and the Remedies for It." He will discuss the various phases of lawlessness throughout the country, particularly throughout the South in regard to the negro.

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White Press (North)

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OMAHA

PERHAPS ITALY could be persuaded to be mandatary for Omaha, suggested a United States Senator after reading of the riots in the Nebraska city in the course of which citizens set fire to the jail and court-house, attempted to hang the mayor when he protested in the name of law and order, and finally lynched a negro prisoner, afterward dragging his body through the streets at the end of a rope; and an Eastern cartoonist depicts Lenine reading the same news-item with a grin of approval and the comment, "They're learning." Omaha's orgy of mob-madness, as papers of all sections join with the Milwaukee *Journal* in reminding us, is only "a horrible symptom of a general spirit of lawlessness." What makes the action of the Omaha mob all the more sinister, remarks the Indianapolis *News*, is that "it might have happened anywhere else in this country"; and many editors recall the recent outbreaks of race-rioting in East St. Louis, Knoxville, Washington, and Chicago. Such crimes against civilization, says the Boston *Transcript*, "put every American on the defensive before the world—the world which Americans went forth, only a few months ago, to make 'safe' for democracy." "Where will Hades break loose next?" asks the Washington *Star*, which sees the mob spirit spreading and lawlessness putting on an ever bolder front. "Omaha, Boston, Washington, Chicago write with bloody fingers a warning to the American people," exclaims the Chicago *Tribune*.

Literary Digest 10-11-19

In Omaha, on the day after the lynching, *The World-Herald* said editorially:

"We have felt, however briefly, the fetid breath of anarchy on our cheeks. We have experienced the cold chill of fear which it arouses. We have seen as in a nightmare its awful possibility. We have learned how frail is the barrier which divides civilization from the primal jungle, and we have been given to see clearly what that barrier is. It is the law. It is the might of the law wisely and fearlessly administered. It is the respect for and obedience to the law on the part of the members of society. When these fail us, all things fail. When these are lost, all will be lost. Should the day ever come when the rule that was in Omaha Sunday night became the dominant rule, the grasses of the jungle would overspread our civilization, its wild denizens, human and brute, would make their foul feast on the ruins, and the God who rules over us would turn his face in horror from a world given over to bestiality. May the lesson of Sunday night sink deep!"

The feature of the Omaha riot that somewhat differentiates it from previous crimes of the same nature, while emphasizing the sinister spirit of anarchy that inspires them all, is the murderous assault upon Mayor E. P. Smith when he attempted to address the mob. Omaha dispatches report a recent epidemic of crimes committed by negroes in that city, culminating in an assault upon a nineteen-year-old white girl. On Sunday night, September 28, the correspondents tell us, a mob of five thousand stormed the court-house where the negro charged with this crime was imprisoned, and demanded that the authorities hand him over to them. When this demand was refused they set fire to the court-house with incendiary bombs, imperiling the lives of more than a hundred prisoners and officials, and turned upon the building a fusillade of shots. When the Mayor appeared on the court-house steps and began to address the mob as "fellow citizens" the leaders interrupted him with shouts of "give us that nigger." When he replied, "I can't do that, boys," he was seized by the men nearest him and dragged to a point several blocks away. "Lynch him," shouted some one in the crowd, and in a moment a rope was round his neck and he was strung up to a trolley-wire. Somebody cut him down, but the mob readjusted the rope and pulled him up again. When a group of policemen rescued him he was bleeding at the nose and mouth, but still conscious. At the hospital where he was taken his condition was found to be critical, but he ultimately rallied. In the meanwhile, the mob wreaked its fury on the negro, Brown, who had been handed over to it by his fellow prisoners when they faced the alternative of being burned alive. His body was riddled with bullets, partially burned, and dragged through the streets behind an automobile. Afterward rioting continued, with threats against the negro population, until Federal troops under Gen. Leonard Wood took charge of the situation.

Behind all these outbreaks, avers the Rev. John Alben Williams in the Omaha *Monitor*, a negro paper, is "the unexplainable and regrettable race prejudice which unfortunately looms large in American life and is latent or dormant in the most liberal and broad-minded communities." The lynching in Omaha, he argues, "is directly traceable to the fanning of race prejudice by sensational reports in two of the daily newspapers of this city of alleged crimes by negroes against white women."

Whatever the provocation may have been, declares the Omaha *News*, "it does not warrant any band of men taking the law into their own hands unless they are prepared to face the judgment of their fellow citizens for such an act. It is absolutely necessary that the men who participated in the riot should be brought to account to find justification for what they did." "The time has come for the public authorities to deal with mob crimes, mercilessly and relentlessly," exclaims the Pittsburg *Post*, and dispatches indicate that this opinion is held also in Omaha, where the authorities have taken immediate steps to identify those who took part in the lynching of Brown and the attack on Mayor Smith, and to prosecute them. This vigorous action of the local authorities, says the New York *Globe*, is to no small degree due to pressure from the War Department, which, having been called upon to restore order, "is insisting that the job be done thoroughly and permanently." Further evidence of Federal interest in this problem is supplied by a resolution introduced by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, calling for a Senatorial investigation into recent race riots and lynchings.



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OMAHA'S MAYOR.

He was hanged by a mob to whom he refused to deliver a negro prisoner, but was rescued. The action of the lynchers is said to be partly due to the fact that the law firm of which Mayor Smith is a member recently defended two negroes charged with crimes against white women.

Literary Digest 10-11-19

"BY THE WAY—"
WALL ST. JOURNAL
JULY 25, 1919

Telephone service is psychologically better. It was formerly good for a reasonable sum; now it is good for nothing.

* * *

Woman suffrage in the South might interfere with the ancient and honorable sport of lynching.

* * *

That international strike was entirely convincing from the public's point of view.

* * *

Americans in Mexico pin their last hope on the 1920 election.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
AUGUST 30, 1919

The report that many white people in Georgia are raising funds to rebuild the Negro churches destroyed by white mobs has a reassuring sound. The situation calls for constructive acts of good will, but the need of the heavy hand of the law is imperative.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 29, 1919

THE DISGRACE OF OMAHA.

The fact that a negro was charged with attacking a white woman is made the excuse for one of the most shocking demonstrations of mob violence so far recorded in this year of turbulence and lawlessness. A jail is stormed and burned. The Mayor of the city, while pleading for order and decency, is strung up to a lamppost and all but

...d. Then the fury of the numbers, far from being satisfied with the sacrifice of the accused individual, expends itself in beating and otherwise maltreating other negroes guilty of nothing except the color of their skin. And this happens, not in some community in the heart of the Southern black belt, but in Omaha, the presumably enlightened center of the great State of Nebraska.

We cannot fairly criticise Sheriff Clark of Douglas County because he finally gratified the blood lust of the rioters by the surrender of the prisoner they sought. He and his deputies held the jail for hours against furious assaults and yielded only when the place was so far enveloped in flames that the lives of more than one hundred inmates could be saved in no other way than by letting the mob have its intended victim, thus raising the siege. We cannot criticize Mayor Smith, who appears to have employed all the physical force at his disposal in a vain effort to check the outburst of savagery. The Mayor did not spare himself in any single respect. That he is alive today, surviving the brutal attacks made upon him as the representative of orderly government, is not due to any sudden feeling of compunction on the part of his assailants. He seems to owe his safety partly to the timely intervention of a handful of armed police and partly to the eagerness of the mob to pursue its main purpose of smashing the jail. If blame is to be laid at any official door it must, if reports be correct, go right back to the War Department in Washington. Federal troops were requested from neighboring army posts at 8 o'clock last night, but permission for them to move was not received from Washington until more than four hours after the request had been filed and then the damage had been done and the mob had dispersed.

A man, possibly guilty but still innocent in the eyes of the law, is done to death because he is a negro. Government is challenged and temporarily overthrown. Public property is destroyed. Public officials are murderously assailed in the performance of their duty. The reputation of a foremost American city is indelibly smirched by an extraordinary outbreak of bloody-minded ruffianism. Are such things to go unpunished? If so, an incentive will be deliberately furnished to the development and explosion of racial passions in every community where the elements that breed such passions exist. Negro killing and negro baiting in defiance of law, which is supposed to assure the orderly administration of justice to all men alike, cannot continue without provoking reprisals from a race which has given a multitude of its sons to the military service of the country on an admitted equality with white Americans, and which not unreasonably expects an equality of treatment, at least in the administration of the law.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., RECORDER
JULY 29, 1919

INVESTIGATION OF LYNCHINGS DEMAND

In Address Signed by Former Presiden Taft and Many Other Prominent Citizens.

New York, July 29.—Congressional investigation of the wave of mob violence and lynching throughout the United States was demanded in an "address to the nation," signed by former President Taft, governors and officials of several southern states and other nationally prominent citizens, made public here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Patriotic citizens throughout the country feel the shame which lynchings have cast upon the nation, but they have assumed partial responsibility for this shame by their silence and their acquiescence," said the address.

"The time has now come when citizens of the United States can no longer contemplate without protest the setting at naught of the fundamental principles upon which their citizenship is based."

The "address" recounts that in 1918 no less than 67 persons "were done to death without trial or any process of law," and declares that it is well known that the innocent, with the guilty, "suffer the cruel inflictions of mob violence."

A congressional investigation is urged so that "means may be found to end the scourge."

Prominent signers included: United States Attorney General Palmer, former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes, Judge Ben. B. Lindsay and governors and former governors of seven states.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
AUGUST 2, 1919

Denunciation of mob violence and lynching is timely, and a Congressional investigation, as suggested, might do some good, but not much. The weakness of so many of these Congressional investigation is that they don't go after the right thing. They investigate what everybody knows and bring out facts that pretty nearly everybody is more or less acquainted with, but they do not investigate and find out the way to remedy the trouble. Congress knows plenty about the mob outrages that have occurred, but if it doesn't know how to do something about them without spending a lot of time to find out what is already known, it might as well let the subject alone.

The Best Editorial of the Day

Southern Protests Against Lynching

From the Outlook (New York)

LOS ANGELES CAL. EXPRESS
AUGUST 29, 1919

A "press symposium" of several pages has been collated by the Southern Workman of Hampton Institute. It includes extracts from journals in 11 southern cities on the subject of lynching, and it may fairly claim to represent the sober-minded and patriotic white sentiment of the south. Almost without exception these extracts lay emphasis on the belief that the courts are not letting crime go unpunished, and that it is an insult to the state laws and their enforcement for mobs to act as judge and jury. Judge Lynch may be called for in a raw, pioneer country, but not in civilized America.

Two things have lately called out renewed denunciation of the practice of lynching. One is a growth of 60 per cent in the total reported lynchings for 1918 as compared with 1917—there has been a slight decrease, we are glad to add, in the figures for the first half of 1919—as shown by the statement compiled by the Tuskegee Institute. It may be added that of the 83 negroes lynched in the whole 18 months 23—a little over a quarter—were charged with assaults on women, and the other causes ran all the way from murder to "alleged participation in an alleged hog-stealing." The Louisville Courier-Journal declares that this record as to causes—which corresponds pretty evenly as to this point with those of former years—controverts by figures the common statement that lynching is due to passionate resentment when crimes against women have been committed.

The other thing which has aroused horror and deprecation in the south, as it has elsewhere, has been a recent renewal of the form of lynching that includes torture and burning at the stake. This form of surviving barbarism appears, apparently, in waves: for years little is heard of it, then a single atrocity of the kind is followed by others in quick succession. The subject is not one upon which it is pleasing to enter into detail; but that in some places public education against horrible cruelty is needed is shown by the fact that we have before us facsimiles of parts of two newspapers of last month announcing beforehand the "expected" burning of a negro at the stake.

We believe that the true sentiment of a vast majority of cultivated southern people is truly expressed by the Montgomery Journal when it says: "Lynching does us incalculable harm on the economic side. It hurts also, since it is interpreted as the evidence of a low state of civilization. The few who are lawless have the power to cast discredit upon the whole southern people. The way to escape is through the creation and establishment of sound public opinion."

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
MAY 6, 1919

A Promise From the South.

One of the strongest speeches denouncing the crime of lynching and expressing determination to rid this country of the disgrace that comes of it, was delivered by a representative citizen of a southern state, former Governor Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, at the national conference on lynching, in New York, last night.

"The United States to-day stands solitary and alone among the civilized nations of the world, as the one nation that tolerates the cruelty, savagery and infamy of such violence," said Mr. O'Neal.

After calling attention to the fact that lynching is no longer a sectional crime, that it has been committed in states of the North, and is therefore a national evil, "a horrible wrong for which the whole country must bear its just share of responsibility," the speaker continued:

"The mob is but a wild beast, and when it puts to death any individual, it at the same time lynches the law and brings shame and dishonor upon the state. The country which now, under the full blaze of the civilization of the twentieth century, encourages or permits lynching either openly or tacitly, and refuses to visit the death penalty on the lyncher when his guilt is established by that full measure of proof the law requires, is but inviting a spirit of lawlessness which makes life and property insecure, checks all investment and immigration and threatens the very existence of orderly government.

"Lynch law is but a relic of savagery and barbarism, unworthy of a self-governing people, and America can only prove her loyalty to the true spirit of democracy by creating a public sentiment so strong and overwhelming as to end forever this hideous reproach to our civilization. We boast that we have made democracy safe in the world, but all our labors would be largely in vain if we were unable to make life and property safe against mob violence in the country which proudly claims to be the very citadel of democracy and free government.

"I bring you this message to-night: The thoughtful, intelligent and dominating sentiment of the South fully endorses this movement to suppress the evils of lynch law.

"We of the new South are determined to purge our section of the taint of lawlessness and to make it what it was in the past, a section where the law is supreme, where life and liberty and property are safe and secure under the protection of wise and just laws impartially administered, a section where two separate and distinct races dwelling side by side in peace and concord, from whose hearts have been purged all hate and prejudice will go forward in amity, in sympathy and mutual cooperation to work out their mutual destinies and to solve justly the mighty problems of the future."

The determination which Mr. O'Neal has proclaimed will be demonstrated when officers of the law use all the force which their authority places at their disposal to repel mobs on lynching bent, and to arrest at least the leaders of such mobs; when, in cases of murder by mobs that could not be prevented, the guilty persons are brought to justice and made to suffer the punishment that fits their crime, and when officers of the law who fail to do their duty are removed from office.

If the thoughtful, intelligent sentiment of the South is really the dominating sentiment, which Mr. O'Neal declared it to be, such demonstration of determination to hold the law supreme should be soon in evidence.

And while it is true that there have been lynchings in other states than those of the South, the crime had its beginning in southern states and during a long time was committed only in the South. If now that region sets the good example that is promised by this former governor of Alabama, there need not be fear that other states will lag behind in this movement to abolish mob crime.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
SEPTEMBER 12, 1919

Several thousand persons witnessed the lynching of a Negro in Georgia Wednesday. Incidentally they gave another impressive demonstration of the necessity of federal laws to check mob restriction of the primary right of trial by jury.

Lynchings—1919
Discussions.

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Protecting Southern Womanhood

The Nation 6-14-1919

BY HERBERT J. SELIGMANN

A REVEALING chapter of American history is yet to be written on the methods employed to "protect Southern womanhood." Those methods have included in the past two months an orgy of men and women about a dying human being whose legs slowly burned as a rope strangled him and fifty bullets entered his body; they have included the murder of innocent men without trial; they have included the invasion of a hospital by a mob, resulting in the death of a patient just operated upon; they have included the forcible removal from a railway car and the murder of an innocent man whose leg had just been amputated in the hospital from which he was being transported. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the increasingly popular sport of "protecting Southern womanhood" it should be noted that the objects of this sport are usually United States citizens of dark skin—Negroes.

We learn from the editorial page of the *Vicksburg Weekly Herald* of May 16 that the sport in Vicksburg where it claimed an innocent victim nineteen years old, was stimulated by a country-wide campaign for equal rights for United States citizens (Negro). We learn that published reports of that campaign acted "like oil on fire" in Vicksburg, where a human being (Negro) was roasted amid "the fiendish gloating" of a mob, to quote a local newspaper, of 1,500 persons, some of the spectators being women (white). We learn from the columns of the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* of May 12 that the sport received a special impetus in the case of a Negro artisan who was so skilled in his occupation that he competed successfully with white men who resented his success. From a study of authenticated cases it would seem that where there is a white man to be shielded from the consequences of wrongdoing, where a Negro is a rival in trade or business of white men, where a Negro attempts to change his status from that of laborer to property owner and farmer, or where a Negro falls under suspicion of attempting to exercise the functions of a citizen guaranteed him by the Federal Constitution, there stares him in the face the danger that he will be done to death in any one of a number of hideous ways by a mob of white men intent upon "protecting Southern womanhood."

It is instructive to note the attitude of some Southern women toward the measures undertaken for their protection. The *New Orleans Item* of May 21 published a news paragraph to the effect that "a resolution of protest against lynch law and other mob demonstrations was defeated by the chapter [of the United Daughters of the Confederacy] whose members said the matter was political and should not be taken up by them." It might, to the uninitiated outsider, seem strange that there could be anything political about the protection of Southern womanhood. But let him talk to some citizens, let us say, of the Delta region in Mississippi, and he will be enlightened. He will learn first that mob murder is necessary to protect wives and daughters from "burly black brutes." If he ventures the information that of 2,522 cases of lynching of Negroes in the last thirty years only 477 were ascribed to rape and 237 to attacks upon women, and that in that period 210 were murdered by mobs for crimes against property, the reply will perhaps be

when a country has, like Canada today, an Administration which connives at the worst forms of profiteering, alleviates the proper burdens of the "classes" at the expense of the masses, and devotes most of its energy to awarding outrageous contracts to its plutocratic backers; and the Opposition either condones or protests feebly against the most glaring offences, direct action on the part of the workmen is an inevitable consequence. Travellers from Winnipeg report that even among the Citizens' Committee great sympathy is expressed with the economic plight of the workers, and that there is an openly expressed determination, as soon as the strike has been defeated, to set about the demolition of the present Federal Government by constitutional methods. If, however, the strikers of Winnipeg planned a real Bolshevist revolution, they must be innocent visionaries. Canada is the last place in Anglo-Saxondom where a revolt of the proletariat, aiming at communism, has a reasonable chance of success. Almost one-half of the population are individualist farmers owning their own land, and forty-two per cent. give devout allegiance to the Catholic Church, which under French Canadian leadership shudders at the word "socialism," and is still appalled at the radical reconstruction programme endorsed by American leaders of Catholicism.

Despite the sympathetic response from other quarters of the Dominion, it is highly probably that the Winnipeg strikers will have to acknowledge a partial defeat for the time being. Various unions have already capitulated. The daily papers have resumed publication and the city Administration is beginning to function once more. There seems a disposition to accept an offer of mediation made by the Railway Brotherhoods. Some of the demands of the strikers will doubtless be conceded, but, in the main, victory will rest with the Citizens' Committee, who, despite their wild extravagances and anti-Bolshevist panics, have generated a remarkable display of community spirit. It would have delighted the heart of William James to see real estate magnates and millionaires of the grain exchange performing menial tasks like emptying garbage cans and cutting boulevards, and the general effect upon these men will be beneficial. Whether the strike fails or not, the results will be far-reaching. In the first place it has given to the people of Canada and the citizens of Winnipeg in particular a first-rate course of instruction in labor problems. During the last three weeks Winnipeggers, cut off from all papers and letters, and in many cases from business activities, have had ample leisure to read the *Western Labor News* and to

watched the dogs from his place of hiding informed the writer that they started toward the steps of a white man's house in First North Street but were pulled back by their owner, Gantt, who held them in long leashes. The dogs, according to the *Vicksburg Evening Post* of May 14, "failed to locate the man wanted," and "wound up aimlessly at the restaurant near the A. & V. railroad station." After a second hunt with the dogs, in which they took a different route, Lloyd Clay, nineteen years old, was arrested. He had come downstairs to see what caused the disturbance outside his house. His younger brother, aged seventeen, testified that Lloyd had slept in the same room with him the entire night. Lloyd Clay was favorably known. His family had lived in Vicksburg for several generations and bore a good name. "Brought before Miss Hudson, she declared he was not the man who attacked her last night," said the *Vicksburg Evening Post.*

One of the men whom Miss Hudson "positively identified" subsequently, had been in jail for several days preceding, and on the day of the attack. From eleven o'clock in the morning a crowd stood about the jail to which Clay had been taken. Men made speeches, waved handkerchiefs, shouted themselves hoarse. But, when at 7.45 that evening a fifteen-foot steel rail, ninety pounds to the foot, smashed in a barred window of the jail, when, amid the howls and frenzied joy of 1,500 citizens of Vicksburg, Lloyd Clay was dragged from his cell, trampled upon and brutally mistreated in a truck which took him to the fashionable residence street, Clay Street, to be tortured to death, Sheriff Frank Scott, Chief of Police R. G. Groome, and his fourteen armed policemen "registered surprise." They need not have taken the trouble. It was well known that not one shot would be fired in defence of the prisoner. Policeman Number 14 unwittingly corroborated this fact to the writer.

The mob that murdered Clay was an "amateur organization," according to the *Vicksburg Evening Post.* "They picked the first tree which came handy and which, unfortunately, was in the center of the city, surrounded by the residences of citizens whose sensibilities were shocked by the occurrence."

The mob first attended to the identification. Miss Hudson, being protected, was brought to the corner of Farmer and Clay streets, in Vicksburg's residential district. "Shouts, howls, and the screech of motor horns made a deafening sound. In the midst of this confusion the men brought Clay to Miss Hudson." It will be remembered that she had said he was not the man. But here was a howling mob, thirsting for the blood that would protect Southern womanhood. "Is that the man?" they shouted at Miss Hudson. "Say the word," shouted others. Miss Hudson said the word. The following passages are taken from the first page of the *Vicksburg Evening Post:*

The mob fell upon the Negro, snatching away his clothes and beating him. He was dragged further toward First North. "Shall we do it?" asked a big man of the crowd. The answer came in long continued cheers of approval. . . . The Negro was hauled up five feet but slipped back. The sight of the nude body rising above the crowd increased the excitement. . . . "Shoot him," someone called. "No, no," came the answer, "let him die slow." The Negro, with head twisted, dangled limply from the line. Seeing that Clay was merely suffering discom-

They sense its dangers. They feel that it is not founde on a sound knowledge of existing social and economic fac tors, but is almost wholly an affair of the bureaucracies with the international bankers in control.

It should be obvious that the chief concern of the inter national bankers at present is the maintenance of a govern mental régime throughout the world which will attempt t pay the bills of war. Early in the peace negotiations, they were not so confident as they have now become. They feare many things—most of all the unpractical idealism of Mr Wilson; but his idealism has proved to be their greates boon. I do not for a moment mean that Mr. Wilson sol out to the international bankers; I know him too well t make any such accusation. But he did insist on a Leagu of Nations, without knowing what he meant, until he ha said so much about it that his prestige was heavily involved

mob being unknown to this jury," and the following jurors signed the inquest papers: J. G. Sherard, E. W. Halpin, J. A. Harzer, R. Quin Smith, W. D. Beard, Will De Jong.

Lest there be doubt as to the motive of the mob, I quote the remark of a man made in reply to the request of Mrs. Ida M. Keefe that the tree on which Clay was hung in front of her house be cut down. "Madam," said the man, "the tree is a monument to the spirit of manhood of this community who will not tolerate crimes against their women folks. What was done here last night was done for you and for every woman and girl in Warren County." This view was concurred in by Mrs. Emily P. Shaw, of Vicksburg, who considered the tree "a monument to our young manhood and we women and girls should stand behind men in a thing like this."

From the instances and the figures cited, it would seem that passion is aroused over mob murders, not because they are committed in defence of Southern womanhood, but because the entire relations of white and colored races are involved. In casual conversations in Mississippi Delta cities the following stimulants to mob murder were cited to me: 1. The nation-wide campaign for equal rights for Negroes. This is specifically referred to in the editorial of the *Vicksburg Weekly Herald* of May 16. 2. Induction of Negroes into the United States army, "putting them on an equality with white men." Cheap politicians, of whom Senator Vardaman is typical, refer to "French-women-ruined Negro soldiers," using every resource of this kind to foment race hatred, which is their chief stock in trade. 3. Survival of the fear of Negro domination inherited from carpet-bagger days. 4. The economic motive in all its variants, based upon the determination to deny the Negro his rights, to "keep the nigger in his place." 5. The sport in torture: Page 1 of the *Vicksburg Evening Post*, recounting the murder of Clay, had this passage: " 'Have you had enough fun, boys?' a leader asked. 'Yes, cut him down.' "

Unfortunately, racial animosity is exhibited not only in lynchings. Race riots are constantly threatened. Not one Negro to whom I spoke in the Delta region but wished to get away. Daily life for them is almost intolerable. Negroes are subject to every insult and abuse, not to mention Jim-Crowism, and they have had too much experience of the courts to rely on them. It is not surprising that they have purchased arms in a number of Southern cities with the intention of defending their lives and the lives of their families if conflict is provoked. A disastrous race riot was narrowly averted in Memphis, Tennessee, on the nights of Friday and Saturday, May 23 and 24. Says the *Commercial Appeal* of May 27: "There was a powder train all over Memphis Saturday. That there was no explosion was due to sheer luck. . . . Somehow we have drifted into a tense racial relation. It is nobody's fault and yet it is everyone's fault." Open threats of attack had been made by white men, to avenge the death of a street-car conductor. The mayor and city officials in conference were informed that the Negroes of Memphis had arms and ammunition, and proposed to use them in self-defence. Police and sheriff's deputies were posted, and what might have become a bloody race conflict was averted. With every lynching, the danger of such a conflict increases. Convince men that they have no stake in society and the courts, and no refuge in an enlightened public sentiment: insult, injure, and degrade them without redress and you create the desperation out of which springs violence.

Congressionalist
BOSTON MASS. CURRENT AFFAIRS
SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

The Race Problem

The race problem involving the American Negro continues ominous. The riot in Knoxville, Tenn., contained the same elements of race hatred, unfair treatment of the colored people, and barbarism that appeared in the Washington and Chicago riots. Meantime lynchings are of frequent occurrence in the southern states. Georgia mobs are adding to the lynchings of Negroes, the destruction of their churches. The whole trend of the race problem is from bad to worse. Unless stronger, more positive action is taken to improve conditions, the coming months are sure to bring violences, bloodshed, even more shameful and distressing than that of the recent past.

A careful study of the situation confirms our repeated assertions that the fundamental cause of the trouble is the race prejudice of the white man and his unjust treatment of the Negro. We have in America twelve million people of negro blood. Legally and morally, they are entitled to the same rights and privileges, the same protection for life and property, as their white neighbors. Because of the ignorance and poverty of the race as it rose from slavery, a race problem was inevitable. The Negro has risen rapidly as he has had the opportunity. In character, in mental training, and in the acquisition of property, his advance has been highly creditable.

It is difficult for any white man to realize how much the Negro has suffered under the prejudices and handicaps imposed upon him by the dominant white citizens. For over half a century the Negro has been submissive and has pressed forward, patiently enduring the burdens of the present, firm in the faith that the near future would be better for him. The faithful service and brilliant achievements of colored Americans in the war, coupled with the injustice and continued oppression and lynchings in America, has forced the race into a new mood, a mood which is not likely to change until the Negro has a square deal in his country.

Throughout the United States, the colored people have come to be of one mind. They will start no trouble, but whenever violence is started against them, they will resist and, if need be, fight back. Locally the Negro is almost certain to get the worst of any outburst of violence, but the twelve million of the race as a whole are unconquerable, and there can be no solution of the present problem until a way is found to give the Negro his reasonable opportunity, and to secure for him protection and justice through legal means.

Many of our leaders have declared themselves against mob violence, and for justice to the Negro. Further action is urgently needed on the part of our high executives in City, State, and Nation, and on the part of Congress, to end the existing barbarism of white America. This is no time for heated controversy or recrimination, but the hour has come for the Christian leaders, North and South, white and colored, to get together for a co-operative effort to save our country and our people from further disgrace and suffering. Every one of us has some influence. Let us use it now to check any threatened trouble and to develop not only constructive action but a new spirit and attitude toward the Negro, consistent with our democracy and our Christianity.

* *

He who says, "I care not for Theology, but I have high regard for Religion," may know, but probably does not know, what he means; and is talking that he may give rest to what he calls his mind. But if he means anything, he means, "I c[illegible] not for coal, but I desire light and heat." There are two kinds of fools, one kind that tries to warm itself before an empty grate, and one that bows down and worships a lump of black unlighted coal. The man of sense cares for coal because he knows its relation to heat and light.

N Y C MAIL
JULY 19, 1919

The World Progresses.

That civilization is not altogether a failure nor the Caucasian absolutely played out is demonstrated by the news that an Alabama court has found a verdict of guilty against lynchers.

It takes somewhat from the significance of this occasion, the first of its kind in the Cotton state, that the victim of the convicted lynchers was a white man. Had he been a colored man the story might have been otherwise, but at least the precedent now established should serve the colored citizens of the South in the protection of their rights.

Lynching is the one outstanding disgrace in this country's record. Only the other day that apostle of braggadocio and revolt, Sir Edward Carson, used it in London in order to blacken this country's record in the history of liberty. We can well afford to ignore Sir Edward Carson's definitions of liberty, but we cannot afford to ignore our own conscience as expressed in the laws of the nation. Nor has the greater part of this country done so.

The trial and conviction of these lynchers in Alabama is convincing proof that the moral purpose of the vast majority of the American people in its attitude toward lynching is at last bearing fruit. Our colored citizens who fought and died for American ideals on the battlefields of France will not have died in vain if the crime of lynching disappears. Until it does the states which countenance it are still futile defendants in an action in which civilization is the plaintiff.

Lynchings — 1919
8 Discussions

White Press (North)

500

500

MILWAUKEE, WIS. LEADER
MAY 26, 1919

DEMOCRACY AND LYNCHING

The war for democracy has been fought. Demobilization is not far off. The south fears the advent of the returning negro soldier. The ancient slave states have to face now again their great problem. The declaration of emancipation seems to have been a "scrap of paper" for these past 60 years. Seemingly, this greatest humanitarian document of the last 100 years, the cause of a great civil war, has never gone into effect. Equality among races in America has been established legally only. Race prejudice, slavery of thought everywhere, and even physical slavery in some places have been accepted as indisputable existing conditions.

The negro, like his white fellow citizens, has sent thousands of soldiers to Europe, has bought millions of dollars worth of liberty bonds and of war savings stamps, has fought and died for great principles—now he is coming back. He has been taught how to fight for humanitarian principles, to despise and punish barbarian cruelties; equality and fraternity have been the slogans that have carried him into the midst of dangers, to death itself. How is he going to act after he has returned? The southern press is filled with comments upon the difficulty and danger of the situation. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee are said to revive the notorious Ku Klux Klan. The name of Gov. Roberts of Tennessee has appeared on the list of members. The reconstruction days, only in worse spirit, are threatening to reappear. But why all this, why should there be a diabolic society organized, when all the world is seeking peace in the pursuit of happiness? Why not imitate Marshall Foch, who said: "France has no color prejudice, and persecutes no man on account of color or creed." I asked this question of A. G. Dill, late associate professor of the Atlanta university and at present the business manager of The Crisis.

"You evidently don't know the negro's condition in the south," was his answer.

THE COLOR LINE.

To be a negro, he went on, and work in the south is one of the hardest tasks for men on earth. To pursue happiness in the midst of petty mean humiliations imposed upon us for no plausible reason is almost impossible. In most of the southern states, negroes have no rights whatsoever. There are different laws for white and black people. The negroes are condemned to segration, they are taxpayers but have no voice in the legislature. Their children receive an education which is inadequate in our times of progress. Washington's great theory, that a negro will be respected if he acquires education and property has not been realized. The educated negro in the south is more exposed to the brutalities of racial prejudice than the old type negro, looked upon as a working animal. We have state laws and city ordinances, which seem to have been written in the dark middle ages. And the humiliation of it all! No self-respecting negro cares to ride on a street car in Atlanta, Ga. Big signs greet the passengers: "White passengers will sit from the front towards the rear; colored passengers from the rear towards the front." If you are a negro and wish to take a trip on the railroad, you have to use Jim Crow cars. Say you are on your way from Cincinnati to Washington. In the middle of the Ohio river, while crossing the bridge, a railroad official will walk into the day coach, where you have paid for your ticket, and place a big sign in front of you: "White." That means that all colored people have to move to the Jim Crow cars, while passing through the Jim Crow states. Most of the cars reserved for colored people are not fit to be used by any human being. They are usually placed in the front of the train, next to the engine, exposing colored passengers to the greatest danger in case of accident. Throughout the south, colored children are not permitted to be coeducated with whites. Most of the colored schools are disgraceful places, reminding one very much of old sweat-shop conditions on the lower east side of New York.

The color line is drawn rigidly, as the following case might illustrate. The Atlanta, Ga., university received until a few years ago an annual state subvention of $8,000, an appropriation which is in no proportion to the actual expenses and the importance of this institution. Among the members of the faculty are several white teachers. Some of these are married and have children. It seems only natural, that living on the school grounds, these white children should attend the classes of their parents. State authorities discovered one day that one of the professor's children was a pupil of the school. The professor refused to conform with the color law and send his children to a white school. The faculty and university backed him up and * * * the state legislature withdrew its subvention and has not renewed it.

To return to the railroads, there are special waiting rooms for white and for colored people. In the smaller stations the waiting room is divided, one side reserved for the exclusive use of white passengers. In most southern states the use of Pullman coaches by colored people is not permitted.

Negroes cannot acquire real estate in certain districts of towns and cities. And on the other hand, there are long negro streets, with beautiful residences, owned by negroes and entirely neglected by the city. No light, the pavement in bad condition, the sanitation indescribable.

DEMOCRATIC ATROCITIES.

The negro in court is frequently fined twice as heavily as the white man. But please do not take the statement of an individual. See these records about lynching, compare these brutalities as reported in the official press with the worst German atrocities in the late war. And then try to tell me what is the negro going to do about it after his return from Europe, where he fought and bled for democracy, for equality?

Hampton Smith, a white farmer, notorious for illtreating his negro employes, was killed on May 17 1918. Six persons, of whom not one was connected with the crime, having been lynched, the wife of one of the murdered negroes, a Mrs. Turner, remarked that the killing of her husband was unjust, and that if she knew the names of the persons who were in the mob that lynched him, she would have warrants sworn out against them and have them punished in the courts. This news determined the mob to "teach her a lesson." The grief stricken and terrified woman was taken to a lonely spot and lynched.

At the time she was lynched Mary Turner was in her eighth month of pregnancy. The delicate state of her health, one month previous to delivery, may be imagined, but this fact had no effect on the mob. Her ankles were tied together and she was hung to the tree, head downward. Gasoline and oil from the automobiles were thrown on her clothing and while she writhed in agony and the mob howled in glee, a match was applied and her clothes burned from her body. [Further details of the bestial cruelty are too awful for publication. Ed. Pearson's].

"Her infant, prematurely born, gave two feeble cries when its head was crushed by a member of the mob with his heel. Hundreds of bullets were then fired into the body of the woman, now mercifully dead, and the fiendish work was over." (Official report of Walter F. White).

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The avengers passed through Capleville just before 3 o'clock this morning, with Ell Persons (a confessed murderer), en route to the Macon Road bridge. HE WILL BE BURNED at the stake by daylight.—Memphis Morning Herald May 22.

City folks who read in the morning paper that the mob was assembled at Wolf River bridge flocked to the scene by the hundreds in automobiles. Before 7 o'clock the crowd was greater than it had been at midnight.—Commercial Appeal, May 23.

Prof. E. E. Smith of Central High school asserted he was shocked the morning of the lynching to find fifty boys absent. Later he was informed the boys, with their fathers or relatives, had gone to witness the lynching scene.—Herald, May 27.

Scores of parents sent notes to school by their children yesterday asking that they be excused so that they might witness the lynching of Ell Persons, slayer of Antoinette Rappal. This information came to the office of the board of education today.

The children were not excused.

County schools were dismissed and hundreds of the pupils hurried to the scene of the lynching.—Memphis Herald, May 23.

Conspicuous among the mob were several vendors of sandwiches and chewing gum. Their sales were enormous.—Memphis News Scimitar, P. M., May 22.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Wood arrived in an auto, which halted on the levee in front of the crowd. Almost at the same time another auto, in which the negro was seated, appeared on the bridge. The master of ceremonies raised his hands to command silence, and announced that the mother of the murdered girl desired to make a statement. The crowd surged closer to catch her words, which proved to be audible for a distance of about fifty feet. "I want to thank all my friends who have worked so hard in my behalf," she said. "Let the negro suffer as my little girl suffered, only ten times worse."

"We'll burn him," the crowd yelled.

"Yes, burn him on the spot where he killed my little girl," she said. The crowd yelled at this, but the leader explained that the committee had decided to execute Persons in a cleared space on the opposite side of the levee, where more people could see. Mrs. Wood assented. — Commercial - Appeal May 23.

"The mob went wild as the negro, heavily shackled, was lifted from the car and walked into the field where a place had been cleared for his execution."—Press, May 23.

THE WACO HORROR.

"The tree where the lynching occurred was right under the mayor's window. Mayor Dollins was standing in the window, not concerned about what they were doing to the boy, but that the tree would be destroyed. The chief of police also witnessed the lynching. The names of five of the leaders of

the mob are known to the American Association for the Advancement of Negroes, and can be had on application by responsible parties.

The mob ripped the boy's clothes off, cut them in bits and even cut the boy. Someone cut his ear off; someone else unsexed him. While a fire was being prepared of boxes, the naked boy was stabbed and the chain put over the tree. He tried to get away, but could not. He reached up to grab the chain and they cut off his fingers. The big man struck the boy on the back of the neck with a knife just as they were pulling him up on the tree. Lester thought that was practically the death blow. He was lowered into the fire several times by means of the chain around his neck. Some one said they would estimate the boy had about twenty-five stab wounds, none of them death-dealing.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

There were 224 persons lynched in 1918. While writing these lines, I have before me hundreds of clippings referring to outrageous deeds of barbarism committed in these United States since the outbreak of the European war. Since our president appealed to the people to stop lynching, twenty-one negroes have been lynched. A new constitutional amendment is needed, providing that the federal government shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the states over these crimes of the mob against law and authority. The new prohibition amendment gives the federal government concurrent jurisdiction with all states to enforce prohibition. It is only the federal government that can ever destroy the jurisdiction of the mob.

COLORED MEN LYNCHED BY YEARS.

1885	90	1902	86
1886	121	1903	86
1887	155	1904	83
1888	95	1905	61
1889	95	1906	64
1890	78	1907	60
1891	71	1908	93
1892	80	1909	73
1893	154	1910	65
1894	134	1911	63
1895	112	1912	63
1896	80	1913	79
1897	122	1914	69
1898	102	1915	80
1899	84	1916	55
1900	107		
1901	107	Total	2,867

The following paragraphs are taken from papers not older than one-half year, and tell the sad story of American democracy.

The Pensacola, Fla., post office has established a "Jim-Crow" stamp window for colored buyers who are served after the white patrons have been served.

The Newport, R. I., Y. M. C. A. is getting rid of all of their colored members and refusing admission to persons of negro descent.

Dynamiting of the better class of negro homes has been resumed in Kansas City, Mo. Within a few weeks several homes of rich negroes have been damaged by "unknown enemies."

A colored physician, Dr. Roscoe Giles, who stood at the head of the eligible list, has, after much argument, been appointed junior physician at the tuberculosis hospital, Chicago, Ill. Some of the patients protested and he has since been ousted.

The 450 colored vaudeville performers in the country are not admitted to the National Vaudeville association, but are to be "permitted" to have an affiliated organization and elect their own officers.

Two Catholic hospitals of Detroit, St. Mary's and Providence, refuse to receive negro patients, although the former receives city funds. Even sick folks from the colored Catholic church are not admitted.

Mrs. V. Boone, who went as a delegate from the Colored Parent and Teachers' association of Sparta, Ga., to attend the State Parent Teachers' association, was refused admission on account of her race.

Morse Robbins, a colored citizen of Fort Ben county, Texas, found his wife and a white man together in the white man's room June 11, 1912. He killed them both. He was acquitted recently of the murder of his wife, but sentenced to be hanged for killing the white man! He appealed and was granted a new trial, but was again found guilty and hanged a few days ago. The case cost the state $5,000.

Why not make the southern states safe for democracy?—Pearson's Magazine.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

Our National Shame

Including the three lynched in Alabama this week, 43 Negroes and four white men have been burned and eight Negroes burned to death in this country this year. From 1889 to 1918, 2,522 Negroes and 702 whites have been victims of the lynch law. The Omaha horror, exceeding by its additional attempt to hang the Mayor of the city, any exhibition of anarchy by a Southern mob, stamps the progress of mob rule as a national humiliation. The [illegible] during the war followed by the race riots in Washington, Chicago and Omaha will be hailed in the South as a complete justification of their familiar taunt that given the same conditions the North would act the same way. Certainly the reports from Omaha of unconcealed approval "by most of the population" of the mob's work chimes in exactly with the utterances of Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi in the same vein in the Senate.

Senator Curtis has hastened to suggest that customary panacea for all ills, a Congressional investigation of the riot. What hope can there be, if the authorities of the city and the State of Nebraska are as determined as Mayor Smith proved himself to be at the risk of his own life to uphold the law and punish the guilty, that a Congressional inquiry will be more effective? If it did it would be a striking exception in the long list of Congressional investigations and the usual outcome of probing lynching outbreaks discourages the hope.

The trouble lies much deeper than can be reached that way. It springs from a complete failure to comprehend that above and beyond everything, the safety of society is dependent upon the assured protection of ordered law. The 702 whites who perished at the hands of mobs in the past 30 years probably never thought when they read of the lynching of Negroes, that the same fate might befall them. The mob spirit, once aroused, does not pause to discriminate. It is out for blood and at Omaha the Mayor would have been as gladly strung up as the Negro victim. That is the spirit of lawlessness, of anarchy, that every citizen should guard against by avoiding any sort of tolerance for lynch law. If we are ever to eradicate the national shame of lynching, we must impress that with increasing energy until the savage impulse that now leaps to the call of the mob will be restrained by the habitual civilization that upholds the law as the cornerstone of democratic society.

FRIENDS DEMAND END OF LYNCHING

PHILADELPHIA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
APRIL 3 1919

Yearly Meeting Takes Steps to Form Committee of Men and Women

CALLED NATIONAL CRIME

An official stand condemning the practice of lynching was taken at the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the 225th annual session at the old Meeting House, 4th and Arch sts.

The subject was introduced by Esther Morton Smith in the women's meeting. Sarah W. Elkinton, of Moylan, appeared in the men's meeting and announced that Miss Smith "has a concern to talk to the men's meeting about lynching, which is too prevalent and disgraceful; to the end that we take a positive stand together against it."

Miss Smith then appeared before the men and declared lynching a "great national crime, and that all deeply deplore the nation's shame and disgrace."

She said there are 3,000 recorded cases of lynching of the negro in this country, and added the time had come when more should be done than deplore this practice.

After her address, favorable comment was recorded in the meeting and a committee was appointed to name several men to co-operate with the women in steps to abolish lynching. The members of the joint committee may attend a National Conference on Lynching in New York, April 15.

Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College, the principal speaker, pointed out that in view of the great problems and crisis in the world, the Friends had both great opportunity and duty.

"During the past months we saw a world disorganized and the time is full of foreboding. We are still to see a great deal of selfishness over indemnities and boundaries. Instead of a great religious revival, we see a prevailing lethargy about these deeper issues.

"We have been able to do some reconstruction work but this does not relieve us of our responsibility as exponents of spiritual religion. The new world is to be built not by political contrivances, artificial arrangements or scraps of paper, but by the reawakening of spiritual forces. All undertakings based on false assumptions break down in the long run. A restoration of faith is needed and if we would give it to others, we must have it ourselves."

Clerks appointed for the coming year are David H. Forsythe, John D. Carter and Francis R. Taylor.

The fifth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Aid Association was held last night in the Twelfth Street Meeting House. John B. Garrett, of Rosemont, Pa., only living charter member of the association, gave some recollections of the early work among the Indians. Dr. Rayner W. Kelsey, of Haverford College, presented a historical sketch.

The third sitting, held today at 4th and Arch sts., will be devoted partly to queries. In the afternoon brief reports of three social work organizations, North House, the Amwell School and the Western Soup Society will be given. The Foreign Missionary Association will hold its annual meeting this evening. Alice G. Lewis, who has just returned from Japan, will give an illustrated talk on "Our Friends' Mission Field in Japan."

BLAME BAD LIQUOR FOR LYNCHINGS

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 31, 1919

Law Abiding Georgians Find Mob Members Had Been Drinking "Moonshine" Whiskey.

(Special to The World.)

DUBLIN, Ga., Aug. 30.—Moonshine liquor is now being blamed by the people of Cadwell, this State, for the recent series of outrages against negroes, which included the burning of several churches and lodge rooms, and the lynching of the negro Eli Cooper, who was burned to death in the ruins of one of the churches.

According to the best citizens of the community, a number of men in Cadwell have of late been drinking too much of the mountain brew, and as a result have been too willing to give ear to reports of impending trouble with the blacks.

To show their stand in the matter and their desire to maintain law and order, citizens have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the parties responsible for various outbreaks against negroes.

It was reported that a number of rifles had been stored by the blacks in their lodge rooms. Since the burning of the churches on Tuesday, reports of this character have been found untrue. Finally word went around Thursday that the same crowd in Cadwell was preparing for another raid. Law-abiding citizens of Cadwell took the suspected members of the gang to one side and warned them that they were suspected and that the people of Cadwell intended to protect the law-abiding negroes.

N Y C WORLD
SEPTEMBER 12, 1919

LOOKING ON.

When a mob at Athens, Ga., burned alive a negro accused of murder, it is said that several thousands of the inhabitants looked on. Athens is a county seat, and therefore contains a Court House, where justice is supposed to be administered. It also embraces the State University, a State Normal School, a State College of Agriculture and an institute for girls. Commercially it is served by several railroads, has many factories and is an important cotton market.

From this description of Athens, Ga., it is plain that the town is conventionally intelligent and progressive. With so many higher institutions of learning there must be some evidences of instruction, and where industry and trade are so well represented there must be wealth and respect for property. Yet several thousands of a population of perhaps 20,000 looked on when barbarism asserted itself and took a human life in the most brutal manner.

What is the matter with Americans who in the presence not only of race savagery but of many other forms of violence merely look on?

Lynchings - 1919
Discussions

White Press [North]

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N Y C EVE SUN
JULY 21, 1919

Convicting Lynchers.

Alabama has taken a step in advance in convicting men guilty of lynching—the first such conviction in her history! It shows at least some awakening to a sense of responsibility, and thus is of promise.

But—fines of from $100 to $1,000 and six months jail sentences, for murder, show that the conversion to better ways is, as yet, very imperfect. Lynching is out and out murder—murder, too, in the first degree, in its very nature. Beyond that it strikes at the very root of all justice and order and civilization, in its defiance of duly constituted authority. Its proper punishment is that of murder. Fines and short terms of imprisonment are farcical.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
JULY 15, 1919

A Governor Who Governs

The race riot at Longview, Gregg County, Tex, which was about to develop all the symptoms of a "regular lynching bee," has been prompty dealt with by Governor Hobby. His dispatch of State troops to the district, the proclamation of martial law and the instant collection of all firearms from both whites and Negroes, has restored order in record time. But Governor Hobby is taking no chances. The troops will be maintained in Gregg County until all danger of a renewal of the outbreak seems past.

This vigorous action by Governor Hobby is in such contrast with the recent exhibition of impotence by a Southern executive in a similar emergency that it deserves Nation-wide notice. In the other case the murderous mob was permitted to have full sway while the Governor deplored his inability to send the force necessary to presreve order. A Governor anxious to do his full duty should have found the means just as Governor Hobby did. The result is to the credit of himself and the honor of his State.

Negro Lynching in Florida Protested

N Y C CALL
MARCH 18, 1919

State's Governor Appealed to by Association to Aid Colored People Against Mob Rule.

Last Friday Bud Johnson, a Negro, was taken from police officers in Castleberry, Fla., and burned alive by a mob.

The day following Joe Walker, another Negro, was taken from officers at Greenville, Fla., and lynched.

Yesterday the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People addressed a telegram to Sidney J. Catts, Governor of Florida, protesting against further manifestations of the mob spirit in America, especially in relation to the burning alive of a human being. The association, which is composed of men and women of both races, emphasized that the courts, not the unorganized populace, should be the arbiter of justice.

LATEST RETURNS

BUTTE MONT. POST
MAY 20, 1919

Revised figures inform the people of the United States that during the year 1918 at least 63 negroes living in American communities died at the hands of white mobs. The war was not responsible for even a small percentage of this work. Only two persons were lynched under accusations of disloyal utterance, and they were white men. One negro was lynched because he quarreled with his employer, another because he created a disturbance, and three of them were put to death because they stole hogs. The number of the killed who were accused of assaulting white women was less than 20 per cent in the year's total. Georgia led, with nineteen recorded lynchings; Texas was second, with eleven of them.

TROY N Y EVE RECORD
AUGUST 18, 1919

BRUTALITY EXEMPLIFIED.

Southern apologists for lynch law say that northerners who do not have the negro problem to deal with can not understand the sentiment of the south. When, for example, a brutal negro outrages or kills a white woman public sentiment is justly indignant, and justice should be sure and unmistakable. Consequently, the guilty party, if apprehended, is strung up to the nearest tree.

Unquestionably such a crime does arouse public sentiment to fever pitch. Read the Baltimore account that appears in to-day's papers of a hideous assault:

> George Peters, fifty-five, a farmer of Arundel, Prince George's county, was murdered and his body set afire by an unidentified negro. Catherine Peters, his daughter, was shot through the breast and arm and was taken to a Washington hospital. A possee was formed at Bowie and is searching for the assailant.

If the negro is found there is likely to be another lynching party. If so, those participating will have plenty of apologies for their act. Yet even where crime is most brutal and heinous it is not possible to justify punishment at the hands of the mob. Of course justice should be swift and sure, but there is no excuse for lawlessness to prevent lawlessness.

Every such crime, however, should serve as a warning to the negroes themselves to restrain so far as possible the criminally inclined of their race.

PROVIDENCE R I BULLETIN
SEPTEMBER 2, 1919

Southerners who say that their people of their section have only the most kindly feelings toward the black race will find difficulty in reconciling their statement with the action of the Georgia mobs which killed a negro said to be planning an "uprising" against the white race and then burned the churches of the negroes. Why the churches were destroyed is not clear; the buildings certainly had no part in the "uprising" feared, and, besides, there is no excuse for killing people because rumors are started. If the Georgia mob is brought to punishment the white people of the State can justly claim that they are sincere in their profession of good will toward the negroes.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JUNE 28, 1919

We don't call it a "pogrom," over here, but, viewed from Europe, a lynching bee in Mississippi no doubt looks very much as a killing fest in some Russian village appears to American readers of the cable news.

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White Press (North)

Burning of Five Negroes By Southern Mobs Vividly Depicted in New Pamphlet

N Y C TELEGRAM
JULY 3, 1919.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People Issues Record of Lynchings and Denounces Unwillingness to Prosecute Leaders.

A record of the public burning of five men was issued in pamphlet orm today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [illegible] headquarters at No. 70 Fifth avenue.

These men, according to the pamphlet, met horrible deaths during the first five months of 1919 in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. The pamphlet is one of a series issued by the association and contains headlines and items from newspapers in regard to the burning of the five men. The association claims that in at least one of the cases the man is admitted to have been innocent, and protests against the alleged laxity of officials in handling what they term "murders."

According to the pamphlet there has been but one legal proceeding started, and that was in Texas, where the Attorney General took action even after the Grand Jury had refused to indict the lynchers.

Late in May Lloyd Clay, a negro, was traced by bloodhounds following a fiendish attack on Miss Mattie Hudson, a young white girl of Vicksburg, Miss. According to the stories in the pamphlet Miss Hudson failed to identify him as her attacker at first, but when he was taken from the jail she identified him. He was stripped of all clothing, a rope was placed about his neck and he was hauled about five feet from the ground.

The rope was not tight enough about his neck to kill him except by slow strangulation. Some one poured a can of gasolene on his head. There was a ready match. Underneath his body they had piled kindling, oil soaked. This, too, was touched off.

The man never uttered a sound, but as the flames licked at his bare legs h folded his hands as though in prayer and hung there. The only evidence that he was in any pain was the fearful twitching of his legs. Slowly they blistered and crisped. In a vain effort to get away from the flames he drew his legs up until they were doubled under him. Then the flames reached his torso and his struggles gradually ceased. In a few moments he was dead.

Men and women, and even small girls, stood around and watched the grewsome execution, and when the broiled body was cut down all made a rush for bits of the rope as a souvenir.

Bragg Williams, a negro, was taken from the jail at Hillsboro, Texas, last January, after being sentenced to hang for a double murder, his body covered with gasolene and the torch applied. He died in a few moments.

Benny Richards, a negro, was hanged and burned to death in Warrenton, Ga. early last May following his shooting o his wife and four white men.

Frank Livinston, a negro, was hange and burned to death by a crowd of white and blacks in Eldorado, Ark., a month ago following his confession of a doubl murder.

Judge Johnson, a negro, was burned t death in Castleberry, Fla., early las March after he had confessed that he ha criminally attacked a young white girl.

The association is seeking equal lega justice for the negroes in the South.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
OCTOBER 1, 1919

THE AFTERMATH.

Two more lynchings in Alabama and more or less open threats to lynch a criminal negro for whom the New Jersey authorities are searching, come close on the heels of the Omaha affair. The significance of it is plain. Lawlessness readily becomes epidemic. Every community has its element which is too eager to follow evil example. It is probable that the Omaha mob would not have gone to the lengths it did had not the previous affrays in Chicago, Washington, St. Louis and Knoxville appeared to make mob violence safe.

Omaha is policed today by Federal troops and is apparently quiet again. And though the leading business and professional men of the city have held a meeting at which resolutions denouncing the rioters and declaring them guilty of murder were passed, it is reported that the majority of the population approves of the lynching and is rather proud of it. The Sheriff is quoted as saying that arrests of those suspected of participating in the lynching would provoke another mob attack on the jail. It seems fairly clear that in Omaha, as elsewhere in the past, the known participants in that barbarous affair will go unpunished.

And if true that this brand of

[illegible] is [illegible] ntly contagious, it [illegible] so [illegible] that [illegible] quarantine is possible. The habit of mob violence will spread and spread, until law abiding citizens join with the authorities in suppressing it promptly and relentlessly wherever it shows signs of cropping up and punishing it sternly when efforts to prevent it have failed.

NEGRO FROM TEXAS UNDULY ALARMED NOBODY WANTS HIM

He Asks Governor Henry J. Allen to Save Him From Being Lynched in the Lone Star State.

TOPEKA KAN CAPITAL
JULY 23, 1919

CLAIMS HE SLEW FOUR MEN IN MOB

Press Report From Texas Says Supposed Fugitive Is Not Wanted There on Any Charge.

Where is Dr. C. P. Davis, the Texas Negro, who appealed to Governor Allen yesterday to save him from a lynching bee after he had confessed to the governor that he had killed three or four people at Longview, Texas, last Friday?

After relating this gruesome story and receiving assurances from the governor that he would be given a hearing when the requisition came for his return, he disappeared. The sheriff has been unable to locate him.

If the Associated Press story from Longview is authentic, Doctor Davis is going to a deal of trouble. The dispatch received late last night states that the Texas authorities do not even want him. The dispatch reads:

Longview, Texas, July 22.—No effort will be made by Gregg county authorities, it was said today, to bring to Texas Dr. C. P. Davis, Negro, who surrendered to authorities at Topeka, Kan., in connection with the race trouble here two weeks ago. No indictment was returned by the county grand jury against Davis and that body has adjourned until November, after investigating the trouble.

Davis' connection with the case was said to have been only professional. When the group of white persons were searching for S. L. Jones, Negro, accused of being responsible for the publication in a Chicago newspaper of statements reflecting on the character of a young woman, of this county, Jones took refuge at Davis' house, where his wounds were dressed. Both disappeared shortly afterward.

Jones' whereabouts are unknown.

This later development was not know when Governor Allen heard Doctor Davis' thrilling description of how he was threatened with attack by a mob and how the mob broke and fled to cover when he and his companion, S. L. Jones, a Negro school teacher, fired, thus allowing them to escape.

Has Faith in Kansas.

Davis claimed he is a graduate of Harvard and of a post graduate course in John Hopkins university. He told of his confidence that Kansas and Massachusetts are two states where the Negro is assured of a square deal. He offered to surrender himself.

Governor Allen advised him to surrender to Sheriff Hugh Larimer. Later, when a request for extradition is received from Texas, he was assured he would be given a hearing.

The fugitive, with a number of leading Topeka Negroes, left the governor's office. That was the last seen of the doctor in public. Sheriff Larimer worked all evening to locate Davis.

Nick Chiles, president of the Kansas Defense society, and A. M. Thomas, one of the attorneys representing Doctor Davis, both refused to tell of his whereabouts. They were certain that he would appear at the "proper time" when a requisition for the fugitive arrived from Texas.

Nobody Wants Reward.

It was the intention to keep him in hiding. The reason was that if the physician surrendered, there would be no legal method of his securing bond until his hearing.

There were rumors of rewards of $7,500 for his capture. These are not verified by dispatches from Texas. However, whatever the reward, no one of Topeka's 50,000 inhabitants wanted the money. It was understood Doctor Davis spent the evening automobile riding. He has been the guest in the homes of different Topeka Negroes.

There was a brief dramatic conference in Governor Allen's office when the alleged wealthy Negro physician, 35 years old, told his sory. The delegation accompanying the southerner was particularly representative because of the presence in Topeka of members of Sunflower grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, meeting at the state house.

Describes Shooting.

"I am a fugitive. I shot into a mob which was coming after me with a rope and oil," he said. "They wanted me and my comrade, Jones. We saw them coming down the street. We agreed to sell our lives dearly. We held up our hands and walked out into the street in front of them. We had pistols covered by our coats and held under the pits of our arms. We waited till we got close and could hear them talking about hanging us to the nearest tree. Then we fired. I think I saw four men drop. The mob ran. It gave us a chance to escape.

"Jones and I separated. I swam across a river near my home. Then I swam back and remained in the water nearly twenty-four hours while they searched. Then I had a chance to get my automobile and escape with my family. We rode to Fort Smith, Ark. My machine wasn't in shape to go further. I borrowed another automobile from a friend. I used it to go to Little Rock where I bought another second hand car. This I drove to South Coffeyville, Okla. Here, while inquiring for directions, I stumbled on a township officer who had just received a "dodger" with my picture on it.

"'You are the man I want,' he told me and grabbed me by the collar. I had to put up a cash bond of $1,500 before I could come on into Kansas."

Davis said he had sent his wife and child from Arkansas to Massachusetts, but since arriving in Topeka he had telegraphed her to come back and expected her in Topeka within a few days. It is understood that he also received a telegram from his comrade, Jones, that he had been arrested at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday and was applying for his release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Of the events leading up to the mob scene, Davis described how his wife's niece was working for a white family at Longview and had been called a "nigger wench." The girl had left in the midst of a meal. The angered employer came to Davis' house with four other men and threatened to whip the girl. There was an argument culminating when the physician used his revolver to emphasize his threat that if the whites whipped the girl it would be after they killed him.

"We'll come back and get you both," Davis quotes the leader as saying.

Thru colored servants in Longview Davis learned that there were plans for a mob to come and get him and Jones that (Thursday) night.

Davis Is Wealthy.

Davis is reputed to be worth $35,000 according to Mr. Thomas. Of this $11,000 is cash in a Longview bank. Nick Chiles announced last night that an effort will be made to have a white attorney in Texas secured to protect the property interests. Davis has made much money by organizing his race so that they ship their cotton direct to Galveston. He has stood up for the rights of his race and this, Doctor Davis insists, is the cause of his trouble.

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NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 2, 1919

Jersey Justice

In thirty minutes James Whitings, a negro, yesterday was convicted of criminal assault upon a white woman, and a minute later was started for the penitentiary to serve a twenty-year sentence at hard labor.

Needless to say, this was in New Jersey, where justice is a thing of common sense rather than technicalities and tenderness for the possibly innocent has not degenerated into safeguards for the certainly guilty.

We do not say that such swift justice is a certain cure for race riots and lynchings. Nothing can be predicted with confidence of emotions so basic and hidden as racial animosities. But we do reiterate the demand of many investigators that sure and speedy punishment be provided for in these cases of just public passion. There is no use of asking more of human nature than human nature can stand. It is a perfectly comprehensible and admirable emotion which fires a community with righteous rage when such a crime is committed and cries aloud for speedy retribution. The fundamental safeguards of our jurisprudence, the safeguards set forth in our Bill of Rights, must be preserved to prevent a miscarriage of justice. But our modern rules of criminal trials, in most states, go far beyond these essential protections and permit a preposterous amount of delay and purely technical defence.

Our whole criminal system might well be simplified and the administration of justice speeded up. Why should not there also be a system of trial especially devised for such emergencies as these? The Jersey system seems to be sufficiently flexible to permit such a trial, without jury (provided the defendant consents). Practically this trial operated to protect the defendant from violence quite as much as to satisfy the community's demand for prompt justice. Every proper interest is served by this reversion to straightforward law.

Here is a task calling for the best practical wisdom of our jurists. The sooner it is undertaken the better. We face a long task in the betterment of our racial relations, and little headway can be made until this fundamental and natural demand of human nature for the swift and stern punishment of heinous crime be satisfactorily met.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

The inaugural address of Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, delivered before the general assembly yesterday at noon, incident to his induction into office as the state's chief executive for his second consecutive term, is an able and statesmanlike document.

The address is marked by the grace of brevity, containing no superfluity of words and no high-sounding phraseology. Every syllable in it is to a purpose, and the paper as a whole speaks for itself as being the product of mature and conscientious thought, bolstered by a broad and familiar acquaintance with the conditions and needs of the state.

Without a wasted sentence the governor plunged into an even-tempered analysis of the most pressing problems that confront the state today, and cited some of the opportunities for constructive service that confront the 1919 legislature.

He advocates a budget system for the state government; and he approves and commends the report of the state budget and investigating commission appointed by authorization of the legislature of 1917-18, recommending the creation of a constitutional budget commission to be composed of the state superintendent of schools and the chairmen of the appropriations committees of the house and senate and the ways and means committee of the house. He points out that such a system, administered in a manner similar to that proposed for Georgia, has been tried by numerous other progressive states and invariably found to be satisfactory.

In discussing the vital question of state taxation, the governor very properly stressed the need of our school system and our state institutions generally for more revenue than it is possible for them to derive from the state under the present system of tax assessment and collection.

He commends the majority report of the special tax commission soon to be submitted to the assembly, proposing a constitutional amendment to discard the existing ad valorem system of taxation in Georgia and substituting one that would more equitably distribute the burden of government among all grades and classes of property owners. In answer to the suggestion that such an amendment "would result in a division of our people into classes," Governor Dorsey declared that is precisely what the existing ad valorem system has done—that it has "divided the people into two classes: Those who pay and those who evade; those who pay some and those who pay less; those who pay on a fair valuation and those who pay on an inadequate valuation; the class that cannot evade, because its property is in the open, and a class that evades and circumvents, and will inevitably, under the law as it now is, continue this practice."

As to an adequate system of state highways, the governor calls attention to the requirements of the situation, stating that he already has expressed his views and made specific recommendations for legislation, in a special message to the general assembly.

In his address he ably and fearlessly discusses mob violence and lynching, which, he declared with emphasis, "should be suppressed, and by state authorities."

If this is not done, the governor predicted, "it is very probable that federal intervention will not be long delayed!" He pointed out that "there has already been introduced in the federal congress a bill conferring jurisdiction upon federal tribunals to punish those participating in lynchings;" and "without awaiting federal action," he said, "I submit that it is the duty of Georgia to take drastic steps to deal with the question"—and he tells the legislature what, in his opinion, those "drastic steps" should be.

As a means of bringing the fundamental law of the state up to a point in keeping with the spirit of the day and twentieth century progress, and at the same time to save the state the expense of repeatedly voting upon constitutional amendments, the governor recommends the holding of a constitutional convention as soon as practicable to entirely overhaul and rejuvenate "this outgrown document" that was adopted almost half a century ago.

There is not a thought nor a suggestion expressed in the inaugural address that does not carry conviction of sincerity of purpose and conscientious devotion to the best interests of Georgia.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

The One Hope

A wearying sense of human backwardness, of ignoble national failure, to cope with our nearest and most urgent problem is the first reaction from the terrible news out of Nebraska. If there are redeeming features, they have yet to appear. In another test of American humanity and self-control, in another trial of American institutions, the failure has been utter and appalling. What effrontery for us to pretend to set a whole world aright when we can do no better with the chief difficulty within our gates!

The one hope which emerges from this sombre day will be the possibility that at last some national treatment of the negro problem may replace the sectional one of the past. Was there ever a Southern lynching as appalling as this fiendish outrage in one of the great cities of the West? It did not take place even in a border state. There was no large population of negroes. There seems no vestige of room left for the old attitude of superiority which so many critics in the North assumed toward the South.

Therein lies the chance for the future. If the country can forget its past disputes, its racial reactions, based on sectionalism—of fear and prejudice on the one side, of pious ignorance on the other—is it not possible that a healing and progressive future may be mapped out?

Abuse and recrimination never solved any problem. They can, least of all, solve a racial problem, the most dangerous and the most gigantic that faces any civilized nation. It is an integral part of our national destiny. No policy of separation or self-determination can settle it. We shall carry it with us to whatever grave awaits our national greatness in the ages to come. And it is as utterly unsolved, we feel bound to say, as when in the far Constitutional Convention of 1787 its settlement was first compromised.

In a sense we never have faced the negro problem. Have we the courage and wisdom and humanity now to face it? Only, surely, if we can approach it with a united front, in humility, and with a generosity that knows no sectional bias and seeks only the nation's welfare.

U.S. LAWS TO END LYNCHING ARE PROPOSED

N Y C JOURNAL
MAY 6, 1919

National Conference, Meeting Here, Passes Resolutions Demanding Action by Govt.

Resolutions urging that Federal laws be enacted providing for the punishment of lynchers by the Government and that committees of white and colored people be organized in the South to conduct anti-lynching propaganda, were adopted at to-day's session of the National Conference on Lynching at the headquarters of the Bar Association in West Forty-fourth street.

President Wilson was warmly commended by the speakers for his attitude against lynching.

Moorfield Storey, of Philadelphia, former president of the American Bar Association, presided. Governor Empet O'Neal, of Alabama, was among the Southern men present.

Mr. Storey denounced lynching as a disgrace to the country, and said irrespective of politics or religion, this form of cold-blooded murder should not be permitted to go on with impunity. He said:

"We have allowed lynching to go too far. All over the country men of light and leading have closed their eyes and ears to this deplorable crime. These men refused to know what was being done in this evil and barbarous manner.

Other speakers were William Nickerson, secretary of the American Mutual Benefit Association of Houston, Tex.; Judge Robert Terrell, of Washington, D. C., and Rabbi David Davidson, of New York.

N Y SUN
JULY 31, 1919

WHITES THREATEN NEGRO.

Philadelphia Police Draw Revolvers to Protect Colored Slayer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—An angry crowds of whites gathered at Howadr and Reed streets last night and tried to take from the police a negro who had killed a white man. Fearing a race riot the police drew revolvers and finally got their prisoner to safety. Order was restored by reserves.

Oscar Geary is the name given by the negro, and James Brennan is the man who was killed. The affray grew out of an argument over the Chicago riots.

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MAKING THE LYNCHER AN OUTCAST

The San Antonio *Express*, which has long waged war against lynching, has established a fund of $100,000 to wipe this black stain from the state of Texas. To the person, officer of the law or private citizen who will effect the conviction of a lyncher or an instigator of a lynching it will pay $500. If the victim is a negro, it will double the sum.

CHICAGO ILL. POST
FEBRUARY 11, 1919

The *Express* has also brought before the Texas legislature as a constitutional amendment a resolution to exclude a lyncher or any member of a lynching mob from the privilege of voting or holding office.

The *Express*, published in a state which holds second place in the grisly lynching record of 1918, shows not only a commendable courage in this campaign but a fine conception of its ideal of service to democracy. It is to be hoped that the people of Texas will have vision enough to realize that this blot upon their civilization invites an economic as well as a moral retribution.

The whole press of Texas would do well to join hands with the *Express*, for if the state is to be redeemed in this matter of lynching it will have to be from the inside, not the outside.

UTICA N Y PRESS
OCTOBER 11, 1919

WHITE TERROR IN AMERICA

Georgia, for a few days at the beginning of the month, appeared in danger of losing its lynching honors to Alabama. The latter state with three negroes put to death by mobs within a few days made a strong bid for the distinction which the "Empire State of the South" has held unchallenged for a number of years. But Georgia within a week has gone her neighbor at least one better, four negroes being lynched by mobs in two days, and two of these were bound to the stake while living and burned to death. Not one of these victims was charged with the "unspeakable crime." One of them was accused of shooting and fatally wounding a deputy sheriff. He and another charged with helping him to escape or with refusing to disclose his hiding place, were burned to death. Another negro captured by this mob, which sought the victims of its blood lust for two days without interference by the county or state authorities, was shot to death and five more were held by the mob and threatened with the same fate unless the chief offender sought should be delivered over to the death illegally decreed for him.

These atrocities occurred in Lincolnton, Lincoln County. Such was the influence upon the lawless of a name that is synonomous with justice and humanity. The fourth victim of a Georgia mob had been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for an attempt to kill a white farmer. He was taken from the sheriff, while the latter was removing him to jail, and hanged. He had been convicted by a white jury and senteneed by a white judge. Obviously the final decision in a considerable portion of Georgia rests with the mob, and its ruling is that no negro accused of an offense against a white shall escape death. This conclusion is inevitable by reason of the fact that Georgia for several years has maintained its disgraceful distinction of having each year more lynchings within its bounds than any other state.

While the mobs of Georgia and Alabama were giving their exhibitions of savagery, there was in progress in Phillips County, Arkansas, if the reports inspired from certain law authorities there are to believed, a negro uprising with the alleged purpose of a massacre of whites. The first dispatches, however, which came from Helena before the authorities brought their influence to bear upon those disseminating the news, showed the "massacre" did not begin until a white posse began the hunting of negroes. When the casualties were counted after the "uprising" had been suppressed, five whites were found to have been killed and two or three whites wounded, while the known dead among the blacks were 17. It was stated that probably a number of "other bodies of negroes were lying in the canebrakes," while the wounded were estimated at some score or more. One of the illuminating bits in an early dispatch before a committee appointed by officials to take charge of matters and incidentally, or, perhaps, chiefly, determine the character of the news to be given out, was a statement that the governor's automobile had been fired upon while he with other officials was out "flushing negroes." "Flushing negroes" by a posse, not to say a mob, appeared from the first dispatches to have been the cause of the conflict. But accepting at its full face value the later explanation prepared and given out by the officially appointed committee, the situation existing in Arkansas and the condition of the negro there reflects nothing but discredit upon the whites who control absolutely all the machinery of the state.

According to this committee statement, a young negro, superior intellectually to any of his fellows, saw and used an opportunity to make easy money by organizing the negroes and charging them a dollar or two for the privilege of membership and also overcharging them for gaudy insignia and arms which he sold them. It is alleged by this committee that searches revealed many negroes possessed of high-powered rifles. This negro agitator is charged with inflaming the passions of his dupes and promising that negro cotton raisers would be able through their organization to obtain by force extravagant prices for their crops from their white landlords. This agitator, according to the committee statement, "simply played upon the ignorance and superstition of a race of children, most of whom could neither read nor write." White Arkansans alone are to blame if such condition of illiteracy exists among negroes of the state that they are the easy prey of every persuasive rascal or disturber who appeals to them.

According to the latest census more than a quarter of the negro population of Arkansas could neither read nor write and four out of every nine negro children of school age were without school privileges. Is there any doubt as to where the blame rests for the ignorance and superstition which this committee declares was the fertile soil for this alleged agitator? Since the committee in its statement volunteers a denial that the negro farmer in Arkansas is cheated, exploited and oppressed by his white landlord and others, the denial suggests that the negroes conscious of the fact that the ignorance in which they have been deliberately kept has been imposed upon, that they have been victimized and denied their most elemental rights, have been voicing their grievances publicly, maybe, even, threatening, and are less the dupes of a scheming, unscrupulous, seditious fellow negro than this committee alleges. Suppressed and oppressed peoples all over the world have become conscious of themselves as a consequence of the war, are asserting their right to enjoy some of the liberties and justice it has been proclaimed the war has secured for all. It would be strange if the negro, even in backward Arkansas, had not shown some realization of the new era. But it is not strange at all that his white exploiter, refusing to recognize the new condition, shows a purpose to keep the negro "in his place" as a menial and inferior. And Arkansas is not alone.

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
JUNE 10, 1919

AGAINST LYNCHING

When Southern governors and other officials participate in the raising of a fund to fight lynching in an organized way, and when a negro farmer is found in a Southern State who is able and willing to contribute $1000 as the nucleus for this fund, the assurance may well be felt that a good beginning is made towards the suppression of this great evil. Lynchng is not by any means a local or a sectional evil. Under the same provocation it is about as likely to take place in one section as another. The worst wholesale lynchings on record took place at Springfield, O., and East St. Louis, Ill. Lynchings have been narrowly averted in New York and Philadelphia, and even Boston seemed to be on the verge of one on a very recent occasion. But in the nature of things, they are likely to take place most frequently in the Southern States, and no one wants to be entirely rid of them any more than responsible and respectable people there want to get rid of them. The coöperation of the Northern and Southern anti-lynchers and white and black anti-lynchers is a most hopeful sign, and the elevation of an ever-increasing number of colored people into the class of the well-to-do citizens is a pledge that they will be the better able to take care of their race.

The great trouble is to find an effective means of combating lynching. Naturally it does no good merely to pass laws against it. Every lynching is a sudden and violent outburst against the law. It is a passionate protest against what is regarded as the insufficiency and impotence of the law. It is an explosion of fury, operating so suddenly, or else by so irresistible a development of local sentiment, that the officers of the law are powerless against it. The force of prevention can be applied only in two ways—by establishing so strong a sentiment of opposition and hatred of such passionate methods that it is impossible to orgnize a lynching party, or else by punishing the participants so severely and so certainly that people will carry in their hearts a fear to violate the law. The first method of cure is good, and it is now in operation. Lynchings on the whole are diminishing in number. But the cure along this line is slow. It may take a generation or two to make it completely effective. And it has been found impossible to prevent lynchings by the punishment of the lynchers. Not only is evasion easy, but when the passion of a community is aroused the fear of retribution vanishes.

At the anti-lynching conference in New York it was suggested that the best way to restrain lynchings is to penalize the communities—to compel the offending town or county to pay a large fine, or to boycott its business. There does not seem to be much sense or reason in such a proposition as that. It would punish the innocent with the guilty, and in fact would punish the innocent more than the guilty; for the majority of the lynchers in most cases are irresponsible individuals who would feel the penalty very little, while the protesting and responsible elements would have to shoulder the heavier part of the penalty. The evil must be abated by arousing the sentiment of the whole community against it. The violent means of murder against murder, or murder against any other crime or offence, must become an abhorrent thing.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 7, 1919

NEGROES RADICALLY DIVIDED.

We don't believe that if $1 per capita were put up by the estimated 14,000,000 population of the United States to stop lynching the race would be much nearer that object than now. The money would go to salaries and printed matter that lynchers would not read. Nor is there a way out in the Moorfield Storey notion of national enactments, calculated to stir up more race bitterness than anything else. If the

Negroes stood together on the Booker T. Washington platform they would reduce such bitterness to a minimum and reduce lynching to a minimum. Unfortunately they do not.

There is a radical division of Negro sentiment. Washington would have made his race thrifty and industrially efficient, waiving social equality and even political equality for a period of years. On the other hand, at the Anti-Lynching Conference, Dr. William Pickens, dean of Morgan College, in Baltimore, said:

There is no use for an Executive of the nation to tell the white people of Georgia that their Negroes should have a white man's trial in Georgia if he at the same time takes the position that the Negroes in government departments at Washington should not have a white man's job. That is such gross hypocricy that it could not escape even a mob. Mob members may be ignorant, in some ways, but they are too severely logical to overlook an inconsistency like that. * * * The half freedom of the race in the United States is the foundation of the trouble.

The views of the "All-or-Nothing" element of Negro thought were never put more clearly. They command respect, as does much other quixotism. But the perspective of the ages is lacking in men who think in this way, and the immediate future of the race is certainly not made brighter by such utterances.

LYNCHINGS CONFERENCE ASKS CONGRESS TO ACT

N Y C EVE SUN
MAY 7. 1919

Ends Sessions With Demand for Full Investigations.

The national conference on lynching brought its two day session to a close last night by unanimously passing reolutions calling on Congress to investigate the circumstances and responsibility of all lynchings that have occurred recently in the country. The evening meeting, in the School of Ethical Culture, was attended mostly by negroes, and the speakers were William Pickens, Dean of Moran College, Rabbi Wise, and John R. Shillady.

Dean Pickens protested that it is of no use for a Congressman to tell the lyncher that the negro should have a fair trial as long as negroes in Washington do not hold "white men's jobs."

Rabbi Wise said he believed that the country was impatient with lynchings, and that they would be stopped eventually by the demand for Americanism and demorcracy. Mr. Shillady included in is definition of lynching the violence shown the strikers in Lawrence by masken men.

Attorney General Palmer sent his regrets at not being present, and Senator Medill McCormick sent a telegram of agreement with the convention's work.

NEW YORK CITY CALL
NOVEMBER 15. 1919

For the Advancement of Lynching.

Dear Eight—It fills my Grand Old American heart with pride and jubilation to see that you are waging a campaign to stabilize the great American institution, lynching, and placing it upon a sound business basis. Federal legislation, no doubt, will be necessary to bring the Southern states to a common ground in the matter.

My particular interest in the subject, however, centers about the matter of keeping lynching a truly American custom and I assure you that unless constant vigilance is practiced foreign influence will debase our enterprising fellow-patriots. Foreign influence and propaganda is everywhere being unearthed and, if you will examine the subject carefully, you will find that in the matter of lynching aliens have made their presence felt.

In the recent report of the Association for the Improvement of Colored People I note that of the 63 persons lynched in this country in the past 10 months two were Mexicans. This Mexican interloping is a flagrant flouting of our Americanism and a blot upon our escutcheon. All true Americans will join me in protesting against this wedge of foreign participation in our native institutions. If Mexicans must be lynched, they should go to their native land for the ceremony. If Mexicans will not stay within their own borders for lynching purposes the United States government should take action to prevent their coming over the border. No more convincing proof of the lack of law and order in Mexico under the Carranza regime can be submitted than this—that Mexicans can come to our lynching bees and be the center of attraction.

While I agree with you that a law should be passed by Congress for a national age standard in lynchings, I hope our legislators will not forget their patriotism to such a degree as to permit foreigners to participate with impunity. All aliens, so the law should define, must at least have declared their intentions to become citizens before they shall be permitted to be lynched in this, our enlightened and glorious country. By Heck.

Sheriff Was Accessory.

Since the conference on lynching was held in New York, a few weeks ago, whose object was to start a movement to make an end of mob murder in the United States, there have been two horrible cases of lynching. Both victims were burned to death.

The second crime, reported in yesterday's dispatches, was committed near Eldorado, in Arkansas, on Wednesday. The victim was a Negro who is "said to have confessed" that he killed his employer and the latter's wife.

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL
MAY 23. 1919

Perhaps this Negro was guilty of the double murder. However, we all know that "confessions" alleged in the dispatches telling of such crimes, may be extorted by means of torture, or fabricated to serve as excuse for the crime. If he was guilty, there was the penalty of the law for him. The question of his guilt has nothing to do with the case.

A mixed mob of Negroes and whites tied him to a tree and burned him to death.

The dispatch says that "Sheriff Craig and a posse which attempted to prevent the lynching arrived a few minutes too late."

The arriving too late of the sheriff, or his inability to check the mob, is the rule in such cases.

Also, the dispatch says that "no arrests were made."

For that, surely the sheriff cannot offer excuse.

The plain fact is that the sheriff made himself an accessory to the crime, after the fact at least.

Will Governor Brough, of Arkansas, act? Presumably he has power to remove the sheriff for failure to perform duty.

As long as lynchers go unpunished and officers of the law who protect them are immune from consequence which they ought to be made to suffer there will not be an end of such disgrace to the United States.

NEGROES FORM SQUAD TO AID IN ROUNDING UP "BAD" MEN OF RACE

NEW YORK CITY EVE WORLD
NOVEMBER 3. 1919

Twelve Named at Their Own Request to End Attacks on White Women.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 2.—In an effort to put down the wave of assaults by negroes upon Omaha white women, twelve prominent negroes have been appointed special officers by Mayor Ure to assist the police in hunting down the "bad" negroes. The identity of the special officers is kept secret.

The negroes themselves asked that they be given authority to circulate among the negro quarters in the city and try to locate the gang who are committing the assaults, which have become so numerous as to cause a reign of terror among white women.

BOSTON MASS POST
FEBRUARY 5. 1919

"CONCURRENT POWER"

The Springfield Republican, notir that since the President's appeal t the country to stop lynching 24 negroe have been illegally done to death i this way, suggests a new constitutiona amendment providing that the federa government shall have concurrent powe with the States over these crimes "The new prohibition amendment," i says, "grants to the federal govern ment concurrent jurisdiction with th States to enforce prohibition. Only the teeth of the federal government it seems, can ever destroy the juris diction of the mob."

But before any such amendment i proposed it would be highly essentia to find out what "concurrent power' between Congress and the State legislatures really is. No constitutional lawyer of any standing, so far as we know, has yet attempted to define it as expressed in the new prohibition clause of our fundamental law.

Does "concurrent power" mean that the States must legislate in exact accordance with the Congress and with each other? That would be "concurrent," but certainly not "power" on the part of the States. Shall the States make laws to enforce the amendment in such shape as they separately please? That would be "power," but not "concurrent." Shall the States do nothing but depend on such federal legislation as might be passed? That would be neither "concurrent" nor "power."

We take it that this phrase is to become one of the chief points at issue in the whole "dry" amendment—and there are several to be settled one way or another. Like the term "intoxicating liquors," it will have to be threshed out in the courts, with an inevitable journey to the great tribunal at Washington. It implies a new kind of government in this country as between the federal and the State powers, and supreme judicial authority must define it once and for all.

Lynchings.

In condemnation of mob law which so often manifests itself in the South, and which appears to be undergoing a revival, the Columbia State, published in the capital of South Carolina, says:

ROCHESTER N Y HERALD
JANUARY 1. 1919

"More than three-fourths of the Southern lynchings nowadays are for alleged offenses to which women as victims are in no wise related. White ruffians assemble in mobs, override the law, take negroes out of the hands of white law officers, deprive them of trial by white juries before white judges and do them to death because they can, because the negroes are weaker than the whites."

That explains precisely the animus responsible for 99 per cent of these lynchings. They are the work of ruffians, and no more than one in a hundred has the approval of public opinion. The Northern papers have been expressing themselves as the South Carolina paper does—perhaps not so tersely—and when so prominent a Southern journal echoes their sentiments they cannot but feel that the leaven is beginning to work.

It will impress the multitude as curious that a lynching may occasionally take on an aspect of commercialism. It once came to our notice that a negro, who undoubtedly deserved the death penalty, was taken from jail by a mob and hanged for no other reason than that a struggling journalist was much in need of the money which he would gather in by reporting the affair to the metropolitan newspapers. The mob was organized by a railroad man who had been employed as a reporter by the struggling journalist. The negro was a stranger to the community. As his crime had been committed in another county, there was no public hostility shown him. His arrest and confinement created no unusual interest, but when no one was expecting it, the railroad man's selected band of ruffians invaded the jail and the prisoner was strung up to a tree in the Court House yard.

A Sunday supplement has a picture of "the Rhineland, rich in castles and legends, occupied by the Americans." And it never had as rich a legend to enjoy as that which it is reading today.

N Y C GLOBE
JANUARY 15, 1919

METHODISTS ASK LAW SUPPRESSING LYNCHING

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The board of managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church meeting here, passed a resolution asking the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States to pass a federal law for the suppression of lynching.

The society has at present twenty-two Negro educational institutions under its care throughout the south. Appropriations aggregating half a million dollars were made to maintain work among Negroes.

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NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COM
OBER 1, 1919

DEFENDING MOB ACTION.

Senator Williams of Mississippi has, on the whole, made a favorable reputation as a Southern citizen of the United States, but he is likely to damage it seriously by defending the outrageous mob conduct at Omaha in lynching a colored offender. The offense was one deserving of prompt and severe punishment, perhaps of death penalty; but, even if that is not duly provided for by the law of a State, a defiance of all other law and serious injury to public officials and destruction of property, as in the Omaha case, is not to be justified by any possible motive. An attempt was made to lynch the Mayor of the city because he used his power to resist the mob and he was seriously injured by a shot from one of the rioters. Bombs were thrown upon the courthouse causing considerable injury to the building and a lot of other damage was done.

This was about the worst case of mob violence on record, and it is said that in the excitement a majority of the people of the city encouraged the rioting crowd and the violence inflicted upon all the colored people that appeared, not in defense of the guilty offender or his crime, but against his lawless slaughter without a trial. Senator Williams professed as high a respect for law as any man, but in case of an outrage on a white woman by a black man—he said any man—he would "surrender him as a criminal beyond the pale to the first crowd that came to get him." Considering what such a crowd is likely to do, and in this case did do, because officials attempted to do what the law required, anyone approving of its conduct stands on a level with the lawless and brutal crowd.

N Y C HERALD
JANUARY 15, 1919

To Prevent Lynchings.

Most cases of lynching are attributable to communities becoming wildly enraged by unconscionable delays of the law in dealing with criminals or their checking of justice through technical objections.

The American Bar Association ten years ago framed a bill designed to prevent or reform this evil, and through its efforts twenty-five individual States have enacted it into law. Three times the measure has passed the House and twice it was favorably reported by a Senate committee. It passed the Senate in [illegible] and is now before the House Committee.

The Association makes a strong appeal that this great reform should not go over to another Congress, but that the bill be passed at once. Nothing could be plainer than the language and purpose of the measure. It provides that on the hearing of any appeal, certiorari writ of error or motion for a new trial in any case, civil or criminal, the Court shall give judgment after an examination of the entire record before the Court *"without regard to technical errors or defects or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties."*

Favorable action by the present House will bring the provisions of the bill to bear upon all civil and criminal actions in the federal courts of the nation, and in the opinion of members of the Bar Association it will uproot the cause of half the delays that work injustice in the federal courts. The bill has been making slow progress for ten years. It should be passed by the House at once.

YOUNG WOMAN ATTACKED BY NEGRO

CHESTER PA TIMES
OCTOBER 20, 1919

Miss Sara Nolan in the Grasp of a Ruffian, Who Threatened to Kill Her if She Cried Out

"If you scream I'll kill you," were the words used by a thick set negro, who took Miss Sara Nolan by the shoulders, knocked her down and dragged her a short distance at State and Edgmont streets, Media, Saturday night, about 11 o'clock.

Miss Nolan is employed at the Bell Telephone Exchange at Swarthmore. She reached Media at 9 o'clock, met a friend and went to the Pastime.

She had planned to take the Media Short Line to her home on East State street. She saw a man and woman just ahead of her who resided near her home and decided to follow them instead of taking the car. They were just ahead of her and Miss Nolan was not contemplating any trouble.

The negro must have been in hiding on the grounds of the Media Public School. Miss Nolan did not pay heed to his threat, but screamed and Mr. and Mrs. John Davis and the party ahead of her went to her assistance. The ruffian ran toward Front street. The marks of his fingers are on her throat where he caught and endeavored to strangle her. The Media Short Line car, leaving the County Seat at 11.02, came along and the motorman, seeing that something was wrong, flashed his light twice. Those in the vicinity are of the opinion that the light and the young lady's screams frightened the fellow. Miss Nolan described her assailant as young.

As soon as Miss Nolan arrived home a telephone message was sent to the fire house and Chief of Police Mathues and Officer Blakes hastened to the house to investigate.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING MOVEMENT

ST JOSEPH MO PRESS
MAY 27, 1919

A campaign has been undertaken by an anti-lynching conference held at New York City against this pernicious habit so dangerous to civilization. That this movement is no mere sectional affair is proven by the participation of many prominent Southerners. While owing to exceptionally difficult race problems in the South, some states in that section have been notable for these crimes, the lynching spirit is not confined to any one part of the country. It is likely to break loose anywhere.

Unthinking persons sometimes argue that lynchings usually remove dangerous criminals who get what they deserve. But the moment you encourage mob action, you promote the grossest forms of injustice. Many victims of lynching have undoubtedly been innocent. And the worst criminal is entitled to a fair trial. He will suffer just as much, in fact more, to have to face his fate while the processes of law weave the net about him.

When one group of men take the law into their own hands it encourages others to do it for any reason that looks good to them. If one mob lynches a man for rape, others will lynch a man for theft, for taking someone's job, or for expressing contrary political opinions.

Were lynching to become common, all the boasted liberty of this country would become a farce. The criminals and the lawbreakers would be the real rulers, they would terrorize courts and legislatures and administrators. Life and property would not be safe. Peaceful and innocent men would have to submit to the rough and violent. Lynching leads the way to anarchy, and is an expression of bolshevist spirit. It will injure any state or community that tolerates it.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
MAY 11, 1919

Enforcing the Law

There is a touch of irony which unfortunately may not penetrate our national vanity in the subscription of a fund of $10,000 to be used to oppose lynching in the United States. The National Conference on Lynching was the inspiration for the fund and a request to every Negro in the United States to contribute $1 each to add to this fund to be employed for the same purpose. If the motives were not so sincere the proposal to raise a fund of thousands of dollars to educate the people who claim to be foremost among enlightened nations, against brutal murders, would be a gigantic joke. The tragedy in the facts do not permit levity, but if they did the spectacle of a special organization raising and using thousands of dollars annually to coax humane Christian people away from a form of vengeful assassination which is not even practiced by the modern savage, would force the laughter. Whatever tendency to smile is tempted must be directed against claims for advancement by people who, well in the twentieth century, must be charmed away from habits which the savage man gave up long ago. He kills, but no longer as the American mob kills. If this were not enough there is the suggestion that a special money fund must be subscribed by rational beings to secure the enforcement of law which officers are drawing salaries for administering. Then one might give a thought to the effort to have enacted a special law to punish the crime of murder when committed by a mob, as if murder by 50 men is not in essence the same as murder by two.

AN ATTACK ON TECHNICALITIES.

The American Bar association is urgng the enactment by congress of a bill providing that on appeals or motions for a new trial in any case, civil or criminal, the court shall not pay heed "to technical errors or defects, or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties." This bill, which has passed the senate and is now before the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, would apply, of course, only to federal procedure, but in the ten years during which it has been urged by the American Bar association, it has been adopted in theory by some twenty-five states.

Certainly a measure which would do away with delays and injustices which are based solely upon such trivialities as an omitted word or a misplaced semicolon would be desirable. The constant tendency of jurisprudence, both in this country and in England, has long been to purge itself of technicalities which do not go to the heart of the issues at bar. However, the argument that such a reform would have a bearing upon the bestial practice of lynching is scarcely in point. The excuse, urged in behalf of mob law, that it is due to distrust of judicial procedure, is too flimsy to be taken seriously. The only emotion lynching mobs feel in respect of the law is one of affection for it, because they think it too weak to punish them. Technicalities do not bother lynchers. They are brutes and should be handled as such. That will end lynching.

5 Negroes Burned In U.S. Since Jan. 1

N Y C CALL
JUNE 8, 1919

National Association to Present Facts of Race Pogrom to Congress.

Steps toward a congression investigation of lynching with a view to the Federal government taking action to stamp out mob murder were announced today by John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Facts and figures and all available testimony and information concerning mob murder in the United States are being assembled and will be laid before Congress.

"Five men have already been burned at the stake in the United States since the first of the year," said Secretary Shillady, "and more than 20 persons have been lynched in that time. It is a record of barbarism which ought to make us blush before the world.

"Local and state authorities throughout the country have shown themselves utterly unable to check the growing evil. Citizens in all parts of the country are urged to send immediately all information, press clippings and editorials concerning mob murders to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue. The information so obtained and assembled will be placed before Congress."

Mob Violence

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC
MAY 10 1919

ON the eve of the gathering of the National Conference on Lynching in New York City there were outbreaks in various parts of the country that give point to the meeting. The besetting sin of America is violence, intolerance and impatience of opposition that expresses itself in a resort to force.

No greater reflection could be cast upon American institutions than the action of the ill-advised young men in soldiers' and sailors' uniforms who have presumed to dictate to their fellow citizens how they shall conduct their private life. To force an entrance into a public assemblage and compel the singing of the American anthem, or to raid a newspaper whose politics does not meet with their approval, is to bring upon the flag the very contempt from which they seek to rescue it.

This spirit of intolerance has been cultivated by the press and even by the pulpit, and the young men appear to have taken too seriously the words spoken by their elders. There are many thoughtful citizens who reflect that if this ruffianism is not directly due to propaganda put out by militarists, imperialists, and other chauvinists for the purpose of fastening upon the country universal military training and a great military establishment, it looks suspiciously like it. "Treat 'Em Rough" may have been a little too raw to be defended, but it expresses the same spirit that has been running through the various organs of public opinion.

This is a country of law. If it is not that it is nothing at all. And being a country of law those who assume to set up private judgment are undermining its foundation. Every word spoken and every act committed is subject to law, and men have been appointed to see to its enforcement. If they refuse or neglect to perform this duty, they are themselves subject to the penalties of law, and are accountable to the people. If this system is not self-sustaining then democracy is itself at fault. If it is against the law to give a musical entertainment without the American anthem, the proper officials should see that it is stopped. If it is against the law to hold a public meeting of protest for any purpose whatsoever, officers should stop it. If socialism is outlawed, then let the police suppress it. If Socialist papers are un-

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NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
SEPTEMBER 29, 1919

OMAHA RUNS AMUCK.

The people of Omaha have demonstrated that there is little to choose between northern mobs and southern mobs, unless it is that the northern mobs are more energetic and less discriminate. In order to hang one Negro, who was probably guilty of an atrocious crime, the mob plundered several stores, tried to burn down the court house with a hundred prisoners and fifty policemen inside, nearly killed several policemen caught outside, and did their best to hang the mayor. The lynching of the Negro, when he was finally thrown out to the mob, was in the approved southern style: his body was dangled from a pole, riddled with bullets, and dragged through the streets behind an automobile. The cause assigned is the familiar one of an epidemic of attacks upon women. Another, which investigation will probably reveal, is that many Negroes have migrated from the south since 1914 and have underbid white labor. The St. Louis riots were due to this cause, as were the more recent disturbances in Chicago. When a series of attacks by Negroes on white women occurs a previously existing state of excitement based on economic conflicts is almost always found.

The connection of these disturbances with the state of mind produced by the war is a subject with a melancholy fascination. It is indisputable that mobs form more readily in certain communities and at certain times than in other communities and at other times. Strikes, threats of revolution, and the unusual excitability of crowds are evidences that the public mind tends toward hysteria. Yet every new mob is new testimony to the fatuity and wickedness of all mobs and of the insane folly of an appeal to violence in any domestic dispute. Omaha's courts had been too lenient, it is supposed, with Negro offenders. Yet they were open, like all the lower courts, to the silent pressure of public opinion, as well as to various legal recourses. In so far as they represented public opinion at all the rioters were rebelling against officials which they themselves had set up.

This is the sort of thing we should witness everywhere if the lid of law and self-restraint were taken off. It is a spectacle that all who talk glibly of revolutions ought to study.

Wilson to Review Grant Sentence on Five Negroes

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JUNE 12, 1919

Camp Grant, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—Five of the thirteen Negro soldiers charged with attacking a white woman here more than a year ago have been tried by a general court martial and the findings sent to the judge advocate. President Wilson will review the sentences. The Negroes are believed to be those sentenced to death by court martial here a year ago. Eight more will be brought to trial tomorrow.

Signs of the Times

Reversion to Savagery

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, well authenticated and very painful reports are coming to light concerning the extreme cruelty which the Japanese military forces have inflicted upon the Koreans to suppress and to revenge the Korean movement for independence, a movement which in many cases did not involve the use of violence against the Japanese. Terrible as these stories are, they are no isolated phenomena. Within the last few weeks atrocities of varying degrees of horror have been charged against the British Government in India, Egypt, and Ireland, against the Polish and Rumanian Governments, against all the hostile races and factions in the Balkan States and the old Turkish Empire, against Bolshevists and anti-Bolshevists in Russia and Siberia. In short there is no part of the world where nations or classes clash for mastery that there is not cruelty and oppression. Our own country by no means escapes. We have had occasion to point out more than once the brutal treatment administered to political prisoners in America. At the present time the conditions under which I.W.W. prisoners are held in Wichita, Kansas, would be a disgrace to Turkey. It is reported that Congress is investigating the treatment of military prisoners in the American Expeditionary forces in France. Worst of all are the continuing lynchings of negroes.

Doubtless there is a tendency everywhere to exaggerate atrocities for propaganda purposes, but when every allowance is made, an appalling record of human savagery still remains. It is an interesting fact that the least well attested atrocity stories are those which ex-Consul Embrey of Omsk has been telling to discredit the Soviet Government. He is now the representative of a business corporation whose prosperity depends upon the favor of Kolchak, and many of his charges are directly contradicted by more disinterested witnesses. On the other hand there are no better attested atrocities than our own lynchings. A British officer has recently reported stumbling over the heads of men buried alive on the way to visit our Ally, the Cossack General, Denikin. But not even the Cossacks advertise in the public prints the intended burning of their victims. That infamy is reserved for America. Thus did *The New Orleans States* of June 26 advertise our shame:

3,000 WILL BURN NEGRO

NEGRO JERKY AND SULLEN AS BURNING HOUR DRAWS NEAR

Despite this kind of advertising the Governor of Mississippi protested his powerlessness and unwillingness to intervene. As we write, the capital of our country faces a declaration of martial law as a result of savage race riots in which the original assors were white men, mainly soldiers and sailors. It is difficult to exaggerate the growing and entirely explicable bitterness among the Negroes. These things happen in America, and yet the deliberate attempt is made to justify our policy of starving Russia—in itself an atrocity—and to prepare for intervention in Mexico on the ground of the peculiar cruelty of the Bolsheviki and the Mexicans. Was there ever such hypocrisy?

Unless this world-wide savagery can be conquered by a new passion of brotherhood, all the glory and beauty of life may depart from among us. Obviously these atrocities are not wholly the result of war, rather war is born out of the same spirit of cruelty which makes them possible. Nevertheless it is true that the Great War, which was blessed by the Church as the purifier of the human soul, has resulted not only in arousing smoldering fires of hate but also in weakening that capacity for tolerance and pity which had been slowly evolved in the history of the race. Every moral, every religious, every humanitarian force is challenged to reassert the priceless worth of pity, and forgiveness, in order that the world may be saved.

HARDING WILL VOTE FOR LYNCHING PROBE

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL
OCTOBER 7, 1919

Brumbaugh Also Said to Favor Curtis Resolution—Pomerene Noncommittal.

Senator Harding will vote for the Curtis resolution calling for an investigation by the United States senate of recent riots and lynchings for the purpose of recommending remedies that might prevent their recurrence. So he notified Samuel T. Kelly, secretary of the Columbus branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Congressman Brumbaugh also has indicated he favors congressional action, while Senator Pomerene is noncommittal, Kelly says. He has written he will be glad to entertain arguments of those who favor the resolution.

resolution

that since th... the year 38 riots and clashes have occurred in various parts of the country. Neither state nor federal governments thus far have done anything toward stopping their recurrence.

Attention of the senate has been called to the fact that thousands of negroes during the last few years have come to the North from southern states, and that the racial situation in many northern cities is serious.

During last year five negro women, 58 negro men and four white men were lynched, according to figures submitted to the senate. No member of any mob was convicted and in only two cases were trials held.

At a meeting last night in St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, members of the Columbus branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People decided to urge Senator Pomerene to come out for the resolution.

COLORED LEADERS ATTACK LYNCHING

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER
JUNE 29, 1919

Delegates at Conference Say Southern Whites Want U. S. to Stop It.

...Connell, pastor of Cory M. E. church, E. 35th street and Scovill avenue S. E., who attacked the southern white man's defense of lynching. He held to be untrue and untenable the defense of lynching on the ground

that it is the only method of protecting white womanhood, and that it makes sure that there is no miscarriage of justice in dealing with the colored criminal.

"He cannot profess a true enforcement of justice, for he has interfered with the course of justice and has been imprisoned for so doing by our supreme court. He has made our laws, he fills our juries, he sits upon our judicial benches—he cannot claim fear of miscarriage of justice in favor of the negro."

Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the association, told of the torture of a colored man in a small city in Mississippi two week ago. He asserted the incident had been suppressed from publication and had reached the conference through a delegate from that state.

Attorney Harry E. Davis of Cleveland, who presided, at the opening of the meeting read from Senator Warren G. Harding a letter regretting that he could not be present and by letter said:

"It goes without saying that while America is exercising its influence for orderly government throughout the world it must assert the influence and power of the republic against lawlessness in dealing with the offenders of any particular race or creed in our own land."

Professor G. A. Gregg, president of the Kansas City (Kas.) branch of the association, told the audience that the colored and white races of America were proceeding on parallel lines which, by geometric reasoning, would never meet in harmony. He urged that the colored man learn to know the white man better and also that the white man display a sympathy toward the colored citizen.

"Hate is not our weapon" he urged. "Be patient and dwell on the theme, 'Woe to him who offends.'"

Mary White Ovington, executive chairman of the association, was prepreciation for her work sented with a bouquet of roses. She is regarded as founder of the association and has worked daily without salary at New York headquarters. She edits the organization's branch bulletin.

A telegram extending the "most cordial and affectionate greetings of the association" was sent to Morfield Storey, president of the association, who has been absent from the conference because of illness.

According to delegates to the conference it is the wish of forward-looking men identified with state governments in the south that the federal government intervene to suppress lynching. These men, southern delegates says, hold that although public opinion has come to regard lynching as wrong, they find themselves helpless to enforce laws against it.

Omaha Furnishes an Object Lesson.

In Omaha, where a mob of race rioters fired the court house, assaulted the Mayor and lynched a negro, the authorities blundered as authorities in other communities frequently blunder when the spirit of violence seizes considerable numbers of people within their jurisdiction.

N Y C CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

If one man, or half a dozen, set out to commit arson and murder the laziest and least efficient policeman or sheriff will take effective steps as a matter of course to put an end to the trouble. The incendiary and assassin will be captured if it is possible. If it is necessary to shoot him to prevent the commission of crime he will be shot.

But when a great number of violent men plan to commit arson and murder the authorities too frequently wait until the attempt is actually under way before they adopt measures to perform their duty. They let the mob form, they allow it to approach the spot where its victim is, and only when the final act of its lawless design is imminent do they resort to those measures to maintain the peace which are understood and respected by mobs. Because of this neglect of preliminary precautions, such disgraceful crimes as those committed in Omaha occur, and the disgrace is made blacker by the fact that the authorities might prevent them by exercising reasonable foresight.

Unless the newspaper despatches from Omaha utterly misrepresent conditions there, the outburst on Sunday had been preceded by minor disorders which disturbed the peace for a period of several days. These disorders should have put the public officers on their guard. They should have been prepared to suppress the riot at its beginning, to thwart the plans of the disorderly to gather in numbers, to render impossible the creation of a situation in which the Mayor felt it necessary to imperil his life by oratorical appeals to a mob to behave. The human units composing a mob may be amenable to reason as individuals, but that mob itself, intoxicated with rage, will heed nothing except force.

We have not the Nebraska statutes at hand, but in all the States the police obligation and duty with regard to the public peace are about the same. They are succinctly set forth in the charter of New York city:

> "It is hereby made the duty of the Police Department and the police force, at all times of day and night, and the members of such force are hereby thereunto empowered, to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots, mobs and insurrections, disperse unlawful or dangerous assemblages, and assemblages which obstruct the free passage of public streets, sidewalks, parks, and places; . . ."

Wherever and whenever the police power is used as it should be used rioters will be prevented from gathering. Wherever and whenever it is weakly used there will be mob violence, and then the military.

The race riots which have brought shame to Washington, to Chicago, to Omaha and to other cities may be the result of revolutionary agitation, as some persons assert. If this is the fact the case against lax administration of the law is made stronger. Should such a conspiracy exist it would be the duty of the authorities to use extra vigilance in maintaining order.

N Y C GLOBE
JULY 18, 1919

An "Orderly" Lynching.

Editor Globe:—Things are getting ba down in Mississippi when the governo of that state will characterize a lynch ing as orderly. What constitutes a orderly lynching has not yet been de termined in this country, and how th governor of that state could reach suc a conclusion is more than I can under stand. The lynching that Governor Bi boa styled as orderly took place at E llisville, Miss., on June 26, when Joh Hartfield, a young colored men, wa burned to death by a frenzied mo while 3,000 people, according to the Ne New Orleans States, looked on an cheered. The mob went through i usual pranks, laughed and derided the body of Hartfield squirmed an burned, and after the lynching debate as to whether or not his body shou be cut up and offered as souvenirs.

The citizens of Ellisville made t lynching a real picnic, and for mi around they came to see how it loo for a human being to die an unnatur death and to see law and the courts Mississippi made hollow mockery a shame. What made up the psycholog of that mob that looked on while Har field burned is more than man can sa

During the past year seven lynchin have taken place in the state of Mi sissippi and the governor of that sta seems to be taking no constructiv measures to end them. When he wa asked to interfere in the case of Har field he said that he was absolute powerless and that the state had troops. What would poor Mississip have done if she had suddenly four that the state was invaded by a foreig foe with no state troops to protect h citizens?

Lynching is still on the rampage this country and the existence of th evil is proving a real menace to th nation. Every lynching is a direct cha lenge to the congress and the Senate this country. To combat this evil th National Association for the Advanc ment of Colored People has organize a lynching campaign in order to carr its fight down in the south and brin to account the head of every state tha allows such a thing to take place. want to urge every citizen of this coun try to send $1 to the association at 7 fifth avenue to aid it in its fight.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.
New York, July 12.

MARIETTA O. JOURNAL
OCTOBER 14, 1919

An "orderly mob" burned two negroes alive Monday morning down in Georgia. And the world looks to America for moral leadership. Presumabily Senator Williams of Mississippi should lead the moral leaders.

PHILA PA PRESBYTERIAN
MAY 1, 1919

CONFERENCE ON LYNCHING

THE Religious Society of Friends has called a conference in New York City for May 5 and 6, on Lynching. The committee sends the following statement: "During the last four years the thoughts of the world have been turned in one direction, and its efforts have been largely concentrated in the attempt to bring the awful struggle of the nations to a close by force of arms, or to alleviate conditions brought about by the conflict. It may be partly for this reason that we in America have not [illegible] lems which deserve our serious attention. Among the most pressing of these is the problem of eradicating from our land the awful crime of lynching. There were more than sixty-five lynchings in the United States in the past year. The hanging of men, women and children, the torturing and burning alive, for even a serious offense, is terrible to contemplate and contrary to the laws of all civilized lands. In most cases the crime is committed upon an untried person, sometimes for a very slight offense, sometimes for only a suspected offense.

"The Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia, during one of the sessions of its late yearly meeting, directed a portion of its time and thought to this great national crime of lynching. It felt this sin to be a shameful blot on the fair name of our beloved land; it felt its injustice and barbarity to its helpless victims, be they innocent or guilty, and its brutalizing and degrading effect on those who perpetrate the crime and on the thousands who often gather to see their fellow-beings tortured and killed. Above all, it felt this thing to be intolerable and wounding beyond our power to conceive, to the Infinite, Eternal Spirit whose children are not white alone, nor black alone, but of every nation, kindred, tongue and people.

"The Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia have no official connection with this conference but are in hearty sympathy with it. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance of people recognizing the seriousness of the situation and earnestly seeking wisdom and courage from God and the uplifting power of his love. So alone can they be led aright in their effort to destroy forever this awful thing, and to remove from our land the shameful blot now resting upon it."

Georgia Urged to Punish Lynchers

Governor's Attention Is Called to Murder of Negro in Cochran

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 8, 1919

John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday telegraphed Governor Dorsey of Georgia, calling his attention to the reported lynching of a Negro at Cochran, Ga., for making remarks about the race riots in Chicago.

In asking Governor Dorsey what the State of Georgia was doing to apprehend and punish the lynchers, Shillady points out that "no crime against womanhood was alleged" in the case.

Shillady announced yesterday the formation in Chicago of a Joint Emergency Committee to deal with the needs of the colored community. The committee is comprised of representatives from legal, social and uplift organizations of the city.

N Y C CALL
JUNE 22, 1919

Southern Chivalry—Black or White?

The New York Age comments on the difference in the treatment of the whites and blacks when accused of criminal assault in South Carolina. A white youth of 19 was accused of committing this capital offense upon a girl of 13. His arrest followed and he was brought back to the city, and "will probably remain in jail until the June term of court." "No mob, no lynching, no avenging of outraged womanhood or childhood by Southern chivalry in this case."

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GOVERNOR ALLEN DEFINES BOLSHEVISM

CITIZENSHIP to Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas is not a pink pill which he allows others to give him. Rather, he finds it a biceps which he develops by exercise. Accordingly, when he is confronted with a problem upon which large numbers of people feel strongly, he takes a definite and unmistakable position which he is prepared to maintain.

One question focussed in Governor Allen's attention during his recent stay in New York was the problem of lynching in this country. The first National Conference on Lynching, which opens with a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday night, brought the matter to an issue in his mind. He decided then and there that the present Governor of Kansas would support and endorse a national campaign to wipe out what President Wilson has called the betrayer of democracy. Governor Allen is not hesitant about explaining his position.

"We have passed the period of the experiment of American government," he said, "when there can be any longer a question as to the value of the negro race in American civilization. The race has met every call that has been put to it. Negro soldiers have fought in our armies and reflected credit upon the country for their courage in every crisis. Public thought is coming more and more to hold the negro in esteem in accordance with his value.

"A questioner once asked a great philosopher at what age the training of a child should begin and the reply of the philosopher was that it should begin a hundred years before the child was born. The training of the negro population in citizenship began only a little more than fifty years ago. The evidence which the race has already given of its capacity to understand American problems and to fit into the scheme of American civilization is conclusive for its strength and courage and tenacity of purpose.

"There is just as much objection to lynching a member of the negro race as there is to the lynching of any other citizen of this broad free land. America has gained all of her progress since the establishment of free government in this country through justice and self-control. So positive has been this exhibition of self-control that all the nations of the world have come to regard this free land as the one place least likely to lend itself to violence and mob movements. Just now, in America, the word most often uttered to describe social conditions abroad is Bolshevism.

"Men who do not stop to think sit and shudder when they use the word. In a civilized land like ours Bolshevism, according to the European interpretation, is impossible. Over there it is a fight for the right of people to govern themselves. Over here we have already worked out the problem.

"It has been the habit of easy-going Americans to believe we gained our freedom without resort to violence, but we forget what history teaches. The Civil War did not begin when Fort Sumter was fired upon. It began 170 years before, when a brig unloaded at Jamestown, Va., a shipload of people who called themselves Cavaliers, and at about the same time the Mayflower discharged at Plymouth Rock a shipload of people who called themselves Puritans. These two groups planted two distinct ideas, and ideas are really the warriors of the world.

"One of these ideas was that all men should be free. That was Bolshevism two hundred years ago. The other was that one race or one class had a right to hold in subjection another class. These two ideas began a race across the continent, contended for new territory as it was added to the nation, and the inevitable conflict came. In the crucible we burned out the impurity in our system and then Bolshevism was over in America.

"When the conflict was over Americans had shed their blood in a conflict as important to human freedom as the French Revolution. When the call for freedom came in the world war there went forth the sons of men who wore gray in the Civil War and the sons of men who wore blue. With them, animated by the same intelligent appreciation of what their mission was, were the sons of colored men set free by the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

"Nothing could be a more violent departure from all the principles to which we have sacrificed than a failure to understand the value to our civilization of these free people belonging to another race but American at heart. I am deeply gratified as an American citizen that there is to be a National Conference on Lynching and that sober-minded American people are getting behind a movement the result of which will be to educate us out of racial prejudice and into an attitude of plain and simple justice."

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
JULY 7, 1919

Suppression of Mob Law.

The recital of the fact that, during the first five months of this year, five men were burned at the stake by mobs in the United States is horrifying. The reading of the details of these crimes, taken from newspapers in communities where the mobs operated, in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, as set forth in a report by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is blood curdling. Yet no one participating in these burnings has been punished, or even arraigned in court, even though it is generally believed that, in one of these cases, the victim was innocent of the beastly crime with which he was charged.

In all five of these cases, appeals were made to the Governors of the states to have the leaders of the mobs prosecuted. Only one of the Governors—Sidney J. Catts of Florida—responded to the appeal, and he declared it would be impossible to do anything, as "the citizenship will not stand for it." His position was practically the same as that of Governor Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi, who, when asked to take steps to prevent a lynching in his state last week, declared that it would be useless, as the lynching was "inevitable."

That such crimes are not "inevitable" was proved not so long ago, when Governor Stanley of Kentucky withstood a mob in his state and protected the life of the trembling wretch in order that he might be given a legal trial instead of becoming a victim of Judge Lynch. But while attacks upon women, particularly by black brutes, do not make lynchings inevitable, they do make them the ordinary practice in the South, and the North is not entirely guiltless in this regard. Human passions are the same, regardless of sectional lines. Mob law against negroes is more general in the South because the negroes are so numerous, and, in the Black Belt, they outnumber the whites. The whites in these sections see in summary punishment the one sure method of creating a restraining fear in the hearts of lecherous blacks. It is their "unwritten law" that appeals to them even more effectively than it does to juries in the North, where the violation of a home is pleaded in defense of murder. "If any man, white or black, should dishonor one of my family," wrote Governor Catts, "he would meet my pistol square from the shoulder, and every white man in this South, who is a red-blooded American, feels the same as I do."

The situation, too, is complicated by race prejudice, despite emphatic denials by Southerners, based on their special definition of the term. It is a prejudice that is not confined to the South by any means, but, no matter how strong, it cannot justify lynching or lessen the added horror of burning at the stake. The disregard for law shown by the lynchers is in part due to methods used in the administering of the law. The delays in courts, the taking advantage of legal technicalities and the securing of stays without justification so far as laymen can see, all encourage the lynching spirit. Failure to provide for the adequate education and industrial stability of the colored people, in the South especially, is also responsible to a large degree for the increase of a dangerous class of roving and reckless negroes, who furnish the great majority of those guilty of the crime that incites lynching.

There are a great many reforms that must be brought about before lynching can be suppressed throughout the country. These reforms need to be considered right in connection with this mob-law disgrace—a disgrace to the whole country, as President Wilson pointed out a year ago.

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC
JUNE 14, 1919

Color Line

—Five men have already been burned at the stake in the United States since the first of the year, and more than twenty persons have been lynched in that time.

—Citizens in all parts of the country are urged to send immediately all information, press clippings, and editorials concerning mob murders to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

—Steps toward a Congressional investigation of lynching with a view to the Federal Government's taking action to stamp out mob murder have been announced. Facts and figures and all available testimony and information concerning mob murder in the United States are being assembled to be laid before Congress.

—It is announced that out of the funds to be raised by the Salvation Army drive some two hundred thousand dollars are to be devoted to the erection of a building in South Philadelphia, "exclusively for colored people." So even the Salvation Army, remarks the *New York Age*, broad as is its humanity, has got to fence off the colored brethren.

—The *New York Age* animadverts on the difference in the treatment of the whites and blacks when accused of criminal assault in South Carolina. A white youth of nineteen was accused of committing this capital offense upon a girl of thirteen. His arrest followed and he was brought back to the city, and "will probably remain in jail until the June term of court." "No mob, no lynching, no avenging of outraged womanhood or childhood

by Southern chivalry in this case."

—Recently the following telegram was sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers in session in Washington, D. C.: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with 210 branches in as many cities in thirty-nine States, and some 53,000 dues-paying members, sends you its cordial greetings and expresses its deep satisfaction that colored workmen in the crafts represented by your brotherhood are admitted without discrimination and that, as we are informed, some thirty-odd delegates of the colored race are sitting in your convention."

N Y C MAIL
MAY 31, 1919

A Madness That Must Be Checked.

A mob in Lamar, Mo., the other day broke into the court building where a man had just been found guilty of murder and condemned to life imprisonment, took the prisoner out and hanged him in the yard before 500 spectators. The accounts of the outrage include the following instructive detail of the event:

> When Lynch's body was swung into the air, the spectators, including many women and children, cheered.

A few hours after the spectators, "including many women and children," had finished cheering as they gazed at the swinging body, a coroner's jury, to comply with the letter of the law of Missouri, held an inquest which lasted a few minutes. At the end of the inquest this coroner's jury found, with every outward appearance of legal solemnity, that Lynch had come to his death at the "hands of parties unknown." In the meanwhile the entire town of Lamar knew exactly who had taken a more active part than that of mere cheering in the work that had smeared a new blot upon the escutcheon of the great state of Missouri.

Here is an aggravated instance of the workings of lynch law which lays bare all its ugly features. A judge and a jury, after a due examination of all the circumstances that had attended Lynch's crime—that of shooting a sheriff and his son—had found him guilty. Lynch had been condemned to life imprisonment instead of to death, because the Missouri legislature in 1917 passed a law abolishing the death penalty. The mob went behind the returns of both the legislature and the court. It put Lynch to death in defiance of the will and the authority of the people of the state of Missouri.

And the coroner's jury, acting under the mandate of the people of Missouri, deliberately winked a sneering eye at the outrageous breach of public order. They saw no call to a public duty even in the fact that women and children had cheered as Lynch's body was swung into the air.

After the shocking performance at Lamar, what possible respect can the people of that community, including those cheering women and children, have for the law of their commonwealth?

What possible respect can they have for any law that happens to run counter to their passions, if the passions be only strong enough?

The apologists of lynch law in the South—and there are still such—argue that instant and condign punishment is the only way to keep down tendencies of violence in a certain proportion of the colored race.

In Missouri the condemned prisoner lynched was a white man.

Where is this appalling travesty upon justice and this frightful blunting of the national conscience going to stop?

CHICAGO ILL POST
JULY 15, 1919

AS PER ANNOUNCEMENT

We have before us facsimiles of headlines appearing in the New Orleans *States* and the *Daily News* of Jackson, Miss., on Thursday, June 26, last.

In the former newspaper the following line was carried in big, black type across the full width of the first page: "8,000 Will Burn Negro." Below it appeared the column caption: "Negro Jerky and Sullen as Burning Hour Nears."

In the latter newspaper, in display type, appeared the brutally cool announcement: "John Hartfield Will Be Lynched by Ellisville Mob at 5 o'Clock This Afternoon." It was a two-column caption over a story that gave all the details of prearrangement for the event.

After a century of civilization—so-called—we have reached the place where American newspapers calmly announce that the law will be broken at a certain time and place, broken by savagery, organized by American citizens and permitted by an American governor who confesses himself powerless to interfere.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 28, 1919

OUR OWN POGROMS.

Referring to the massacres of Jews in Poland, Roumania and Galicia, the Senate has unanimously passed Senator Calder's resolution requesting the President to inform the Peace Conference that the Senate and the American people generally "deplore acts of violence and cruelty committed against men, women and children because of race or religion."

There can be no doubt that the Senate and the American people ought to view everything of this description with horror and execration. ... do they? In the last thirty years more than 3,000 persons, mostly colored, have been put to death in the United States by mobs. Hardly a week passes without some such tragedy. Only a few days ago negroes were lynched in Arkansas and Mississippi, and the embers remaining after their bodies were burned may still be aglow.

Nearly all of our lynchings have the same inspiration as the outrages in Eastern Europe which have shocked civilization. If the President were to inform the Peace Conference that the United States Senate deplores race hatred in the Old World, what would he be able to say if some member questioned him as to the attitude of that body toward ce hatred within its own jurisdiction? Its record on this subject for many years past has been a blank.

Lynch law in Europe exists only in misgoverned countries bordering on anarchy. In the United States it is practised in communities otherwise orderly. We need not be surprised, therefore, by the fact that many Europeans are unable to comprehend the American character, and that they will be still more mystified by the Senate's resolution.

N Y C WORLD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

OMAHA'S MOB-MADNESS.

In their recent race riots East St. Louis, Knoxville, Washington and Chicago contented themselves with beatings and killings by persons who quickly ran to cover. Omaha scores more emphatically—openly rioting, overpowering the police force, murderously assaulting the Mayor and burning the Court House.

For the newest infamy we have the same old excuses. Crime on the part of negroes was increasing. The courts had dealt leniently with offenders. The black population has increased rapidly of late as a result of migration from the South, and to race friction industrial rivalry was added. Probably there is not a thug in all Omaha who will not find in these conditions some defense for his savagery.

But Omaha is not ordinarily given over to thuggery. It is an enlightened American city, self-governing and depending for its security as much upon the good-will of its inhabitants as upon the law and its ministers. With such foundations for public order, the sudden development of a mob destructive alike of life and property can be accounted for only on the theory, often illustrated elsewhere, that the municipal authorities were weak and negligent. Except for the Mayor, who met the rioters face to face and received what may be fatal injuries, it does not appear that assassination, arson, pillage and terror encountered adequate opposition anywhere.

Omaha only corroborates the testimony of East St. Louis, Knoxville, Washington and Chicago that in all of our cities there are forces of evil which cannot be ignored, cannot be parleyed with, cannot be tolerated. When they gain the ascendancy everything worth while is at stake. The pretended provocations are inadmissible. The alleged devotion to rudimentary justice is a mockery. Law which does not assert itself when mobs are forming becomes shamefully impotent when, their vengeance wrought, they disperse exultingly to await another opportunity.

Issuing Passports.

The final session of the Northeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs was held at the Olney Street Baptist Church last evening. Mrs. M. C. Simpson of Cambridge, Mass., spoke on the "Suppression of Lynching." She said in part:

"I have not inquired how many lynchings have occurred since the war because they were so frequent that I did not care to hear or think about them. Think of it, just on the eve of the armistice, before the bells had ceased ringing, a terrible lynching occurred. I at once telegraphed Wilson asking what that disgrace meant. That was before he went away playing saint. Since he got back he's too high and mighty to answer anything.

"We were heart sore because this Government gave passports to every delegation except ours. It said, 'We won't give William Monroe Trotter, nor any of his tribe a passport.' And that's the Government you stood back of during the war. But did they fool us? No. And a sadder set don't rest than those whom we fooled. The State Department said that the French department didn't care to have any Pan-African congress there now. Two can play at that game and the other side can play with riots. (Applause.)

"It's one thing to start something and another thing to finish it. I thank God that Massachusetts has given women the ballot with no string attached. And when we get where we can administer the laws Congressmen will have to enforce the Constitution, a thing they know no more about than a hog knows about a holiday."

Mrs. Sarah Lee Brown Fleming of New Haven, Conn., spoke on "War Relief and Reconstruction Work."

"The men are clamoring now for shorter hours and more pay, and the women are demanding better hours and equal pay," she said. "As a race we clamor for better conditions and the franchise. I do not know how many of our people are Bolshevists, but I am told there are some who are active in that movement. Many social issues have been developed by the war. The physical unfitness of men, the crusade against vice, the campaign against illiteracy. Men and women are going to industrial centres and are teaching the ideals of American Government and our religious life is stronger.

"Though the riots in Washington and Chicago have caused us serious thought, despair not. It is the voice of our people calling for justice. Humanity is not safe if a nation is guilty of inhumanity. Our soldiers were segregated, but they did as much to win the war as any men at the front."

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DEMOCRATIC ATROCITIES

The depth of hypocrisy to which the Democratic party sunk when it claimed that it wanted to make the world safe for democracy is well illustrated by the article on Democracy and lynching which we republish from Pearson's Magazine.

Read it carefully. Notice how the "best people" of the South, as well as the rabble, take part in the lynching barbarities. The "best people"—the same sort of people that Postmaster General Burleson and Ex-Attorney General Gregory spring from and affiliate with.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. LEADER
MAY 26, 1919

There is not an atom of difference between the spirit that moves the bourbon mob to perpetrate its fiendish atrocities upon helpless blacks and the spirit that moves the bourbon cabinet member to perpetrate his fiendish atrocities upon individuals and newspapers.

The newspapers and periodicals that are and have been visited by the insane ferocity of Burleson are victims of the lawless mob mania, exactly as are the negroes who are burnt at the stake.

The individuals who are serving in the penitentiary, or are in danger of doing so, because of alleged violations of the espionage act, are the victims of savage brutality, just as was the woman who was hung by the ankles and disembowled.

This is the bourbon spirit. It is the spirit of the wild beast. If the snarl of the fox and the hiss of the serpent are democratic, then these men are democratic.

The Reform Procedure Bill

In one week in May, 1918, eleven lynchings occurred in two counties of one state of the American Union! The star of that state then stood in eclipse—its public justice had lost its light.

Ponder this public lawlessness; and meditate its sinister trend!

ALBANY N. Y. PRESS
JANUARY 16, 1919

Soon thereafter a presidential proclamation issued. It called upon all citizens to combat such showings of lawlessness.

How are the citizens to combat these demonstrations of "the wild justice of revenge"?

The answer is easy—correct the conditions in our federal law which cheat public justice through technical objections and tardy trial procedure; then inform the public that such change has been made; following which, confidence in the administration of justice will return to the people; and the end sought by President Wilson shall have been attained.

In the trial of cases under existing law in many states and in the federal districts within them, technical objections have value; hence trial counsel feel compelled to record them. On review of such a case the appellate court is bound to admit the validity of the technical objections taken. As a result felons found guilty by the trial court in these states frequently are freed. The public then jettisons its confidence in law courts and politicians; turbulent elements form a nucleus of disorder and with little difficulty secure a following temporarily devoted to destructive action.

Where statutes or precedents compel courts to adhere strictly to the technicalities of evidence—rules, precedents and procedure which have been discarded in more than half the states of the Union; and where, despite the merits of a case, statutes or precedents compel courts to decide causes on non-essential technicalities, widespread dissatisfaction necessarily results. Soon, a man notoriously guilty of gross violation of criminal law is thus set free by a court; disorder becomees imminent and the community's outraged sense of justice finds a lawless avenue for the execution of its will.

To concretely particularize: Recently, very recently, a man convicted of rape was set free because the indictment omitted the word "the" before the word "State"! In another state a man convicted of "criminal assault" has just been granted a new trial because the court adjourned to the house where the injured woman was sick in bed, and heard her testimony there!

Need more be said?—Can more be said to rouse lawmakers from official apathy.

The American Bar association prepared a reform procedure bill to correct this defect. The language and the pupose of the bill are plain. It amends section 289 of the federal judicial code by adding:

> "On the hearing of any appeal, certiorari, writ of error, or motion for a new trial, in any case, civil or criminal, the court shall give judgment after an examination of the entire record before the court, without regard to technical errors or defects or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial rights of the partis."

Could anything be simpler?—and yet when enacted by congress it will uproot the cause of half the delays that work injustice in the federal courts.

Ten years ago the American Bar association formulated this bill and had it introduced. During these ten years through the efforts of that association 25 states have enacted the bill into law. Three times it has passed the house. Twice it was favorably reported by a senate committee. It passed the senate in November. It is now before the house judiciary committee.

N Y C CALL
MAY 8, 1919

It is well enough to hold conventions denouncing lynching, but what's the good? Back of the denunciation there is only the sense of decency and fair play. What counts for something in America is financial interest, and that's all that does count. Besides, lynchers always are Democrats, and an appeal to decency does not lie with Democrats.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAPH
OCTOBER 5, 1919

"LIFE is Bright for Negroes, Say Their Leaders in the South."—Headline. Yes, bright; lighted up by fagots and things at times.

Georgia As "Horrible Example."

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, whose tactics are suggestive of the bull that tried to stop the locomotive, recently made the remarkable assertion that with the demobilization of our troops the necessity for conserving the national manhood efficiency would pass. Not content with this damaging admission, the association now makes another bad break. It presents statistics to show that prohibition has [illegible] Georgia and that violations of the dry law have been especially numerous. This is regarded as "proof conclusive" that prohibition is a failure. Accepting the statement at its face value (always a risky thing to do in dealing with the liquor people) what does it show? That the officials in Georgia have not been doing their duty, that they have been disregarding their oath of office. But this is nothing new. There is a law on the statute books of Georgia against murder, but the country knows to what extent it is enforced. Georgia is so notorious for mob murders that it has seriously been proposed to invoke interference by the Federal government to punish the criminals and make the state officials do their duty.

So far as Georgia's Negro citizens are concerned, the law against murder is a dead letter. But the fact that this law is disregarded with impunity in Georgia is not cited as proof of the impracticability of laws against murder in other states where the sentiment of the people is more enlightened and officials have some respect for their oaths of office. Neither should Georgia's laxity in respect to the state prohibition law be accepted as indicating the difficulty or impossibility of enforcing prohibition elsewhere. There are plenty of prohibition states whose only obstacle to complete enforcement, as admitted by former opponents of prohibition, is furnished by proximity to states where liquor is sold according to law. With national prohibition in force this obstacle will be removed. Georgia's negative testimony concerning prohibition enforcement is counterbalanced by a mass of affirmative evidence from states which have much more respect for all laws and decline to be judged by the black sheep of the flock.

LYNCHING, NORTH AND SOUTH.

In the course of his admirable address before the National Conference on Lynching, Mr. Hughes laid down some principles of justice and democracy which ought not to be applied to the South alone. Lynching is more than sectional.

There are regions in the black belt where negroes are lynched not so much for crime as for the fact that they are negroes. There are [illegible] and better favored sections of the South where lynch law is practised on a larger scale. Whether we kill or only maltreat and terrorize men and women for their opinions, their speech or their desire to earn a living contrary to some organization's wishes, we are lynchers just the same.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 7. 1919

Carefully kept records show that since 1889 more than 3,000 persons have been put to death by mobs in the United States. If we were to include the victims of riotous violence in other forms the aggregate would be almost unbelievable, for here at the North, as at the South, the lynchings peculiar to the locality are in most cases lightly excused or explained and soon forgotten. Whatever its motive, lawlessness is contagious, and the psychology of the mob is soon communicated to the individual.

Nothing but public opinion can correct this great and growing evil. We have laws enough and policemen enough and courts enough, but without respect for them, and, particularly, without respect for ourselves, we can make little headway toward the maintenance of a government by law.

ST LOUIS [illegible] DISPATCH
DECEMBER [illegible] 1918

THE MISSISSIPPI LYNCHING.

While the Post-Dispatch has and always will condemn all lynchings, the latest Mississippi lynching, at Shubuta, is especially shocking for its barbarity and defiance of law. The two women were strung up, with two men, to the girders of a bridge, not for any attack upon a Southern white woman, but because they were charged with connection with the murder of a Dr. E. L. Johnson of Mobile, Ala.

The pastor of a St. Louis colored church asks, with some show of reason, how America can consistently offer her form of government to the European nations while such outrages occur without fit punishment to the lawbreakers. He says, logically and truly, that if the ideals expressed by President Wilson are to be realized, there must be a complete change of the public mind in this country with regard to lynchings. There is not sufficient public condemnation of these outrages. Every lynching, on every occasion, should be denounced, and the lawbreakers punished. Only in this way may we hope to see the practice stopped.

JULY 15. 1919

THE LYNCHING EVIL GROWS.

Two months ago a national conference on lynching, held in New York City, brought out some commendable views on that subject, not only at the conference itself but in the press. Hardly anybody is in favor of lynching. Six weeks later—on June 26—Governor Bilbo refused to interfere with a mass murder at Ellisville, Miss., on the ground "that excitement is at such a high pitch throughout Mississippi that any armed attempt to interfere with the mob would doubtless result in the death of hundreds of persons." Since that date at least one other lynching has been reported, and nobody knows how many more have gone unreported. There is no diminution in the frequency of lynchings, nor in the barbarity which surrounds them, nor in the recklessness as to the guilt of the accused. The best of southern opinion seems to be against the crime, but no effective steps are taken to check it.

As it happens, the headquarters of the organizations which have taken the Negro's welfare as their charge are in the north, so that a certain amount of sectional feeling—a faint afterbreath of the civil war—is undoubtedly aroused. But lynching is no more a sectional issue than slavery was. It poisons the life not of the south alone but of the whole nation. It blasphemes against our asserted democracy and humanitarianism. Every American suffers an injury when any American, of whatever shade or color, is denied the right to be tried and dealt with according to law. The lynching issue thus becomes a national one. Since local authorities have failed, it ought to be dealt with by the federal authorities. Our southern neighbors would not approve of such a step. Yet they are bringing it upon themselves. The matter ought to be acted upon by the present congress. It is absurd to fill the south with armed men as a precaution against the illegal distillation of whisky and to allow mass murders to go on unhindered.

PATERSON N J EVE NEWS
NOVEMBER 20, 1919

THE RIGHT WAY IS THE BEST WAY.

Down in Danville, Virginia, last Wednesday a negro was arrested for assault upon a white girl that same day. On Friday afternoon, after a trial lasting three hours, the man was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to the electric chair. The facts were so clear that the verdict was reached in fifteen minutes.

This episode is cut in refreshing contrast to the too frequent lynching of such criminals by mobs. But the punishment is just as great, if not more dreaded, and the ends of justice are attained with speed, although lawfully. The complaint sometimes made by Southerners that colored men charged with this crime are made much of by some people of their own race in the long period of waiting trial cannot hold in this case.

Here we have a telling example of the proper way to inflict punishment for crime. Why cannot it be the rule everywhere?

A Lynching Fiction.

A dispatch sent out from New York a few days ago stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had issued a report on the lynchings that have occurred in the last thirty years. The total number in the country is 3,224. The count begins in 1889. The North has had 219 lynchings, the South 2,834, the West 156, and Alaska and other sections have had fifteen. Georgia heads the list with 386 lynchings.

That some reports of lynchings may be taken with a grain of salt is suggested by an investigation of a recent case made by the Philadelphia Public Ledger. A correspondent described in a recent issue of that newspaper the lynching of a negro soldier at Blakely, Ga. Four days later it received a communication from the publisher of a newspaper in the Georgia town denying the truth of the story and requesting information as to its source. It appears that the grounds for the charge rested on the discovery of the remains of a negro soldier near the Alabama state line in March. The man had been murdered. The following day the identity of the murderer was established. He was arrested, indicted and twenty-seven days from the commission of the crime was convicted by a white jury and sentenced to prison for life.

When the Philadelphia newspaper demanded of its correspondent his authority for the story which he had imposed upon it, he replied that he "had read the account of the alleged lynching in a negro newspaper." The inference is that to keep alive animosities there are newspapers which indulge in these imaginings. We know that there are newspapers, so-called, which exist for no other purpose than to create religious strife. One class is as bad as the other. How many fictitious lynchings figure in the report issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it is important to know.

Lynching is a horror that needs no exaggeration in either number or details to enlist the determination of humane and enlightened people to suppress it. Not only this, but the publication of invented tales of lynchings that never occurred obstruct the work of those who are trying to arouse public opinion to demand that justice be meted out to actual perpetrators of these crimes.

ALBANY N Y PRESS
OCTOBER 29. 1919

MOBS AND THE LAW.

James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton institute, urges as a means of averting race riots the establishment in every city which has any considerable negro population of joint committees of conference, representing the best men and women of the white and black races. Dr. Gregg believes that such committees could remove causes for friction, settle disputes, create a wholesome public opinion, forestall inter-racial conflicts and promote such a sympathetic mutual knowledge as would make the growth of race hatred impossible. He does not ask that any special privileges be shown to negroes; so far as criminal negroes are concerned, he wants them punished swiftly and with all the severity that the crimes deserve. What he has chiefly in mind is the importance to the United States of making it certain that the race riots which have stained the record of the present year shall never be repeated.

We agree with Dr. Gregg in the purpose which he expresses, and we imagine that such committees as he suggests may be valuable in clarifying the facts for the benefit of people who have brains enough to understand facts. But we do not believe that very many of those who would be impressed by the activities of such committees are among the material from which mobs are made. A mob is composed of vicious and ignorant men and women; some of them may have high standing in their communities, but they are one and all of a vicious type—a type that is willing to defy the law and trample upon it for the gratification of wicked appetites.

The cure for mob violence is the stern, cool, uncompromising and calmly effective hand of law. Mobs do not gather where it is known that the law will make it unsafe for them to gather. They only occur where it is known that the law is blind, idle or on a visit. The issue is really one of policing. Communities which are bothered with mobs are communities which lack the self respect to police themselves.

N Y C EVE SUN
JANUARY 2. 1919

Fear of Racial Submersion.

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—*Sir:* Probably many people unacquainted with conditions in the South think, after reading your editorial of the Hickman lynching, that Southern States ought immediately to pass many of the various laws that have been tried in other States for reducing the number of lynchings. I have given this matter some thought and have come to the conclusion that I and the vast majority of white men of the black belts have long had a subconscious but none the less real conviction that the South would become impossible, as a home for self-respecting white people soon after a considerable fraction of the more vicious negroes became fully convinced that white men would always be hanged, put in jail or even indirectly fined for lynching a negro who had assaulted or insulted a respectable white woman or man.

Malcolm Kilpatrick.

New York, Dec. 30.

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A Peculiarly Wicked Lynching

All lynchings are bad, but one occurred in Georgia the other day which was peculiarly vicious.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
DECEMBER 26, 1919

A negro, Charles West, was charged with having killed a white farmer, Emmett L. Brightwell. What evidence there was against him does not appear in the dispatches; perhaps it was conclusive, perhaps worthless. He had been arrested, and was headed back to the scene of his alleged crime under guard. At a station along the line, a mob of fifty men boarded the train, seized the negro and lynched him. His body was found hanging to a tree and riddled with bullets.

Not a single circumstance to make this crime revolting was lacking. The accused man was in the hands of the law. His alleged offense was one concerning which anyone can give testimony without embarassment. He belonged to a race which in Georgia, at least, has no political pull, and there was no reason to anticipate that he would escape legal execution if his guilt were proved. To add to the villainy of the mob murder, West was a returned soldier; a man who had been summoned to defend the nation, and then was denied the elementary right to a fair trial which the nation's constitution guarantees to him.

Is any man, north or south, stupid enough to think that this sort of outrage can go on indefinitely without rousing a race antagonism which will precipitate worse riots than any yet seen? The coroner's jury has declared that West was put to death by "unidentified parties." It should be the main business of the state of Georgia for some months to identify those parties, and mete out to them a punishment that would make lynching unpopular. The safety of whites as well as of blacks, is at stake.

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
AUGUST 2, 1919

A WAY TO STOP LYNCHINGS.

The Governor of New York may remove the sheriff of any county upon charges that he has been derelict in his duty; and as this power is executive the Governor's act is not reviewable by the courts. This simple precaution against the laxity, negligence or incompetence of a county peace officer is so familiar to us, and the power has been generally exercised with discretion that we accept it as established and necessary public policy.

We confess to surprise to learn that this simple and effective method of compelling the sheriff to do his part is not common in states where it is more necessary. The Atlanta Constitution, which has been brave and persistent in its warfare against lynchers, complains that in Georgia, certainly as [illegible] and enlightened in its government as any state in the South, the state through not only its executive but also its judicial branch is practically powerless to bring to book the sheriff who has been timid or unwilling in the face of lawlessness.

Judge Graham of the judicial circuit in which a recent lynching took place is quoted by The Constitution thus:

> If a sheriff or his jailor permits lynching, under the laws of the state the lynchings can proceed until charges are formally made against the sheriff and then a trial had before a jury and a verdict of guilty obtained, before any judge can pass an order interfering with the unlawful bloodshed.
>
> Lynching will diminish in this state whenever a few common sense provisions of law are enacted to prevent it.

Georgia has been happily immune from Vardaman and Blease types of governor. Its chief executives have felt the shame which attached to the state when the mob bent on murder, overwhelmed the law. The "common sense provision of law" which Georgia needs is the endowment of its governor with power to remove any sheriff or jailor who doesn't do his duty.

MOB VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH.

Charles E. Hughes is not of a habit of mind which would lay him open to the charge of impractical idealism, and that fact lends all the more interest to the striking position he took in his address Monday night before the National Conference on Lynching. Every sane man must agree with him when he says that "little can be done in the cause of international justice unless nations establish strongly and securely the foundations of justice within their own borders. . . . It has been said in the most formal manner in the covenant of the league of nations that the well-being and development of [the backward] peoples is the most sacred trust of civilization. I say that duty begins at home."

N Y C GLOBE
MAY 7, 1919

If there were ever a day when we might reasonably hope for the passing of that foulest blot upon our civilization, murder by mobs, surely it ought to be to-day. We have just concluded a war which was waged for those principles of civilization which are set at naught every time a group of persons descends to the level of the beast and gratifies its collective blood lust.

The actual number of persons lynched per annum has been steadily declining during the last thirty years, but the proportion of Negroes to the whole number thus put to death is steadily rising, and the brutality and torture to which they are submitted show no signs of moderating. If anything, the contrary is true.

The figures given are in all cases a minimum; only cases definitely established and recorded have been included. Even on that basis, there were between 1885 and 1917 a total of 3,740 lynchings. Adding the annual totals for the last twenty-nine years gives Georgia the doubtful honor of heading the list, with 386 such murders. Twenty-six of these victims were white. Mississippi comes next with 373 and Texas third with 335. New York in the same period of time lynched three persons, two of whom were white; North Dakota lynched two, neither of whom was a Negro, and Delaware, Maine, and New Jersey one each. Murder was the crime most frequently charged against the person lynched, being alleged in 900 cases among Negroes out of 2,522, and 319 out of 702 cases among white people. Rape was alleged in 477 cases among Negroes. One hundred and forty-two Negroes and six white men were lynched for "no crime," according to the official record.

No one can read without shame the record of this disgraceful debauch of bestiality. It has not even the excuse which exists in a pioneer country where formal courts are few and far between, for the worst offenders are the states of the "solid south," in highly developed areas. The whole institution is simply a monstrous perversion of mob rule into mob butchery, and it is high time that drastic measures were taken to wipe out the whole evil manifestation. If the individual states will not do it, the federal government must.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JANUARY 22, 1919

Order and Cruelty

One of the most brutal and causeless crimes in the annals of any country was perpetrated Monday at Hillsboro, Texas. A negro murderer, under sentence of death and merely awaiting execution, was taken from the jail by a mob and burned to death in the public square.

If German newspapers had time and space to spare from their more immediate concerns, how they would gloat over this proof of American "unkultur!" And what could we say in reply?

The dispatch from Texas lays particular stress on the fact that the mob was "orderly." Doubtless it was. Doubtless the Spanish crowds that used to think no holiday complete without the roasting of a few heretics were orderly, likewise. The "orderliness" of the Hillsboro mob supplies the last touch of infamy to its conduct. It proves that there was no passion or excitement in the matter, no fear that the criminal would escape. The men who burned the helpless black brute were moved by sheer cruelty, they were eager for what Montaigne calls "the tart, sweet pleasure of inflicting pain."

They have disgraced themselves, their state and their nation, and the disgrace will be doubled if the leaders of the mob are not punished.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
OCTOBER 1, 1919

"Race is Greater Than Law."

The Senators from Nebraska not having risen to defend lynch law, Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi, whose knowledge of his own State should make him an expert on the subject, appeared as advocate for the Omaha mob. We quote a striking bit from his remarks:

> "Race is greater than law now and then, and protection of women transcends all law, human and divine."

This is a variation of the excuse given by the lawless everywhere. The Bolshevist pleads that his might is greater than the law; and he appears in a better light than Mr. WILLIAMS because bolshevism first goes through the process of savagely demolishing the law.

The exponent of sabotage cries out that his passion to subvert industry is greater than the law and he proceeds along the lines laid down in WILLIAM Z. FOSTER'S red book. He paraphrases the senior Senator from Mississippi by remarking that syndicalism transcends all law, whether human or divine.

Perhaps half the criminals who kill or steal believe that their particular causes are greater than the law; but the law itself, representing the majority of the people, sends the criminal to prison. There he has an opportunity to explain his social views to his fellow prisoners. But no reporter for the *Congressional Record* is at hand to note down his statement.

A foreigner unfamiliar with this country might take it, from Senator WILLIAMS'S remark about the protection of women, that our laws were designed to prevent them from being protected. The fact is, of course, that the State of Nebraska has been free to impose the death penalty for the unpardonable crime. Its people, however, set the maximum punishment at twenty years. In Mr. WILLIAMS'S own State death may be the penalty, yet there have been cases where the Mississippi criminal, after having been legally condemned to death, has been taken by the mob and lynched.

It is not the initial crime that is at issue, particularly when the people may inflict death lawfully if they vote to do so. It is the crime of the mob; and the mob kills, not to avenge a wrong but to vent its blood lust. The worst individual in Omaha on Sunday was the negro assailant, BROWN. The best individual was SMITH, the Mayor who tried to fulfil the letter and spirit of his oath. But the mob applied its blind and cowardly rage alike to both

of these men!

"Race is greater than law now and then." It is curious that these words should come from a supporter of the Wilson Covenant. Suppose that the League should become a fact, and that some day one of its members, say a great Oriental nation, should rise in new found strength, blazing with a racial pride that had smouldered for centuries, and say to the Council: "International law is all very well at times, but in the words of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, 'race is greater than law now and then'" On that day, if Mr. WILLIAMS were alive, what could he say?

STOP LYNCHING, NEGRO DEMAND

N Y C MAIL.
JANUARY 16, 1919

League Will Send an Appeal for Relief to Peace Conference at Versailles.

The International League of Darker Races, with headquarters at 2305 Seventh avenue, has been formed, it was announced to-day, with the object of furthering a movement to do away with lynching and all forms of discriminations as regards negroes.

The league plans to present its principles at the peace conference and to hold an international meeting in Paris, it was stated. Its programme also includes the sending of representatives to Africa, India, Persia, Japan, South America, Europe and Pacific islands to study the customs and habits of the colored folk in those countries.

The movement will center in Harlem which contains the homes of 100,000 negroes and is described as the largest negro colony in the world. Public meetings and the publication of an official organ are among the activities which the league intends to carry out. Its plans also embrace the raising of $100,000.

The officers of this league are: Rev. Dr. A. C. Powell, Isaac B. Allen, Rev. Dr. L. G. Jorden, Mrs. C. J. Walker, A. P. Randolph, and Miss Gladys Flynn. The executive board consists of Louis W. George, Prof. R. R. Wright, Jr., Harriett Howard Johnson, W. G. Alexander, Juniys C. Austin, George H. Walls, and the Rev. George Frazier Miller. The Rev. R. D. Jonas of South America is the international organizer.

By Their Acts, Not Their Words, Ye Shall Know Them

BRONX N Y CITY ISLANDER
JULY 31, 1919

Under the caption "American pogroms," the New York World, administration organ, calls attention to the fact that there have been five mob murders, based upon race hatred, in five states during the first five months of the year. The states are Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. In only two cases these lynchings involved alleged assaults on white women, and in one of these the mob killed the wrong man. In this case, Lloyd Clay, a negro, arrested on a charge of attempted assault at Vicksburg, Miss., was taken before the victim, who said he was not the man. Nevertheless a mob formed, forcibly took him from jail, stripped him of his clothing, poured coal oil over him, applied a match, and hoisting his naked body high to the limb of a tree, burned him to death amid the yells of a huge crowd which included many women and children.

The World thinks there is some inconsistency between all this and American professions before the world,—for instance for arguments in the Senate against wrongs done to Shantung. But the voices lifted in behalf of despoiled China are not those of the representatives of the states in which these lynchings and many others like them have occurred. The senators from these states are a unit in behalf of that compact which has saved the world for democracy, eliminated injustice from human relations and has otherwise done the world over on a pattern of social justice. They are members of that faction of the southern Democratic party headed by Mr. Wilson, who is considerably more concerned about self-determination and social justice in Europe and Asia than in Mississippi and South Carolina. In this position he is in entire harmony with the New York World and other journals which make broad their phylacteries as they snivel about self-determination and social justice and the emancipation of the people who do the work of the world,—outside of that particular section of the United States where the mock has been put in Democracy by the very political party leadership which dominates the present national administration.

The World refers to these lynchings as characteristic of "a section of America which leads in the present widespread creation of new crimes at law while indulging by whole communities in the most cruel and debasing and demoralizing instincts known to human nature in defiance and contempt of law." All this may be true of a certain element in the south, but that is the element which furnishes to the present day Democratic party its leadership, a leadership which holds the party in thralldom as complete as that of the old slave gang to the plantation overseer. The World is the organ of the party which is the tail of this particular dog; and we are told that this southern Democratic junker system, which has disfranchised all of the black and much more than half of the white population of the old slave states, is now engaged in giving to the American people, in exchange for their ancient independence and national individuality, a new and beautiful ideal of justice in human relations which makes all of previous American history seem cheap and sorbid. And yet there are those who will continue to believe that a leadership which is particeps criminis in such a political and economic system as has been thrust upon the South by this autocratic political faction, and holds power at Washington today only as the beneficiary of that system, utterly incapable of even an elementary understanding of the soulful phrases with which it advertises its intention, as Josephus Daniels, of disfranchised North Carolina, puts it, of ushering in an era of justice, peace and good will that will make every day Christmas from now on.

1990. KEYTESVILLE, MO., COURIER
OCTOBER 10, 1919

Swift Justice for Negro

A negro porter on the Pullman car "Tuscany" was caught by the train conductor in the drawing room of the car at Carrollton when he had attempted an assault on a young woman enroute to Dayton, Ohio via Marceline on the Santa Fe. The young woman, 27 years old, boarded the Pullman at Kansas City and when out of the city about an hour, the negro entered her stateroom and locked the door. Missing him from the train for some time the conductor began a search and located the negro in the drawing room. He ordered him out and looking in saw the young woman badly disheveled and in a faint. A special Santa Fe officer who was on the train, arrested the negro and when the train reached Carrollton at 10-05 p. m., only a short time after the routing the negro from the young woman's apartment, she being too dazed to give an account of the affair, the trio, Jno. Branner the special, the young woman and the negro whose name is William Wardlow, got off at Marceline where the negro was placed in jail. Fearing mob violence, the negro was taken back to Carrollton, reaching there at 4:23 a. m. and placed in jail. Fearing a lynching at Carrollton and circuit court being in session, the negro was arrainged before Judge Ralph Hughes and plead guilty to another charge than assault the penalty for which is death since Monday Judge Hughes sentenced the negro to thirty years in the penitentiary and officers lost no time in getting the prisoner on his way. The crime was committed between nine and eleven o'clock Monday night by that time Tuesday night the negrow as in the pen.

The young woman recovered from her fright enough to give an account of the matter. She said that the negro entered

A CASE FOR CONGRESS.

The other day in Memphis, Tenn., a negro operating an automobile ran into a group of children. None of the children was injured, but it did not take two minutes for a mob of angry white men to have a noose around the negro's throat, and when a white man suggested that the law be allowed to take its course the civic spirit of the city which has more murders to the square inch than any other in the world was so aroused that in thirty seconds the rope was transferred from the negro's neck to that of the white man.

ALBANY N Y JOURNAL.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

Sometimes we think that every man in Memphis carries a rope as part of his outdoor costume. Anyway, the police arrived, and the negro was locked up on a charge of criminal carelessness, while the white man who had attempted to speak a word for the law was "held in the city jail in connection with another alleged offense," as the euphemistical Associated Press will have it—meaning, doubtless, that he was accused of attempted suicide.

Is it not about time for the civilization of the United States to take cognizance of the fact that the controlling sentiment of the southern states is in favor of mob lawlessness and mob murder? The protests of decent southern whites are of no account; if they were, there would not have been forty-seven public murders by mobs since the first of the year, besides the burning alive of eight individuals, and innumerable minor cases of outrageous assault—the whole list being augmented by daily instances.

This is a case for congress. The best face the south can put upon its predicament is to say that it is not rich enough to police itself. And when any Anglo-Saxon community is not able to enforce the Anglo-Saxon conceptions of law and right, it should be willing to submit to the interference of neighbors who cannot afford, for their own sakes, to permit those conceptions to go into the junk heap.

Congress should regard every instance of unpunished mob violence as an offense against the United States, and it should take steps to guarantee the processes of law and justice in every case in which the states fail to preserve to citizens of the United States their rights under the federal Constitution. No southern community in which the law is respected—in which the officers of the law make any effort to fulfil their oaths—would be interfered with under such procedure.

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Discussions.

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ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 15, 1919

Whenever a negro is lynched on any charge or for any pretext, generally the news is carried in every paper in the land. Therefore from these reports of somewhere from fifty to a hundred lynchings a year—far too large a number, of course, too large by whatever the total may be—we are liable to get a distorted idea of the situation. For there is another side to the negro question. There are thousands and thousands of instances showing how the race is progressing in a most commendable manner, and countless cases in which material aid in the advancement is furnished by the white people among whom the negroes' lot is cast. This is true even in the South where most of the lynchings occur. Sometimes this side of the matter gets into print, but the greater part of it usually remains merely a matter of local knowledge.

As an obverse to the shameful picture of lynching it is a distinct pleasure to present a view of one factor of the work for the help of the race. The instance in question is founded upon the work of the Department of Agriculture in promoting farm clubs. In a recent report on this subject, it is stated that the negroes embrace with eagerness the opportunity offered through the clubs to improve the conditions of their homes. It appears that in 1918, 1,563 rural colored women's clubs were organized with 37,913 members, and 1,962 girls' clubs with a membership of 50,995. The present total club membership is 103,377.

Members of these clubs are taught gardening, canning and preserving, sewing, bread making, cooking, the making of devices to save labor and improve sanitation, and improved methods of raising poultry and making butter and cheese. The women in these clubs have organized 117 co-operative poultry-breeding associations having as their object the improvement of the fowls handled.

This is but a part of the work done along this line, but is enough to show a trend of sentiment and effort of far different omen from the sporadic and lamentable lynchings. It should also be borne in mind that it is but one feature of a program for the advancement of the colored race, the whole including numerous schools and organizations for aid in practically all the various activities of civilized life. Neither colored nor white observers should be discouraged when they read the horrid details of some maddened lynching, but remember that to every colored person so murdered, there are thousands given aid and an incentive to join heartily in the upward march of the whole human race.

N Y SUN
JUNE 28, 1919

Mississippi Mob Law and the "Utterly Powerless" Governor.

Let us assume, for the sake of passing over the obstacles of the least important part of the incident at Ellisville, Miss., that the negro HARTFIELD was guilty of the "unpardonable offence" and that he admitted it. His confession, so far as the American government of laws is concerned, is negligible when compared with the confession of the Governor of the State in which HARTFIELD was lynched:

"Governor BILBO, petitioned during the day to intervene, in a statement issued at Jackson shortly before the lynching declared himself 'utterly powerless' and said that interference would only lead to the deaths of hundreds of persons and that 'nobody can keep the inevitable from happening.'"

Such statements as these might be expected from a pitiful coward or a man grossly ignorant of the Constitution of the United States. In Section 1, Article XIV., it is provided that no State "shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Paragraph 3 of Article VI. declares that "all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

It cannot be suggested that THEODORE G. BILBO, the Governor of Mississippi, is ignorant of the mandates of the Constitution. He spent three years in the law department of Vanderbilt University, he has been a member of the bar for thirteen years and he has been in public office, either as State Senator, Lieutenant-Governor or Governor, since 1908. Twice he must have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

If Governor BILBO was "utterly powerless" to prevent the lynching, then Mississippi is not enjoying the republican form of government guaranteed by the United States under Section 4, Article IV., of the Constitution. It is enjoying mob law. But the declaration of utter powerlessness comes from a man who made it before the lynching and who seems to have lifted no finger in defence of the law and to have supinely ignored his oath of office.

Let the senior Senator in Congress from Mississippi turn for a moment his enraptured gaze away from the new scheme for a Constitution of the World and devote his machinery of thought and his fine eloquence to the attitude of his own State and its Governor toward the Constitution of the United States. Or does JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS consider that document to be already subverted?

GHOSTLY FIGURE SAID TO BE THAT OF NEGRO BROWN

OMAHA NEB BEE
OCTOBER 2, 1919

Spirit Said to Haunt Grim Post at Seventeenth and Harney In the Late Night.

Omaha Bee 2 Oct 19

Believe in ghosts? Then read on.

It is whispered—very, very softly—that the ghost of William Brown, negro, who was hanged Sunday night, is haunting Seventeenth and Harney streets.

Few have seen the ghost and an accurate description can not be secured, but uncanny things are occurring at wee hours of the night if rumors can be believed.

'Tis said that the iron post where Brown was lynched sways to and fro, emitting a mournful wail as it moves. A pedestrian who passed at the darkest hour last night insists that he saw a rope hanging from the pole.

The Ghost Speaks.

He would have clutched the rope, he says, but suddenly a figure, large and threatening appeared and a hollow voice muttered, "stand back!"

The man fled in terror, but returned at break of day and found that no rope hung from the pole. The iron pole could not be shaken, and seemed to be solid in its foundation.

The man then went to a physician who declared that he was perfectly well, but a bit nervous. The doctor is said to have questioned the man about his whereabouts Sunday night, and whether he ever used alcohol.

The man replied that he was a prohibitionist, but admitted that he was in the vicinity of the Douglas county court house Sunday night.

Moaning in Court House.

Another man is said to have heard a moaning sound which seemed to come from the top floor of the court house. He was not sure whether it was the wind or something else.

The theory advanced by some who believe in spirits that Brown's ghost has really returned, and will assist authorities in bringing members of the Sunday night mob to justice.

N Y G GLOBE
AUGUST 29, 1919

Lynching and Statistics.

Editor Globe:—In your issue of Aug. 23 a letter from "A Southern Woman in New York" speaks of rape upon white women of the south and lynching as though they were cause and effect. Actual statistics do not bear her out.

In the twenty years down to 1908 there were 1,985 Negroes lynched in the southern states. Of that number rape was assigned as the cause in only 675 cases. In 1,310 cases other causes were assigned. Ahead of rape was murder, which was the charge in 753 cases. And following rape were minor offenses with 206 cases. Minor offenses included drunkenness, enticing servant away, giving information, slander, impudence, insulting white man.

In the past thirty years fifty Negro women have been lynched. In the past twelve months five Negro women have been lynched. How is it possible to apply the charge of rape in these cases? In the five-year period 1914-1918, 264 Negroes were lynched in the United States, exclusive of those killed in East St. Louis, and out of this number rape was assigned as the cause in only twenty-eight cases. It may shock, but it may at the same time enlighten, your correspondent to know that in New York County, which is only a part of New York City, in the single year of 1917, thirty-seven white men were indicted by the grand jury for rape in the first degree. That is, in a part of New York City the number of white men indicted for rape in the first degree was nine more than the total number of Negroes lynched on the charge of rape in the United States during the period 1914-1918.

Furthermore, when the congressional commission on immigration, in 1911, made its study of crime in the United States, an investigation was made of 2,262 cases in the New York Court of General Sessions, and in that investigation it was found that the percentage of the crime of rape was lower for the Negro than for even the foreign or native born whites. The actual figures were, for foreign born whites, 1.8; for native born whites, .8; and for Negroes, .5. The facts show that the Negro is not only not more addicted to the crime of rape than other groups in the country, but that he is less so. And not only is he less addicted to the crime, but when he is guilty of it he is free from its bestial and perverted forms so common with other groups. The truth of the matter is that there has been for years a well directed propaganda, emanating chiefly from the south, to place upon the Negro race the brand of rapist for the purpose of excusing, shielding, and justifying that section of the country most guilty of lynching.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Field Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, Aug. 25.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
SEPTEMBER 9, 1919
LYNCHING.

No doubt the lynching habit, formed, is hard to break. When lynchings, or something similar, occur occasionally in other parts of the country, in most of the Southern states the lynching of negroes has become a vicious habit that is absolutely without justification. It began with the summary punishment of negroes accused of a certain crime which was regarded as too revolting and too humiliating for the victims, to be carried to court for investigation, but the habit of lynching grew until it was applied to all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors.

In Jacksonville early yesterday morning a mob, failing to find in the jail a negro accused of assaulting a little girl, gave vent to their cruel impulse by lynching two other negroes confined there. This was murder, but it will go unpunished and even uncensured in the community. It is with great regret that "The Courant" calls attention to this event and the spirit which lies behind it. But the South should not be permitted to have the impression that these things are condoned or glossed over in other parts of the country. We call attention to them for the sake of the South itself, in the hope that the people of that delightful section of the country will come to a realization of the enormity of their offense. We earnestly desire that they inaugurate a sweeping reform in this matter, most of all for their own sakes. They are injuring themselves more than they are injuring any one else.

NEW YORK CITY POST
SEPTEMBER 29, 1919

The disgraceful Omaha outbreak can hardly be called a race riot. From the news available it appears that the mob was intent on lynching one negro; that it went little out of its way to offer violence to other colored men; that it was in part dispersed, in part it spontaneously broke up, when the lynching was over. But it was a peculiarly lawless affair. That a Western city of 200,000 at most, with no large negro or alien population, should furnish a mob of many thousands which proved ready to kill the city's highest officials to reach its victims, is as shocking to us as were the occurrences in Chicago, Washington, and Knoxville. As in the other cities, the outbreak was not unexpected. For several weeks attacks or alleged attacks by negroes on white women had roused an increasing resentment, and keen observers saw that another spark might cause an explosion. Whether the Mayor and Sheriff took adequate precautions or not cannot now be determined. It would seem that they did not, but were willing to fight almost to the last to atone for their neglect. A death list of half a dozen, a property loss exceeding a million is another impressive warning; will not the next city—if there is a next one—show the country how riots may be crushed at the outset?

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Mayor Smith's Devotion.

The account of the lynching in Omaha repeats the old abominable story of race hatred and blood lust, but it has one fine redeeming feature. The Mayor in his devotion to duty and his firm opposition to mob savagery exposed himself as to suffer an attack to lynching at their hands. Indeed the first accounts of his injuries left it much in doubt whether he would survive.

Not often does one of our officials maintain his oath of office and the decencies of civilization with such devotion as that of EDWARD P. SMITH, the high spirited Mayor. He faced thousands of men who had run amuck. He was deaf to human feeling as so many Iroquois Indians. He must have known that the chances of his leading these beings back to reason were but slight, the chances of his furnishing them an extra victim exceedingly great. He did his duty with his eyes open, more the honor to him.

They cast a rope around his neck and dragged him a block and hanged him from a trolley pole. White or black made little difference to men beyond making any such distinction, all craving anything but blood. In spite of his devotion they partly burned the court house, forced the Sheriff, imprisoned therein, to surrender a negro prisoner and fulfilled their purpose of anticipating the law's course upon him.

Let us not think for all this that Mayor SMITH did his duty in vain. He supplied an example to the officials of this country, he did something to redeem the name of his city, he furnished the white man with something to say in response to the reproaches of the blacks who taxes him with atrocious malevolence. There are whites of another stamp, it can now be said, who will offer their lives, if need be, to oppose the lynching mobs.

WASHINGTON PA. OBSERVER
JUNE 3, 1919

THE ANTI-LYNCHING MOVEMENT

A campaign has been undertaken by an anti-lynching conference held at New York city against this pernicious habit so dangerous to civilization. That this movement is no mere sectional affair is proved by the participation of many prominent Southerners. While owing to exceptionally difficult race problems at the South, some states in that section have been notable for these crimes, the lynching spirit is not confined to any one part of the country. If is likely to break loose anywhere.

Unthinking persons sometimes argue that lynchings usually remove dangerous criminals who get what they deserve. But the moment you encourage mob action, you promote the grossest forms of injustice. Many victims of lynching have undoubtedly been innocent. And the worst criminal is entitled to a fair trial. He will suffer just as much, in fact more, to have to face his fate while the processes of law weave the net about him.

When one group of men take the law into their own hands, it encourages others to do it for any reason that looks good to them. If one mob lynches a man for rape, others will lynch a man for theft, for taking some one's job, or for expressing contrary political opinions.

Were lynching to become common, all the boasted liberty of this country would be a farce. The criminals and the law breakers would be the real rulers, they would terrorize courts and legislatures and administrators. Life and property would not be safe. Peaceful and innocent men would have to submit to the rough and violent. Lynching leads the way to anarchy, and is an expression of bolshevist spirit. It will injure any state or community that tolerates it.

N Y C POST
JUNE 28, 1919

In the Mississippi lynching there was a peculiarly distressing feature—the shameful position of Gov. Bilbo. "Utterly powerless" to stop the crime he may or may not have been, but he should have been utterly powerless to make the shocking revelation that he is quoted as making of his conception of law and of the duty of an Executive. It is not a new argument, the argument that "interference" by the sworn guardian of the law would lead only to the death of hundreds of persons, but it falls with terrible inappropriateness from the lips of the highest administrative authority in the State. Gov. Bilbo presumably would not hesitate to sacrifice hundreds of innocent lives in the pursuit and capture of bank robbers or highwaymen. His attitude is the more unfortunate in that the growing sentiment in the South against lynching has found some of its most effective support among Southern Governors. One rather expects a Southern Governor now to stand boldly against the most determined local attempt to take the law into its own hands.

BUFFALO N Y NEWS
JULY 28, 1919

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The State of Missouri after experimenting for a year and a half has found it necessary to restore capital punishment. Within that short time homicides became much more numerous than before and lynching had become alarmingly frequent. The determination to restore capital punishment was hastened by a recent event.

A man who some years ago had murdered two peace officers was apprehended in Colorado and was returned to the town where he had formerly lived. While he was in jail a mob formed of well known citizens took the prisoner out and hanged him in the presence of the mother and wife who had come to the jail to see the man. There was no effort made by the lynchers to conceal their identity.

There had previously been lynchings of murderers who the populace believed deserved death. Under the existing law no more than a penitentiary term awaited a man convicted of murder, and the members of the mob remembered that in several cases terms of from only five to 10 years was imposed for a killing.

Our Man-Burning Mobs

The great Hebrew mass-meeting in New York city, Wednesday evening, to protest against massacres of Jews in Slavic or eastern Europe, spoke from the heart of the American people. Charles E. Hughes was at his best in saying to the audience: "If Christianity stands for anything in the [illegible] now let America speak."

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUBLICAN
MAY 23, 1919

On the same day, in the little town of El Dorado, Ark., Frank Livingston, Negro, was tied to a tree and burned to death by a mob of about 150 men. The Negro was charged with having murdered his employer and his employer's wife, but he had been given no trial except such as granted to its victims by our unspeakable American mobs.

The black spots on the skirts of western civilization are not all in eastern Europe. "Western civilization" sometimes looks like a painted old drab, with pogroms on one continent and lynchings on another to her discredit. The lynchings are our own made-in-America specialty. No decrease in their number has been observed since President Wilson's address last summer to the country deprecating them, nor was there any decrease after President Roosevelt's more flaming attack on mob law a dozen years ago. Nothing seems to stop the lynchers.

Can anything stop them? American politicians and statesmen have nothing to say on this question. Neither in the democratic president's message this week nor in the legislative program of the republican leaders of Congress will one find the slightest constructive suggestion about a remedy for lynching. Every one is afraid of bolshevism and demands its suppression, but mob law seems to be accepted as an American institution, unofficially established, for which considerable can be said.

Why shouldn't this Congress initiate legislation to bring lynchings under federal jurisdiction? Why shouldn't the federal government intervene to prevent the practice of burning men at the stake, for crimes of which no court has declared them guilty, as well as to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages? The one intervention would be no more serious an invasion of state rights than the other. The man-burning mob is as great an enemy of society as the saloon.

WHEN NEGROES BURNED AT STAKE IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON N J ADVERTISER
SEPTEMBER 7, 1919

The race riots in Chicago and Washington recall to some students of New Jersey history that inhuman treatment of the negro was not infrequent in this State at a more remote period, said the Newark News.

Slavery was introduced into New Jersey about the time that Newark was settled, 1664-1665. The Duke of York of the Royal African Company and the Lords Carteret offered a bounty of 75 acres of land for the importation of each able slave. But the Lords Carteret did not introduce slavery into the United States; they merely followed the lead of the adjoining colonies in bringing them in. Even New England was not exempt from this practice. However, New Jersey had few African slaves, although there were a number in the State up to 1860.

Later on numerous crimes were committed by these slaves, and they were burned at the stake, and all slaves in the district were compelled to attend the execution.

Perth Amboy was the scene of such an execution of judgment by "three or more justices and five principal freeholders of the county." The victims, two in number, suffered two weeks after the commission of the offense, which was the murder of their mistress. "The negroes were all summoned from their several homes to witness this execution, in order that they might be deterred from similar enormities, and the day was long remembered," says an old history."

New Jersey in 1800 had 12,422 slaves, but in 1840 this number had been reduced to 674.

N Y CITIES
JULY 21, 1919

Alabama Breaks Precedents.

Lynching will lose all of its attractions either as a form of excitement welcomed where nothing else ever happens or as a means of hastening the slow course of legal justice, if the example just set in Baldwin County, Alabama, should come to be followed elsewhere.

There, in the town of Bay Minette, a mob recently broke into the jail and shot dead in his cell a man charged with murder. Contrary to innumerable precedents, and just possibly because the victim of the mob was a white man, the affair did not end in a verdict by a Coroner's jury of "death at the hands of persons unknown."

Instead the local authorities acted promptly and vigorously. They arrested some thirty men, identified them as participants in the crime committed, and what is still more remarkable convicted them. At any rate, two were convicted and the other twenty-eight pleaded guilty. Evidently the offense committed was considered something less than murder, for only two of the prisoners were sent to the penitentiary for long terms—one ten years and one fifteen. The others escaped with milder, but still severe, punishments.

It is more than improbable that there will be another lynching in that town for some time to come.

UTICA N Y PRESS
JULY 30, 1919

Congress does well to pay some need and attention to the lynchings prompted by and incident to the wave of mob violence noticeable in some sections of this country. There is no more dastardly or dangerous offense in a government like this, than lynching. To be sure, negroes are its most frequent sufferers and usually they are charged with heinous crimes. The law, however, provides for arrest, conviction and punishment. If a mob can take matters into its own hands and inflict a penalty in one case, it can in another and thus statutory government is set aside. The accused has an inalienable and constitutional right to a fair trial and any other plan is not only unjust but is in opposition to the spirit of American law. It is probably true that a campaign of education is the surest way to eliminate lynchings, but perhaps if more of those guilty of it were punished, there would be fewer of such offenses.

Lynchings - 1919
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SALARY PAID TO ATTY' GENERAL CAUSES DEBATE

ATLANTA GA EVE JOURNAL
JULY 14, 1919

Anti-Lynching Bill Is Introduced in House — Senate Contemplates Sale or Other Disposition of Farm

A red-hot discussion of the supplemental salary of $1,500 a year, which has been paid for the past two or three years to Attorney General Clifford Walker for performing the duties of supervisor of county records took place in the house of representatives Monday when the general appropriation bill came up as unfinished business from last Friday.

A bill now is pending in the legislature to abolish this office of supervisor of county records and with it is a companion bill increasing the salary of the Attorney General from $3,000 to $4,500 a year. But the general appropriation bill as presented to the house carries the salary of $1,500 for the supervisor of county records. A number of members strenuously object to continuing this salary in view of the fact that Attorney General Walker himself recommends the abolishment of the office of supervisor of county records.

Representative Knight, of Berrien, said:

"This office ought never to have been created. It evidently was a piece of camouflage to disguise an increase in the salary of the attorney general. If he was entitled to an increase of salary, which I think he was, then it ought to have been given him. If he now is entitled to an increase in salary, which I think he is, we ought to give it to him. But inasmuch as he himself recommends the abolishment of this sinecure, why should we be asked to continue the appropriation. I cannot understand the logic of continuing an appropriation to pay the salary of an office which admittedly ought to be abolished."

Similar sentiments were expressed by other members and the discussion raged hotly for many minutes. But in spite of these numerous objections the house adopted this item of the appropriation bill. Other items adopted were the salaries of the governor and his secretaries(the salaries of the secretary of state and his clerks, the salaries of the comptroller general and his clerks, and the salaries of the state treasurer and his clerks.

The house was making fairly good progress on the bill when it adjourned at 1 o'clock and will resume consideration of it Tuesday morning. The appropriation bill probably will occupy the attention of the house for at least three days.

Anti-Lynching Bill

A bill intended to prevent lynching in Georgia was introduced in the house Monday by Representative J. H. Milner, of Dodge county. The bill provides that the judge and solicitor shall report in writing to the governor whenever a lynching occurs within their judicial circuit; that the governor shall then appoint three judges as a special board of inquiry who shall investigate the circumstances of the lynching and report in writing to the governor; that if their report shows that the sheriff of the county where the lynching occurred was not diligent in his efforts to protect his prisoner, then the governor shall at once remove such sheriff from office.

New House Bills

The following bills were introduced in the house on Monday:

By Mr. Seaman of Ware—To provide a system of branding for the identification of live stock (Gen. Ag. No. 1.)

By Mr. DeLeach of Evans—To establish the city court of Claxton (Spec. Judg.)

By Mr. Hollingsworth of Screven—To amend act creating Screven county board of commissioners (Co. and Co. Matters.)

By Mr. Williams of Walton—To amend city charter of Monroe (Corporations.)

By Mr. Cranford of Terrell—To amend act establishing city court of Dawson (Spec. Judg.)

By Mr. Smith of Candler — To license and tax all dogs in Georgia (Gen. Ag. No. 2.)

By Mr. Moore of Butts and Others—To fix the salary of the secretary of the prison commission at $2,500 a year (Penitentiary.)

By Mr. Rogers of Elbert—To pay $2.00 per month to each veteran in the Confederate Soldiers' Home during 1920 and 1921. (Invalid pensions.)

By Burke delegation and ohers—To abolish the fees of the solicitor general of the Augusta judicial circuit. (Spec. Judg.)

By Mr. Bates of Murray—To create state board of censorship over public amusements. (State of Republic.)

By Mr. Strozier of Bibb—To amend the general tax act so as to tax foreign corporations on the basis of capital stock engaged in this state. (Railroads.)

By Mr. Brannon of Bulloch—To prohibit the catching perch, bream and trout. (Game and Fish.)

By Carroll delegation—To create a bond commission for Carroll county. (Co. & Co. Matters.)

By Mr. Milner of Dodge—To provide for an investigation of lynchings and for removal of sheriffs who fail to exercise due diligence in protecting their prisoners. (Gen. Judy No. 2).

By Mr. Atkinson of Camden—To memorialize congress to cede to the state of Georgia a tract of land, known as Point Peter, fronting St. Mary's harbor in Camden county. (Military Affairs).

By Mr. Wayne of Bleckley—To create the city court of Bleckley county. (Spec. Judy).

By Mr. DeLoach of Evans—To provide for two terms a year of Evans county superior court. (Spec. Judy).

By Mr. Sibley of Greene—To regulate the sale and distribution of manufactured milk. (Gen. Ag. No. 1).

By Mr. Coates of Pulaski—To provide an increased appropriation for the Confederate Soldiers' Home.—(Appropriations.)

By Mr. Coates of Pulaski—To amend city charter of Hawkinsville—(Corporations.)

By Mr. Haynie of Oconee—To provide that fertilizer and cotton seed meal tags shall not be limited as to time.—(General Agricultural No. 2.)

By Mr. Crawford of Terrell—To allow costs paid to officers of Dawson city court in certain misdemeanor cases.—(General Judiciary No. 2.)

By Mr. Law of Burke—To amend Section 5389 of the civil code.—(General judiciary No. 1.)

By Mr. Ramsey of Columbia—To create board of commissioners in Columbia county.—(County and County Matters.)

By Fulton Delegation—To provide for increased school tax rate in Fulton county (Education.)

By Mr. Lankford of Toombs—To prohibit the manufacture and sale of beverages containing caffeine Anti-Coca-Cola bill—referred to Gen. judg. No. 2.)

Local Bills Passed

The following local bills were passed by the house on Monday:

To amend act creating Americus city court.

To change time of holding Baker county superior court.

To amend town charter of Unadilla.

To encourage raising of fine live stock in Brooks county.

To abolish county treasurer of Atkinson county.

To place treasurer of Newton county on a salary.

To create board of commissioners in Lumpkin county.

To amend city charter of Marietta.

To provide for four terms a year of Walton county superior court.

To amend town charter of Taliulah Park.

To amend city charter of Lithonia.

To abolish board of commissioners of Clinch county.

To provide for three terms a year of Cherokee county superior court.

To amend city charter of Decatur.

To authorize pension board in city of Savannah.

To authorize charitable appropriations by city of Savannah.

To authorize city of Savannah to acquire land for municipal wharf.

To provide for extension of harbor lines by city of Savannah.

To amend act creating Savannah city court.

SALE OF STATE PRISON FARM IS CONTEMPLATED

The sale, exchange or conversion of the state prison farm at Milledgeville was contemplated on a resolution passed by the state senate Monday morning. The resolution provides for the appointment of commission to locate a new site for the institution. The commission will be composed of two members of the senate and three members of the house of representatives.

The resolution was introduced by Senators Dorris and Flynt as a result of an investigation made by a special commission authorized by the last general assembly to examine the state prison farm as to the advisa-

The state farm is a losing proposition financially, according to the resolution, and the state sustains a loss of $100,000 a year by its operation on the present site. The special commission is authorized to sell the present farm, exchange it for other suitable property, or to convert it into an establishment to be used for other purposes, such as a home for the feeble-minded.

Under a resolution by Senator Blasingame, of the Twenty-seventh, which was passed without opposition, the distribution of the state roads fund to the several counties is deferred until September 10, 1919. This is made necessary by the shortage of funds in the state treasury at this time, due to the heavy drain on the treasury by the payment of pensions of the Confederate veterans. It has been necessary to negotiate a loan of $200,000 and to divert a portion of the funds received from the sale of automobile licenses. There now is in the treasury a balance of $106,886, which will be needed to defray state expenses during the next month.

If the state roads fund was distributed at this time it would be necessary to negotiate another loan of $250,000. During the month of August about $800,000 in taxes will be paid into the state treasury and by deferring the distribution of the road fund until September 10, there will be sufficient funds not only for this purpose but to replace the automobile license money and repay the $200,000 loan.

The capital removal bill was read the second time in the senate on Monday morning, but no indication was given as to when it will be placed on its passage.

A bill prohibiting the sale of all bevrages made from patent formula in imitation of intoxicating beverages or containing any quantity of caffeine, was introduced in the senate Monday by Senator Kea, of the Sixteenth.

Another phase of the suffrage fight developed Monday morning when a bill was introduced by Senators Dorris, Pruitt, Glenn and Elders, which would allow women to vote for presidential electors. This is a plain law and not a constitutional amendment. Senator Dorris expressed the opinion that the right to vote for presidential electors might be extended to women without a constitutional amendment.

Other measures of interest, introduced at Monday's session, were those creating a state board of boiler rules and providing for state boiler inspectors; providing for the establishment of a game preserve in the Appalachian forest reservation; amending the divorce laws so as to prevent divorce parties from marrying within four years.

New Senate Bills

The following bills were introduced in the senate:

By Mr. Steed, of the Thirty-seventh—To increase the salary of the commissioner of roads and revenue of Carroll county to $1,800 per year.

By Mr. Parker, of the Forty-seventh—To amend the prohibition act so as to provide a remedy for owners of property seized under said act.

By Mr. Brooks, of the Thirteenth—To amend the divorce laws to prescribe the time when divorced parties may marry.

By Mr. Davis, of the Forty-eighth and others—To extend to women the right to vote for candidates for presidential electors.

By Mr. Keigler, of the Twelfth—To increase the deposit to cover court costs in divorce cases to ten dollars.

By Mr. Dorris, of the Forty-eighth—To establish a state board boiler sales and to provide for appointment of boiler inspectors.

By Mr. Dorris and Mr. Flynt—To authorize sale or exchange of state prison farm and appointment of a commission to secure another site.

By Mr. Kea, of the Twelfth—To prohibit the sale of beverages in imitation of intoxicating drinks or containing any quantity of caffeine.

By Mr. Duncan, of the Thirty-sixth—To provide for local registrars of births and deaths.

By Mr. Pruitt, of the Thirty-second—To establish a game preserve in the Appalachan forest reservation.

By Mr. Steed, of the Thirty-seventh—To create a bond commission for Carroll county.

Bills Passed

The following bills were passed in the senate:

House Resolution No. 11—To pay the chaplains of the house and senate $7 per diem and to fix the salary of other employes.

By Mr. Blasingame of the Twenty-seventh—To authorize the governor to defer distribution of the state road fund until September 10, 1919.

By Mr. Lunsford of the Twenty-fifth—To increase the salary of the clerk of the commissioner of agriculture from $1,800 to $2,500 per annum.

By Mr. Fowler of the Twenty-second—To increase the salary of the sheriff of the court of appeals from $2,000 to $2,400 per annum.

WHAT CAN BE DONE!

The shame and humiliation felt by the good people of Georgia at the disgraceful lynching orgie in Telfair county is expressed by Dr. Floyd W. McRae, of Atlanta, in a communication appearing elsewhere upon this page.

7-27-19

The lynching occurred more than two months ago; but the good people of Telfair county were so shocked and ashamed that, not wanting its horrifying details to become known to the world, they succeeded in withholding the publication of the story until a few days ago.

Dr. McRae was born and reared in Telfair county, and he has close and affectionate home ties there. He is one of the most prominent surgeons in the South. Leading citizens of the county inform him that as gruesome as were the published details of the affair "the facts are even worse."

As we said in our recent editorial comment upon the Telfair lynching, "those people (the good citizens of Telfair county) are among the best in the state." But none the less they must share the humiliation of the disgrace that attaches to the whole county for the barbarous performance of a handful of whisky-soaked, debauched, blood-thirsty outlaws!

"Can't something be done?" asks Dr. McRae.

Of course something can be done!

THE GEORGIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY CAN DO IT!

It can put an end to this foul business by enacting the anti-lynching bill that, backed by the approval of the governor, is now awaiting its action.

If the legislature will provide the means whereby the sworn officers of the law in Georgia counties who do not do their duty may be legally deprived of their offices, lynching will quickly cease in Georgia!

Give the state a law under which lynchers may be run down and brought to book and treated as the law treats other murderers!

Authorize the state to post rewards for such criminals.

The legislature, at the present session, can "do something," if it only has the courage to do it!

And if this, and other southern

states, do not take the matter in hand they may rest assured that the federal government will assume jurisdiction through a bill now pending in congress to that end.

If any state is willing to have its good name besmirched by a continuance of lawlessness of this kind without taking steps to remedy the evil, it must not protest if the federal government enacts legislation that will give the courts of the United States jurisdiction in instances like that recently occurring in Telfair county, in which the guarantees not only of the state, but of the federal constitution, are violated, and which bring dishonor and disgrace, not only upon the state, but upon the federal government.

SAFETY IN THE AIR.

Automobile racing in comparis[on] with airplane racing [is] ...

...ching, on the other ... increases with the development ... speed.

An Anti-Lynching Governor

The Montgomery Advertiser of Tuesday contains an interesting little sequel to a lynching in Baldwin county, Alabama.

HOUSTON TEX POST
JULY 3, 1919

It was the resignation of the sheriff in whose custody the victim of the lynching was when the mob opened the jail and executed him.

When information of the lynching reached the governor, he sent the assistant attorney to Baldwin county to investigate. The facts were simple enough. The jail was not guarded and the sheriff was asleep at the time the mob entered the building and shot the prisoner to death in his cell.

It was the governor's intention to bring impeachment proceedings against the sheriff, but these were forestalled by his resignation.

The Advertiser story carries this important piece of information touching the attitude of Governor Kilby: "The governor will not countenance the continuance in office of any sheriff who permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody by a mob. The mere statement that the sheriff was overpowered will be no excuse in such cases which may occur in the future, but no action will be taken until any sheriff involved shall have been given an opportunity to clear himself from blame."

It is difficult to say just what will operate as a deterrent in dealing with the mob spirit, but if there were a way to hold a sheriff to strict accountability something might be accomplished. Very likely the friends of this Alabama sheriff, who were members of the mob, would have hesitated if they had known that they were causing him to lose his office. Of course, the resignation of the sheriff was forthcoming largely because he desired to stave off any action which might have revealed the identity of members of the mob.

The course of Governor Kilby, however, shows that he is an earnest and not a hypocritical opponent of mob law. If it be possible at all for the States to suppress the curse, which we seriously doubt, determined men like Governor Kilby may accomplish it.

Even if one brave governor here and there, like the Alabama executive, prove faithful to law and civilization and performed his duty, unless all are of the same kidney, little permanent progress can be made. What progress, for instance, could a man like Governor Kilby make in solving the problem in its national aspects so long as there were in the adjoining State of Mississippi an executive like Bilbo, who recently refused to send troops to protect a negro prisoner because such maintenance of the law might result in the death of many "good citizens"?

We of the South may as well be honest with ourselves and admit that we have made no real progress in the matter of putting down mob violence. It has been denounced as no other evil of our time, but denunciation is not abating it, nor is it finding a way to prevent such atrocities, nor is it finding a way to punish those who commit them.

There are people, of course, who think that there is little need to be harping upon mob violence. Their idea is that it is bound to occur in times of excitement and that there is no help for it. They think it would be better for all concerned if little or nothing were said about it.

But it would be a confession of the failure of civilization if such view were accepted. Those who have a little broader vision than these smugly content citizens know that lynch law is not a matter of a community, a county or a State. It is a matter of national concern, and the failure of the States to suppress and punish lynchers has set in motion those unstemmable forces of our national life that will not pause until the remedy be found and applied.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY LYNCHING.

The people of Alabama have noted with warm approval the vigorous efforts of the Governor and of the Attorney-General to unearth and convict the perpetrators of the Bay Minette crime, in which a prisoner under the protection of the State of Alabama was murdered in jail by a small band of criminals, who broke in to wreak a private vengeance. It is a source of gratification to know, too, that the law-abiding and patriotic citizens of Bay Minette felt so outraged over that crime that they began the investigation on their own volition and have pushed it with relentless energy. They rightly look upon such a crime as a blot upon the good name of Baldwin County which can only be removed by the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties.

This crime was the crime of lynching reduced to its last analysis. It was lynching in all repulsiveness. It was lynching with all its revolting character as a public crime which reacts upon the community, without any specious pleadings, which are sometimes used to justify mob violence.

The murdered man was a settler who had come into Alabama from another State. He established his family on an Alabama farm and went industriously to work earning a living for his wife and his children. He quarrelled with certain of his neighbors of one family over a horse trade. According to the newspaper reports the members of this family not only stopped payment on a check, the man had been given, but they went to his home and at the point of a pistol forced his wife to return the check. The man himself, after this incident, rode to the house of his neighbors where a gun and pistol duel was fought. One of his neighbors was shot and killed in this duel, although the man claimed stoutly that he was first fired upon.

He was arrested and carried to the jail in Bay Minette, where he was entitled to every safeguard which the powerful State of Alabama should throw about a prisoner. When he was in jail and between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning he was murdered as he slept on his cot in the jail. Some eight or ten men had ridden up to the jail and had overawed or overpowered the jailer, so that in ease and in safety to themselves they could poke their guns through the bars of the cell and shoot the sleeping prisoner.

Such a crime is cold-blooded murder—murder that is a flagrant challenge to the power of the State. Yet, it is no more murder than any other lynching. It differs with other lynchings only in that only ten or twelve men participated in the murder. But any lynching is a murder, done in defiant challenge to the power and dignity of the State. It matters not if the victim is, as he frequently is, some half-crazed negro—lynching is none the less murder and it is none the less a crime committed in defiance of all law and order.

The victim of the lynching is not the only sufferer from lynching; the dignity of the State and permanence of established law are all weakened, when even the poorest and humblest citizen of the State is taken from the protection of its laws and done to death by a mob, big or small. The community which tolerates a lynching is also an inevitable sufferer. Lynching reacts on all respect for and observance of law. The community which has been disgraced by lynching is inevitably visited by other crimes of violence. Once the law is defied, it has been found that other crimes of violence follow invariably in the wake of the greater crime.

The honor of the State of Alabama and of the county of Baldwin demands that the men who murdered a prisoner of the State of Alabama shall be tried and that they shall be punished.

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THE EDUCATION OF HENRY ALLEN

The Montgomery Advertiser

Columbia (S. C.) S[illegible]

In New York City Henry Allen, the governor of Kansas, a man of few words, except for publication, has observed that "There is just as much objection to lynching a member of the negro race as there is to the lynching of any other citizen of this broad, free land," and to that opinion we fully and unqualifiedly agree. Then this lighthearted journalist proceeds to say, in his melodious style, that:

7-17-19

"It has been the habit of easy-going Americans to believe we gained our freedom without resort to violence, but we forget what history teaches. The Civil War did not begin when Fort Sumter was fired upon. It began 170 years before, when a brig unloaded at Jamestown, Va., a shipload of people who called themselves Cavaliers, and at about the same time the Mayflower discharged at Plymouth Rock a shipload of people who called themselves Puritans. These two groups, planted two distinct ideas, and ideas are really the warriors of the world.

"One of these ideas was that all men should be free. That was Bolshevism 200 years ago. The other was that one race or one class had a right to hold in subjection another class. These two ideas began a race across the continent, contended for new territory as it was added to the nation, and the inevitable conflict came. In the crucible we burned out the impurity in our system and then Bolshevism was over in America."

Now is the time for all good men to rally for the education of Henry Allen. Two hundred years ago and much later Puritans in New England were slaveholders. Not only did they hold slaves, but a party of their brethren went from England to Central America where they attempted to erect a colony in which slave labor as the economic foundation was emphasized more than in any of the southern colonies. If Governor Allen had known, he would have said that many of the New Englanders held slaves down to the Revolution and some of them many years agter it. He would have pointed out that in the State of New York, bordering New England, negro slavery was retained until after 1824 and that in New Jersey it came to an end about 15 years before the breaking out of the war between the sections.

Were Governor Allen not a little shaky in handling American history he would have recalled that these New England Puritans, "having the idea that all men should be free," were also dowered with a comprehensive and noble commercial vision and that they, seeing that much money could be gained by trading in African slaves, engaged in it with great daring and perseverance, whereby they amassed handsome fortunes. This in the day that what he calls "the Bolshevism of 200 years ago," and described as opposed to the ideas of the Cavaliers of Virginia was most prevalent.

Had Mr. Allen been aware of it, he would have said that the slave trade was abolished in 1807 by the practically unanimous vote of the congressmen of the whole country, north and south. He has never heard that slavery persisted in the South because Southern agriculture could be carried on by the plantation system, whereas that was impracticable or unprofitable in the North. He ought to know that "the Cavalier" element in the southern population was numerically small (more's the pity) and that men of Puritanical disposition have ever been as numerous in the South as in New England.

Not until 1830 did opposition to slavery become aggressive in New England and, for a long time, it was confined to a minority. The abolitionists were never a majority of the Northern people, not even in 1835, and General Grant was still a slaveholder after General Lee had been deprived of his slave, property by Mr. Lincoln's war measure, Mr. Lincoln not having been an Abolitionist. Governor Allen is accurate, however, in describing Abolitionists as "Bolshevists," in that they were a minority who believed in the gospel of force in setting aside the constitution in the violent destruction of the law in the "dictatorship of the minority." The most illustrious of all the Kansans, the man that perhaps they are prouder of than Henry Allen, set out with a gang to put an end to slavery by lynching the Virginia slaveholders and was lawfully hanged for it. It is reassuring to know that in 1919 a governor of Kansas adopts the enlightened Southern view in respect of lynchings. No southerner has ever called the New Englanders "Bolshevists."

Henry Allen talks little, except for publication, when he travels and he talks well, although he sows suspicion broadcast about the common school system of Kansas—into which a course in American history should be introduced.

TIMELY WARNING.

7-3-19

Bishop Benjamin J. Keiley, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Georgia, and one of the ablest and most distinguished citizens of the south, in a communication published today, remarkable for its frankness, sounds a timely note of warning of what may be expected in Georgia and other states if the people do not put an end to mob violence.

Constitution

"If appeals to right, to justice, to Christian morality, do not avail to put a stop to this injustice to the negro," says this eminent clergyman, referring to mob outrages, "then Georgia will see federal bayonets giving him protection."

The protest of the venerable bishop against mob law expresses the conviction of every church organization, of every minister, of every Christian, of every decency-loving and law-abiding citizen of Georgia.

Year after year the lynching saturnalia goes on in open defiance of all sembiance of law and decency and, as Bishop Keiley points out, there never has been a conviction for such a crime!

The sentiment of the country will not stand for a continuation of this condition and, as sure as fate, if the state does not put an end to this condition, the federal government will.

And if that time does come the state will have only itself to blame.

WHEN IT WILL CEASE.

The Atlanta Journal

There is a way to stop lynching in Georgia, and that is to clothe the officials of the state with authority to proceed against those guilty of or permitting it.

7-29-19

"Lynching will diminish in this state," says Judge E. D. Graham, of the Oconee judicial circuit, in an interview appearing elsewhere in this issue of The Constitution, "whenever a few common sense provisions of law are enacted to prevent it." Judge Graham is the judge of the circuit in which the recent Telfair county outrage took place.

Judge Graham expresses the view held by every other worthy and conscientious judge in the state.

It is the view held by Governor Dorsey, who has urged the general assembly to enact legislation that will give some official authority to remove from office any sheriff who is proven malfeasant or derelict in his duty to protect prisoners from violence.

Judge Graham shows that "if a sheriff or his jailor permits lynching, under the laws of this state the lynchings can proceed until charges are formally made against the sheriff and then a trial had before a jury and a verdict of guilty obtained, before any judge can pass an order interfering with the unlawful bloodshed."

Thus, under the existing laws, the judges are powerless.

And the hands of the governor are tied. He is helpless in dealing with a mob that is even passively or negatively aided or abetted by a friendly or a sympathetic sheriff.

With the bench unitedly appealing for authority to come to the rescue of decency in times of emergency, and with the governor, and the right-thinking advocates of law and order all over the state, fairly begging for it, surely the legislature will not adjourn without taking some action along this line.

Dawson County Conditions Discussed

The Constitution

9-7-19

Editor Constitution: After reading your article published in your paper under date of August 31, publishing the letter or statements of parties whose names I do not know, concerning whisky traffic in Dawson county, I ask this opportunity of rectifying some of the false statements and very wrong impression that these articles naturally reflect on our county, feeling that our county has been unduly held up before the eyes of the public and given unfair criticism.

This article no doubt was written by parties who were either prejudiced, or it could have come from a good motive or good intentions, but regardless of what the motive was, it certainly was not the right step to take in suppressing such evils, and it is calculated to do the county and its good citizens an injury that is hard to overcome.

I wish to be understood that I am in no way defending the evil conditions that I know exist to some extent in Dawson county, but I wish to say that this same evil exists to some extent in practically every north Georgia county, and even all over the state, and why should Dawson county alone be singled out and held up before the reading public, as though it was the worst and practically the only section in which such evil existed? There are some statements in the article that I know to be untrue, and the whole article, to the casual reader who is not acquainted with facts, creates the impression that Dawson county is an open market for whisky for all sections of the state; that practically every family is engaged either directly or indirectly in the making of blockade whisky; that every man and every boy of reasonable age is so brought up that he can take a piece of copper and hammer out a still, it appearing that this is his business; that the good people of the county are afraid to stand up for what is right; that a man has to do as the blockaders say in Dawson county or be dynamited out of a home; that robberies and murders and all kinds of crime are rampant and far worse than average in Dawson county; that the majority of Dawson county citizens are outlaws, and are so bad that the United States government alone must interfere.

All of this is uncalled for and an injustice to the majority of our citizens.

Having lived in Dawson county for the past ten years, and my business profession places me in contact with practically every man in the county, I am in position to know that Dawson county is composed on an average of as good citizens as can be found in Georgia or anywhere else. They are just as loyal to their country, their county, their state and their government as any other people. Our moral conditions, considering our advantages, are just as high as any other section. A majority of the people cannot make stills, nor do they make liquor. We do not have any more robberies or murders than any other section in proportion to population. We have no outlaws. Crime is not above the average in any section, as the writer tries to make it appear. To prove this we respectfully invite the public to investigate the facts, either in person or take the records for it.

Our superior court record will show our crime record.

The revenue courts show our whisky record. Compare it with others over the state.

The school superintendent's office will show where we stand in educational facilities.

The associational minutes, in which Dawson county churches are members, will show their religious activities, to which we invite inspection, and during the past war, when every community was called upon for its share of the burden, Dawson county subscribed to every Liberty loan, taking its quota as often as the average, pledged and subscribed for war stamps equal to the average, and gave her share to the Red Cross and other benevolent causes in proportion to the state.

In fact, have shouldered every responsibility coming our way, and as to the future of Dawson county, there never was brighter hopes for the upbuilding and uplifting of any community than Dawson now has.

Having voted $50,000 bonds for improvement of public roads, which will shortly begin work, real estate advancing in price every day, new-comers locating in our midst, we want the public to know that we are just plain ordinary people, most of us farming for a living and trying to raise enough to maintain ourselves and pay our debts, and enjoy an honest living. We give the home-seeking public an invitation to visit our county, promising we will not rob you, even of your money or in price for our real estate. We will gladly welcome you as a citizen, and we will not run you out of the county if you don't make whisky. We will keep open school and open churches for every one, and will do our very best to make you a good, respectable neighbor.

HOYT BRANNON,
President Farmers and Citizens' Bank.
Dawsonville, Ga.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
JULY 16, 1919

The Open Shame of the South.

A Mississippi mob has lately lynched a Negro—hanging him and then burning him—after a chase of ten days. All this time newspapers all over the country were carrying stories about this mob, while the governor of the state, appealed to for action, was saying that he had no power to act, that any interference by him would cause intense bitterness of public feeling, and that the inevitable must happen.

Mississippi is not the only state that has had a governor who, by his spineless truckling to the mob spirit, became virtually a silent partner in the horror of a lynching. But Mississippi stands none the less disgraced in the eyes of the world. For it is a fact, as the Nashville Banner pointed out on this occasion, that we of the South do stand disgraced before the civilized world by our continuous disregard of law and our constant succession of lynchings.

Germans, when Americans protested against the sinking of the Lusitania and the crushing of Belgium, retorted that we were a nation of lynchers

Russians have asked why a nation that permits mobs to murder its own citizens should intervene to bring about the rule of law and order in that country. Turks and Japanese have asked why Americans should be interested in the welfare of Armenians or Koreans when we were so ready to hang or burn Negroes at home. A little West India island belonging to France heard during the war that it was to be sold to the United States, and until the report was denied its mixed population united in one long protest against being turned over to a nation that did not even try to protect its colored citizens.

It is doubtful if we realize just what position we occupy in the eyes of the world because of our shameful surrender to the mob spirit. We may rest assured that in every civilized or semi-civilized country of the world our fondness for lynching bees is looked upon as we look upon the massacre of Armenians or the baiting of the Russian Jews, or as we looked upon the German mistreatment of the Belgian women and children. And when we of the South protest against these things we may be sure that the rest of the world, with an exaggerated idea of a situation that is in all truth bad enough, looks on us as a peerless lot of hypocrites.

That our disregard of our own laws and our helplessness before any sort of mob brutality have branded us with "the shame of open shame" before all the world is only one of the reasons, and not even the main reason, why the better people of the South should resolve to put an end to the rule of the mob; but it is one reason for such resolution, and a thing which we should not allow ourselves to forget.—The Southern Agriculturist.

THE WAY TO PROVE IT!

J. K. Simmons, editor The Telfair Enterprise, McRae, Ga., states, in a communication published elsewhere on this page, that he is now satisfied that the judge, the solicitor, the sheriff and the commissioner of Telfair county are at work, with the view of locating the guilty parties in the deplorable lynching affair which occurred in that county more than two months ago.

Mr. Simmons some time ago wrote to The Constitution in response to our inquiry asking him if the reports about the affair being published in outside papers, were true. He replied that they were not only true, but that what really happened was worse than pictured, and that the orgie was so revolting in details that the worst features had been suppressed.

The judge, the solicitor, the sheriff and the commissioner of Telfair county may not know it, but they are on trial before the civilized world.

Let us hope that Mr. Simmons' statement that they are at work to locate the criminals may be shown to be true.

There will be one conclusive proof, and that will be the arrest, the trial and the conviction of the barbarians who disgraced the county, dishonored the state and defied the federal constitution.

These men can be located, and if the officers of the court and of the county are the men that we take them to be they will vindicate their good name and that of their county, by obtaining results!

But two months is a long time, and if this covey of criminals is not flushed very soon the good people of that county will be justified in asking some very pointed questions.

"UTTERLY POWERLESS"

After a chase lasting ten days, a negro criminal in Mississippi was caught and hanged by a mob, after which the body was riddled with bullets and burned.

The culprit, it is true, committed the "one crime" for which lynching originally was justified by southern sentiment. While arrangements for his illegal execution were being made he freely confessed his guilt and announced his readiness to pay the penalty.

Throughout the search previous to the capture of the criminal it was generally known that the mob intended lynching him, and Governor Bilbo was urged by law-abiding citizens of Mississippi to take steps to prevent the crime of violence, but his reply to his petitioners was that the state of Mississippi was "utterly powerless" to do so!

Governor Bilbo is quoted as having said: "Excitement is at such a high pitch . . . that any armed attempt to interfere with the mob would doubtless result in the death of hundreds of persons. The negro has confessed, says he is ready to die, and nobody can keep the inevitable from happening!"

It is a sad commentary upon the sovereign authority of a great state for its chief executive, forewarned as to the mob's unlawful intentions, to confess that he is "utterly powerless" to uphold the law and the dignity of the courts and respect for the state's legal institutions!

Regardless of recent warnings that if the states do not put an end to mob law the federal government will deal with the evil, demonstrations of mob violence and lynch law continue.

A few days ago an Alabama mob lynched a white man, and for an offense that was not the "one crime" for which lynch law was formerly justified.

If the governors of the states where lynch law and the mob spirit prevails are in the same position as that confessed by Governor Bilbo of Mississippi—"utterly powerless" to resist the mob in defense of the law and the constitution which each is bound by his oath of office to uphold, there is a higher authority that is not "utterly powerless" to grapple with outlawry in defense of the law and democratic institutions!

And just as sure as the sun shall rise tomorrow, if the states do not soon abandon their "utterly powerless" attitude toward the curse of mob law the federal government will step in, assert its authority and prove that it is not "utterly powerless" to safeguard law and order!

THE PUTNAM OUTRAGE.

The recent burning of six negro churches in Putnam county was an outrage upon a generally peaceful, law-abiding, Christian community.

As is generally the case in such despicable mischief, the perpetrator—assuming that it was the work of a lone firebug—went about his cowardly business clandestinely and under cover of the night, and his identity is not known.

But that he will be uncovered in time is altogether probable, for it is no simple matter nowadays for a criminal to commit crime on such a wholesale scale and remain hidden for very long.

Attesting the commendable spirit of the citizens of Putnam county, at a mass meeting of white and colored people, held at the county seat on the day following the burning of the little houses of worship, "over $1,100 in cash," according to the account of the meeting furnished The Constitution by its Eatonton correspondent, "was placed on the table as a reward for arrest with evidence to convict," and "those present subscribed $3,000 toward replacing the churches and appointed a committee to raise this amount to $5,000."

The assembled citizens also passed resolutions "indorsing law and order, stamping out of the illegal liquor traffic, and for a fair and impartial trial (for all alleged criminals, including whomever may be arrested in connection with the crime in question) if the offenders are caught."

Arson is one of the most loathsome of crimes, and at once the most cowardly.

The good citizens of Putnam county are inclined to regard this destruction of community property as "the rash act of a fool."

It is either that or else the wilful act of a dangerous and degenerate criminal. If a fool, the man who set fire to those churches is a mendacious fool; and in either case the person or persons who did it constitute a menace which no community can afford to tolerate.

The whole commonwealth is in jeopardy so long as such a menace is at large; and for that reason the state can well afford to assist to the fullest possible extent in establishing the guilt in this instance and in dealing out to the guilty the maximum penalty of the law.

JUDGE COBB'S CHARGE.

Upon the convening of the Clarke county grand jury for the October term of superior court, Judge Andrew J. Cobb, a great Georgian, and well worthy of his illustrirous name, delivered a charge on the lynching menace that should sink deeply into the heart of every citizen who is in sympathy with the principles of democratic government. In it he said:

"One of the greatest, if not the greatest, evils of the present day is disrespect for authority in every phase of life where authority is to be exercised, and especially disrespect for the law and the authorities constituted to enforce the law."

The preservation of our institutions, Judge Cobb went on to say, "absolutely depends upon the law being enforced through the constituted authorities of the land;" and—

"He who arrogates to himself the authority to enforce the law without the sanction of the law, is an enemy to the law and to civilization. Any set of men who take upon themselves to punish a human being and inflict upon that being the death penalty where they have no authority from the law of the land to authorize their conduct, are, in the sight of heaven and of earth, murderers, and should be dealt with by the law of the land and by the public sentiment of the country as such."

"Any man or set of men," he continued—

"who condones, approves or applo-

gizes for the death of a human being by a lawless mob is morally guilty of the murder which the mob has committed. Any man or set of men who fail on all appropriate occasions and times to speak out boldly in condemnation of mob violence do not measure up to the full duties of true citizenship.

"What I have said has its application in every case of mob violence, it makes no difference whether the victim of the mob is guilty or innocent, or what crime he is charged with or may be guilty of, or what race he belongs to. The death of a human being by a mob is murder, nothing less, and every person connected therewith, whether they should be meted out the punishment which the outraged law would impose upon them, or whether they escape on account of a false public sentiment, will bear throughout their lives the mark of Cain upon their brows."

No more timely charge was ever delivered from a Georgia bench.

It is high time that Georgia gives heed to such wise counsel.

If the evil of mob law is not stamped out by the law-abiding element of our population the time is inevitably coming when the strong arm of the federal government will do that which the state either fails or refuses to do by the exercise of its own power and jurisdiction!

PASS CHRISTIAN MISS BEACO
JULY 5 1919

As was to be expected negro leaders in the North are sending up a vigorous protest against the lynching of negroes in the South. To some extent they are right, but in the main they are wrong. No intelligent man approves of lynching, but there are instances where no power on earth can stop the white men of the South from engaging in it, and the sooner this fact is recognized the sooner will the practice cease. If the leaders of the colored race would protest as vigorously against the criminal assult of white women by negro brutes as they do against the lynching of these brutes then the end of the practice may be hoped for. We have seen few instances where these negro leaders have taken a firm stand of condemning the rapist, while in numerous instances they denounce the mob that swing the brute, regardless of the justification thereof or the extreme provocation.

Lynchings—1919
Discussions #

THAT MILAN LYNCHING.

The sudden zeal of Atlanta forces and influences to have an investigation of the Milan lynching comes under somewhat bewildering auspices. The first thing that happened was the discovery by the Atlanta Constitution, generally conceded to be intimately close to Governor Dorsey, of a lynching that happened some six or eight weeks ago—a news story it was announced that fearless paper was publishing in spite of the hitherto successful efforts of the local influence in South Georgia to suppress. This story was published on the front page of The Macon Telegraph within forty-eight hours of its happening, fair time for lynching, especially when conducted in fairly isolated communities, for lynching facts are obviously always hard to get just right. It was carried, as Judge Graham points out, in the local papers in their next issue. And it was carried in detail.

It wasn't a pleasant lynching and the originally published facts made that plain. It shouldn't have happened; in fact there was no excuse at all for it. All the newsstories at the time made that pretty plain. All the people who read it saw it so and comment was pretty general at the time. And then, like other lynchings, it was forgotten and passed out of ken for the press of other and nicer things to think and talk about.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JULY 28, 1919

Now comes the Old Lady of Alabama Street and finds out there was a lynching away down in that part of the state and proceeds to follow the example of the red fox who set the whole darned world on fire. The "suppression" of the news of it, obvious on its face because the Old Lady had just found out about it eight weeks later, of course made it more vicious, and now it is to be investigated. And quite a to do will doubtless come about.

It will be pretty hard to do much at this late date, however. Those things have to be gone into while they are reasonably hot after the doing; and as that much time has elapsed without action being called or ordered there is no good reason any one of half a dozen within the last few months should not be included. It is hardly fair to single on any one lynching to raise a fuss about when there are plenty of others of the same sort within just as workable and investigatable range. But then maybe the Old Lady hasn't found out about the others yet, which of course does not give them the official status of having really happened.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
OCTOBER 24, 1919

MORE ABOUT LYNCHING

There will be those to criticize the reproduction in the columns of The Telegraph of the editorial from the Donalsonville News appearing in the final column of this page. It is without doubt a straightout appeal and plea for lynching without delay and with the greatest possible expedition of every man, white or black, who rapes or tries to rape a woman. It is an appeal for a regular policy of action in each community out beyond and far from the constituted law of the land.

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It is a natural feeling, more properly passion, however. We need not piously raise our hands and invoke generalities in denunciation against lynching as an evil, when no man has the courage to get up and declare publicly in his own community against the lynching of rapists, calling for the actual arrest of the lynchers and expressing willingness to servie on juries to indict and convict them. We feel that way about lynchings a hundred or so miles away sometimes and about the general practice of lynchings, but not of the specific lynchings where as citizens or public officers we might get busy and bring the self-constituted avengers before the bar of the law they have themselves violated.

Our Donalsonville friend has simply stated what is in the heart of practically every white man, although the minds of all of us may dictate a policy entirely contrary to it. But what is in men's hearts generally guides them.

Lynching can be stopped—some day it will be stopped. But that day will be when negroes don't wait for white posses to get negro rapists, but string them up and visit the most dire racial discipline on them of their own accord—before the white men get them. With the rape precedent and excuses taken from the white man there will be no case for the authorities to deliberate action on moral grounds, which means no action at all because legal officers are concerned only with the processes of the law regardless of moral palliation or excuse, and when they get to considering moral vindication don't act. And that can only be done by the negroes themselves.

Lynching is a problem of conditions not of theories, and when we face, white and black alike, face frankly and honestly all its conditions, we can end it. But not until then.

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
NOVEMBER 10, 1919

LYNCHING AND MOB VIOLENCE.

One of the most active publicity and propaganda agencies in this country is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which John R. Shillady is secretary, with headquarters in New York. Much of the matter sent out by Shillady is of a very inflammatory nature, calculated to incite and stir up race hatred of the bitterest sort. Some of the propaganda of this organization can hardly be generally read in any community with a large negro population without trouble being stirred up. On the other hand, some of the matter sent out is calculated to appeal to reason and do no harm, but good.

The Observer is just in receipt of a letter from Shillady, enclosing two publications, a pamphlet on "Why Congress Should Investigate Lynching in the United States" and the other entitled "Burning at Stake in the United States." The Observer is asked, "as a leader of public opinion in your community, to declare yourself against mob murder and violence." This The Observer has done time and

White Press (Southern)

4/59

again in no uncertain terms. This paper has denounced mob violence in all forms and has raised its voice often in denunciation of lynching, declaring that every act of mob violence, whether a lynching be committed or not, is an attack upon the State and the courts.

There are before the Senate and the House two resolutions, one introduced by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and the other by Representative Dyer, of Missouri, both calling for congressional investigation of mob violence and lynching. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is urging the adoption of these resolutions.

There is no question that something should be done that has not been done to reduce the number of lynchings and other forms of mob violence, but whether a congressional investigation would help matters is another question. On the face of it, we do not see that it could do any harm, yet we are not convinced that it would accomplish any real good. One effect would probably be to stir up and agitate a question in a manner that might prove harmful instead of helpful. However, our Senators and Congressmen should give careful consideration to the Curtis and Dyer resolutions and they should be adopted if our lawmakers believe that it would be a step toward the elimination of lynching and mob violence in this country.

BANISH THE BARBARISM.

Lynching is the lowest form of lawlessness. It is the negation and defiance of law. It is the basest cowardice, because it gives its victim no opportunity for defense and overpowers him when he is utterly helpless. It is without excuse, because the victim, if innocent, should be protected, if guilty, his punishment in the courts is almost certain. In a country where the people make the laws and elect the judges and sit on the juries, there is no reason for direct action. We abhor the anarchist and Bolshevist; but the mob that overpowers officers and burns untried prisoners is the embodiment of anarchy, and deserves utter detestation and the heaviest punishment. If democracy tolerates mobs and lynching it is encouraging its own destruction.

In view of the heinousness of lynching the San Antonio Express deserves the moral support of all good people for its able editorials against this evil. Its attacks are backed up by the following offer:

Ark Kansas Methodist

"A reward of $500 will be paid to each person who shall be directly responsible for the arrest, with subsequent conviction and punishment, of any person or persons who were instrumental in arousing a mob to commit a lynching, or in putting through the lynching itself, when the individual lynched was not a negro. A reward of $1,000 will be paid in such cases when the victim of the lynching was a negro. The difference in amounts of reward, as between the lynching of negroes and of others, is due to the fact that a large majority of the crimes of lynching have negroes as their victims. Therefore the larger reward and the more stringent measures should be applied to the more prolific phase of this evil. This offer of reward will be in effect for a period of five years, and applies to all persons, whether officers of the law or private citizens."

We could wish that a similar offer might be made in Arkansas. Let us bring every element of our Christian civilization to bear against this hellish barbarism.

IV AN ALABAMA EXAMPLE.

Lynchings in the South are so uniformly followed either by inactivity on the part of the authorities, or, where coroners or grand juries investigate, by the verdict that the victim came to his death at the hands of persons unknown, that it is refreshing to refer to the sequel of the recent outrageous lynching bee at Bay Minette, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS T.A STATES
JULY 6, 1919

If the affair had taken its usual course, it would have become a closed incident with the burial of the body of the prisoner, a white man, whom the mob proceeded to lynch as soon as it broke into the jail. But the Governor and the authorities refused to follow the stereotyped course. On the contrary they set out to run down the lynchers and they proceeded with such unexampled vigor that nine are in jail; some have confessed and the country is being scoured for others who are trying to escape.

The Governor of Alabama and the authorities assisting him cannot be too highly commended for the effort they are making to remove from the escutcheon of the State this very serious stain, and it is a matter of infinite regret that other Southern Executives have not shown similar zeal.

Meantime, however, this excellent example of the Governor of Alabama will fail of its purpose if the courts and the people do not stand behind him. If they do no Alabama jury will dare to turn loose such of the men accused of participation in the recent lynching as may be reasonably proved to have had a bloody part in it.

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
MAY 1, 1919

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Lynching, the National Crime.

The record of negroes in the war is said to be, without conspicuous exception, above reproach. In France they were treated on terms of equality with whites by French men and women. However, in the fighting line the negroes did not show cowardice, but acquitted themselves bravely.

Negroes who fought in the war return to a country which boasts that it has freed the negro and given him education and the chance for living fuller and better lives. The lynching of negroes by excitable mobs continues in that country, especially in the South. Public opinion tolerates it, and respectable white men engage in the barbarous practice.

In the South an attempt has been made to arouse people against lynching. The effort has never been determined enough, and the sentiment of the South has never crystallized against it. Sections of the Eastern and Northern opinion and press have been generally critical of the South's shortcomings in this respect, which have existed beyond question. As concerns lynchings, the Southern states are chiefly guilty, but it will be stamped out by co-operative activities against it instead of mutual recriminations.

The National Conference on Lynching will assemble some of the leading uplift men in the country to New York to discuss the problem. Under the circumstances the time is propitious for a nation-wide campaign through the press, especially the newspaprs of this

section, against it. Until the opinion of the people condemns lynching and laws it out of bounds, it will be next to impossible to ever remove it.—Nashville Tennessean.

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
JULY 17, 1919

VERDICT FOR LAW AND ORDER.

"Manslaughter," says the Bay Minette jury in the case of Sim. Andrews, convicted of the lynching of Foukal, and the evidence showed a premeditated killing or murder; but the public will accept even this moderate verdict as a decided advance and improvement upon the customary coroner's jury conclusion: "death at the hands of persons to the jury unknown."

Plainly, it means the formal condemnation of lynching by the people of the vicinage, and the establishment of the fact that public opinion in Baldwin county, Alabama, does not approve of resort to violence and disregard of the people's laws. The verdict, therefore, is a triumph for law and order and an upholding of the machinery of justice. It will make it very difficult to organize for law violation and for summary action in that county. It will in large measure counteract the wrong that was done to the county by those who assumed to act as judge, jury and executioners in the disposal of Foukal, their victim, at Bay Minette.

Governor Kilby also should be praised, for his earnest part in upholding the law; his sending a special representative of the state to help prosecute, and an expert to assist in establishing the sanity of the accused. To him is to be given the credit for aiding promptly in bringing the accused to trial and of supporting Baldwin public sentiment favorable to the vindication of the outraged majesty of the law.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
NOVEMBER 4, 1919

THE LYNCHING

The negro who was lynched at the edge of the city Monday morning early should have been left for the law to deal with. We all of us admit that and the spectacle of mob violence is all the sadder for being at our own doorstep. The grand jury is to probe it. The machinery of the law must in some reaction look to the violence done it by the men who wrought summary retribution on the brute who committed the crime.

But these things will go on as usual. The negro man who violates the white woman will always pay the penalty of the vengeance of the men of her race unless by some rare accident the officers of the law, helpless and inadequate in the face of such an emergency, happen to get him to some safe hiding place. Private individuals should never take the law into their own hands; but in such cases they always do. There doesn't seem to be much hope they will forego that quick uprush of retributive anger against the guilty.

The crime of Sunday night was particularly vicious and atrocious. On her way home from church, after stopping at a neighbor's for a moment this woman, nearly sixty years of age, was set upon by the brute who lurked in a boxcar—waiting. When her bruised, broken and violated body finally found its way to her threshold, against him the fierce anger of the men who had lived as neighbor to her flamed with a strength against which all ordinary and emergency precautions were valueless. The mob seems to have been remarkably patient and acquiescent as long as it was satisfied there was no complete certainty as to the right man being in custody. But as soon as that was established he was riddled with bullets and his body burned. Identification had been made absolute.

There is no aftermath. There is no animosity against any other negro, no additional resentment against them as a race. A bad man met a quick and deserved death. In that in Macon the majority of negroes will approve. What the grand jury will get out of it is problematical. At any rate the whole affair may safely be left in the hands of that body and until it acts all the rest of us forget all about it.

LYNCHINGS.
OKLAHOMA OKLA OKLAHOMAN
JULY 22, 1919

BALDWIN COUNTY, Alabama, has just set a record in law enforcement that should be followed throughout the United States. Twenty-eight members of a mob that lynched a white prisoner have not only been arrested but have been prosecuted so vigorously that all but two entered pleas of guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the court.

Men who lynch another are just as guilty of crime as the man they kill. But it seems to be the habit of county officers in most states to somewhat condone lynching. Little or no effort is ordinarily made to identify the lynchers and bring them to justice.

In this connection, however, it is well to remember that a vigorous prosecution of the lynchers will not, of itself, stop lynching. In eliminating any evil, it is necessary to strike at the cause of the evil. The cause of lynching in practically all cases is the belief of the lynchers that the individual criminal will not otherwise be punished.

Hence, if lynching is to be eliminated, it is first necessary to convince an aroused community that quick justice will be meted out to the individual criminal in the courts. Communities throughout the United States seem to have good reason for doubt as to the legal punishment of such a criminal. This doubt is caused by the poor record of American courts in securing convictions and by an abuse of the pardoning power of governors.

Only a comparatively small number of murderers placed on trial in the United States are convicted, the jurors often being swayed by passionate or sentimental appeals of eloquent defending attorneys.

Legal technicalities also sometimes interfere with the administration of justice. A case in point happened in Tennessee a few years ago. A number of the Reelfoot lake nightriders who assassinated Capt. Quentin Rankin was sentenced to death and many others were given penitentiary sentences. Not one of these men was ever executed or ever served a day of their prison terms. Although there was no question of their guilt, the supreme court of Tennessee reversed the cases and ordered new trials simply because the indictments were brought in by a special grand jury and not in the regular term of court. The county officials of Obion county who had labored for months in securing an unprejudiced jury to try the cases and who had faithfully presented the evidence in spite of threats of death, despaired of ever getting a second jury. The cases were accordingly dropped and these murderers all went free!

Even in the comparatively few convictions that are secured in the United States the criminals rarely serve out their full terms. Most all receive executive clemency, some being released a year or two after being sent to prison; even the life-termers often serving but a few years before being paroled or pardoned.

It is such a situation as this that often incites an aroused community to take the administration of punishment into its own hands and lynch a man who is clearly guilty of a crime for which the death penalty should be imposed.

The people generally feel that a man who deliberately murders another should be executed. They feel that this is necessary as a deterrent influence against murder. That there is some basis for this is shown in the fact that several states which have abolished punishment have found it necessary to restore it again because without capital punishment there had been an increase in murders.

Nothing, of course, justifies lynching. Neither is there anything that justifies a farce in the punishment by courts and juries of criminals who are clearly guilty. Nor is there anything that justifies the pardoning of men who are guilty of extreme crimes.

There will always be danger of lynching so long as courts and juries fail to convict and so long as governors pardon the few that are convicted. If juries will **not** punish, mobs will.

If officers of all counties throughout the United States would act with the promptness and the fearlessness of the Baldwin county officers, lynchings in this country would be greatly reduced in number. However, if lynchings are not only to be reduced but also practically eliminated, an aroused community must be assured that in addition to a vigorous prosecution of lynchers, there is a speeding up in the administration of justice to the individual criminal and also a considerable curtailing of the pardoning power of governors.

O'NEAL ARRAIGNS MOB VIOLENCE IN UNITED STATES

Principal Speaker at National Lynching Conference

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, May 1—The national conference on lynching was opened here tonight with representatives from virtually every State in the Union in attendance, to voice protest against mob violence and the hanging of negroes without legal trial in this country.

United States Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, in a telegraphed message to the conference, called for publication to the public and in the records of Congress of the names "of places where lynchings take place, of the mayors of cities and the law officers of counties and States who fail to prevent lynching or to prosecute lynchers"

Former Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama, bitterly arraigned mob violence, as seen in all parts of the county, declaring that "the United States today stands solitary and alone among the civilized nations of the world," as tolerant of the "cruelty, savagery and infamy," of mob rule.

"It is not peculiar to the south alone," ex-Governor O'Neal said. "The record of race riots and mob violence in the north during the last decade shows that neither section can point at the other the finger of scorn.

"Lynch law is but a relic of savagery and barbarism unworthy of a self-governing people and America can only prove her loyalty to the true spirit of democracy by creating a public sentiment so strong and overwhelming as to end forever this hideous reproach to civilization."

Prominent Ala. Woman Sends Note of Protest

Editor Constitution: The shameful lynching at Milan, Ga., of a good old colored man 72 years old, guilty of the simple act of protecting his home and women from a couple of drunken prowlers at night, so arouses my sense of justice that I must speak my mind.

The colored people are entitled to our protection as long as they are law-abiding.

If the present officers of the law cannot enforce it, let us replace them at once with men who can and will, and if our laws are not satisfactory let us make laws that are just and right for both weak and strong.

On account of the ignorance and egotism of a few of our paid representatives the women of our southern states are still chattels under the law and have no voice in the governing of themselves or children, and it is a shame and disgrace to us all that we tolerate it. Surely, women have proved their efficiency in the late war work. The women must vote in 1920.

At present, in the south, education is a luxury enjoyed only by the few. What good is a law for compulsory education if not enforced? In order to enforce it it is necessary to make it possible for all children to attend school, and that would solve the child-labor problem, which is a menace to the south.

Let us fix the blame for these outrages where it belongs. Let us remove the widely-known stigma of ignorance and non-progressiveness from our southern states, and cease to be fifty years behind the rest of the world. Let each one of us do our part and make our southland as good as it is beautiful to live in.

MRS. PEARL M'COMBS-PERNAN.
Attala, Ala.

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INVESTIGATION OF LYNCHING URGED

(Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 28—Congressional investigation of the wave of mob violence and lynching throughout the United States was demanded in an "Address to the nation" signed by former President Taft, officials of several southern states and other nationally prominent citizens, made public here today by the national association for the advancement of colored people.

"Patriotic citizens throughout the country feel the shame which lynching have cast upon the nation, but they have assumed partial responsibility for this shame by their silence and their acquiescence," said the address.

"The time has now come when citizens of the United States can no longer contemplate without protest the setting at naught of the fundamental principles upon which their citizenship is based."

The "address" recounts that in 1918 no less than 67 persons "Were done to death without trial or any process of law," and declares that it is well known that the innocent, with the guilty, "Suffer the cruel inflictions of mob violence." A congressional investigation is urged so that "Means may be found to end the scourage."

Prominent signers included:

United States Attorney General Palmer attorney general Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Elihu Root, Chas. E. Hughes, Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Governors and former governors of seven states.

A BAD RECORD.

According to statistics compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a digest of which appears in the news columns elsewhere in this issue of The Constitution, a total of 3,224 persons, white and colored, were put to death by mob violence in this country during the thirty year period from 1889 to 1918.

It is to Georgia's shame that it leads all of the states in this disgraceful record, with a total of 386 victims of lynch law.

The time was when lynching was confined to punishment for only one type of crime.

Many years ago The Constitution, pointing to the danger of the mob taking the law into its own hands took the position that if lynchings for even that one crime continued it was only a step for mob law to assume wider jurisdiction, and that it would be only a question of time until lesser crimes would be accepted by the mob as justification for its jurisdiction.

That day has come!

The report of the lynching record, above referred to, says:

Lynchings for other causes than the so-called "one crime" have for the whole period been a large majority of all lynchings, and for the past five years less than one in five of the colored victims have been accused of rape or "attacks upon women."

Thus, despite the fact that legal justice in cases of that "one crime" has always been swift and certain, the mob continued lynching for that offense, until it now has to its credit four lynchings for other offenses to one for that!

These figures are enough to put the people to thinking.

It is as certain as anything can be that sooner or later if the states do not put an end to lynching and mob outlawry the federal government will!

Dr. F. W. McRae, Native of Telfair, On Recent Lynching

Editor Constitution: I cannot too strongly indorse your editorial in your Friday's issue condemning the horrible Milan affair. The communication from McRae should receive the hearty approval of all right thinking people for its full, frank and fearless presentation of the case.

The facts are even worse.

The next day after the lynching, an honored physician, a long time friend of my father's and of mine, was in Atlanta and told me confidentially of the affair. He told me that poor old Washington, one of the best of the old type ante-bellum negroes, awakened by the noise, got up, took his gun, went out to investigate, met Dowdy and was shot without the slightest offense or provocation, only returning the fire after he had been wounded and in self-defense.

My grandfather brought my grandmother on horseback from North Carolina and settled where the town of McRae now is. My father's youngest sister, now well over 70, lives on the old home place. My mother was one of the Willcoxes. A large percentage of the best people of Telfair are my kinsfolk, and I love them better than any people on earth next to my wife and boys. They do not approve of this horrible crime that hurts us all so much, but above all, hurts McRae, Telfair county, the McRaes and the Willcoxes, because they are the representative people of the county.

What is to be done?

Can't something be done? Might not a sufficient reward bring about the apprehension of these dastardly criminals? If the governor and county authorities will offer a reward, then supplement it by private subscriptions.

If this is deemed proper, put me down for any amount up to $500 for their apprehension and conviction.

(DR.) FLOYD W. M'RAE,

Atlanta, July 25, 1919.

THE MOBY. DEMOCRACY.

June 12 1919

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, one of the most distinguished pulpit orators of the country, delivered a mighty and a justly-merited rebuke to the mob spirit and lynch-law sentiment of the south when, in an address in the Atlanta theater Monday night in behalf of the persecuted Jews in Europe he declared: Constitution

"Democracy cannot longer go forward as long as the world countenances lynch law and persecution, whether it be in Poland or Georgia. . . .

"Never has the world faced such a critical hour, nor the drama of human history been threatened with such a terrible climax."

The spirit of intolerance, of disregard for law, the mob spirit, is identically the same wherever it is manifested.

There is no difference in principle between the merciless and illegal slaughtering of Jews by a mad horde of intolerant outlaws in Poland and the lynching of a culprit by a frenzied mob of lawbreakers in this country.

There is no semblance of law, of justice, nor of decency discernible in either instance; both are acts appropriate only to a system of brigandage and barbarism.

No more truthful statement was ever uttered than was spoken by Dr. Jones when he said that "democracy cannot go forward so long as such acts are countenanced by civilized peoples;" and it borders upon sacrilege for a community that tolerates lynch law or any other form of lawless persecution to profess democracy!

Stop Lynching or Look For Federal Bayonets, Bishop Keiley Warns

the constitution

Editor Constitution: To those who know it is hardly necessary to state that I am a southerner.

I have no word of apology to offer to anyone for the views I hold and the stand I took in the war between the states.

I had no doubt then, and I have none now, of the justice and right of the action of the southern states.

I believe that their cause should have met success, and that then the south should have restored the union on the basis of the constitution as understood and intended by the fathers.

I warmly love the south and her story, her traditions, and her ideals are very dear to me. I resent the unjust criticism to which she has been subjected, and none has been more unjust and untrue than that which represents the south as not being in heart and soul loyal to our great Union.

But I fully recognize the absolute justice of one charge which is made against her, and I look with grave apprehension to the future, for no people that disregards justice can ever have the blessing of God, and we are guilty of great injustice to the negro. The negro was brought here against his will; he is here and he will remain here, and he is not treated with justice by us; nay, I will say that he is often not treated with ordinary humanity.

Look at the statistics in our own state. Georgia stands first in the list of states in the matter of lynching. Has there ever been a man punished in this state for lynching a negro?

Lynching is murder, nothing else.

Besides is it not the fact that fair and impartial justice is not meted out to white and colored men alike? The courts of this state either set the example, or follow the example set them, and they make a great distinction between the white and the black criminal brought before them. The latter as a rule gets the full limit of the law. Do you ever hear of a street difficulty in which a negro and a white man were involved which was brought before a judge, in which, no matter what were the real facts of the case, the negro did not get the worst of it?

Georgians boast of being a Christian people and this year they are putting their hands into their pockets to raise millions to bring the light of Christianity, as understood by them, to some less favored peoples in Europe.

I would like to know if it is entirely compatible with Christian morality to treat the negro as he is treated here? My belief is that the negro and the white man were redeemed by the blood of Christ shed on the cross of Calvary, and that the Christian religion absolutely condemns injustice to anyone, and forbids the taking of life.

To me the murder of a negro is as much murder as the killing of a white man, and in each case Christian civilization demands that the punishment of the crime should rest in the hands of the lawfully constituted authorities.

I have lived to see in Georgia an appeal made to the highest authority in the state for protection of the lives of colored men, women and children, answered by the statement that the negro should not commit crimes! The people of Georgia vest in certain officials the execution of justice. Yet no lyncher has ever been punished here, and I regret to state that public sentiment seems to justify the conduct of the officials.

As I am writing these lines I find myself eagerly scanning the papers to find the latest news from the strike districts. What is to be the result? Only a short time ago I was reading the strange news of the race riots in the northern and western cities. Thank God, we have had none of these riots in the south. Do you know the reason? The only reason is the forbearance of the negro. He has been treated with gross injustice; he has not retaliated. In all these cases gross disregard for law and order are either the c[ause] or the direct consequence of tho[se] disturbances.

Are there not numbers of honest, law abiding citizens of Georgia, who know that I am telling God's truth, and who will protest against this injustice to the negro? Is there not a just and fearless man on the bench in this state who will have the courage to announce that there shall be no difference in his court between the rich and the poor, nor between the white man and the colored man?

Injustice and disregard of law and the lawful conduct of affairs are the sure forerunners of anarchy and the loss of our liberty, and we are drifting in that direction. I have plead for justice to the negro because it is his due and is right.

Both Divine and human law are flouted when such injustice is done. The negro will not stand asking for justice from Georgia laws or Georgia courts. He has been patient, and I hope he will remain so, but he well knows where the remedy lies, and he will very soon be found knocking at the door of the federal congress, asking protection. He will merely ask the pittance of the life of himself, his wife and children. And congress will hear him.

We waged successful warfare against federal interference with our elections because our friends of the north and west came to our aid, but we cannot expect any one to help when an appeal is made against us on account of our treatment the negro.

If appeal to right, to justice, Christian morality, do not avail to put a stop to this injustice to the negro, and protect him against the murderous lynchers, then Georgia will see federal bayonets giving him protection.

All good Georgians should unite to stamp out this foul blot on our state.

BENJAMIN J. KEILEY,
Bishop of Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., October 31, 1919.

Report of the Recent Race Riots at Millen, Ga., and the Shameful Treatment of Colored People Which Was the Cause of Them.

To the Editor: Sunday, April 13, was another luckless day for civilization in Georgia. Millen is not far from Augusta, Ga. Leaving Washington on Sunday, I reached Augusta on Monday, the 14th. Some colored people were in Augusta who had been eye-witnesses of the trouble which precipitated the rioting at Millen.

MAY 12, 1919

Let us state briefly the progress of events at Millen on Sunday, and the reader will see clearly for himself that the fundamental trouble is that Georgia "civilization" has a people which it wants to keep civilly and humanly under, but which does not

ASSAULT ON THE LAW.

A mob stormed the jail at Vicksburg, Miss., the other day, battered down the doors, overpowered the sheriff and twelve deputies, dragged out a cowering negro prisoner who was awaiting court trial for a revolting offense, poured oil on his head, hanged him by the neck from a limb of a tree, set fire to the oil, and, while the struggling wretch was burning and choking, riddled his body with bullets.

The next day a Georgia negro was arrested in Johnson county, he, likewise, being charged with a heinous offense—an offense for which the law would have hanged him if a fair, orderly trial had established his guilt.

An officer of the law had the prisoner in charge and was hurrying him to jail "for safe-keeping" pending his trial.

Suddenly, at a bridge spanning the Ocmulgee river, a frenzied [illegible] rose up out of the bushes and [illegible] rifle barrels were leveled on the deputy sheriff.

The prisoner was taken from the officer—from hands of the law, from the people of Georgia!—bound to a tree, and, according to The Constitution's Dublin correspondent, "literally shot to pieces;" and there and in that condition the remains of the negro were found by passers-by.

We have no reason to doubt the guilt of the victim in either of these instances of mob violence; and there is no human being but who will say that the extreme penalty should be paid in such cases if the defendant is proven guilty in accordance with law.

But the point is this:

These two mobs did not simply attack men guarding a prisoner and lay siege to a jail; their guns were not pointed simply at men discharging their sworn duty. It was the law—it was order, government, the constitutional authority of the state and of the United States—that were attacked.

In each instance it was an assault upon the law, upon the courts, and upon human rights and human liberty.

Brutal business; barbaric business; dangerous business; intolerable business!

And it is a type of business which must be stopped by the states which now permit its practice if they expect Uncle Sam—the American people as a whole—to keep hands off and continue to respect their sovereignty.

In other words, if the states do not put a stop to it, the time is inevitably coming when the federal government will!

MAKING PROGRESS.

A mob the other day held up a Mississippi sheriff and took his negro prisoner away from him with the avowed purpose of staging another lynching.

The sheriff, evidently a man of commendable courage, had "nerve" enough to remonstrate with the would-be lynchers. He succeeded in calming them to such an extent that they compromised on flogging their cowering victim with a buggy trace instead of hanging him.

The prisoner was not charged with the "one offense" for which lynching is often condoned. He was not even charged with murder. He had shot at a white man, but the bullet went astray.

He should have been punished, of course, and any court in Mississippi would have punished him.

But the mob was bent upon his blood, and undoubtedly it was only the coolness and the persuasive powers of the sheriff that saved Mississippi and the south from another of those disgraceful demonstrations of mob brutality that keeps the finger of shame from all parts of the world pointing our way!

This sheriff convinced the mob that it should not hang his prisoner, and the mob let defendant off with a beating.

That denotes progress!

It is a hopeful sign that a mob will even listen to an officer of the law, and that it will permit its fury to be softened by reason, even to the extent of substituting a trace-strap for a hangman's noose!

Let us hope that our sheriffs may develop influence strong enough to convince the mobs that it would be better, even than whipping, for the south to leave all such matters in the hands of the courts of justice!

$1,000 [illegible]G FUND

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MAY 9, 1919

Wealthy Arkansas Negro Planter Makes Contribution to National Conference on Lynching.

Scott Bond, wealthy St. Francis county negro planter and merchant, contributed $1,000 of the $10,000 fund which has been raised by the national conference on lynching to fight lynching, according to an Associated Press dispatch received yesterday. The conference has headquarters in New York. Bond lives near Malvern, and is reputed to be one of the wealthiest negroes in the South. He is well known in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 14, 1919

LYNCHERS HURT ALL OF US.

In the telegram received by Governor Brough from the National Equal Rights League, asking him to grant a stay of execution in the cases of negroes sentenced to die for participation in the Phillips county insurrection, he is asked also to bring about the apprehension of the "white murderers who burned Jordan Jamison alive in the public square." This last refers to the lynching of this week at Magnolia.

Governor Brough and Arkansas are in an impregnable position so far as the Phillips county affair is concerned, but wholly different is their position so far as the Columbia county lynching is concerned. How much better would it have been if the murderer of Sheriff Greer had been promptly brought to trial and put to death, as the law directs.

Lynching is a crime not only against the victim of the lynchers but against the whole people of the state in which the lynching occurs.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

ESCAPES EXTRADITION.

Hold Warrant for Stewart, Lynching Preventer, Invalid.

Jack Stewart, the blacksmith whose plea to let the law take its course saved Henry Johnson, negro, from a possible lynching at the hands of indignant citizens, who claimed that he wilfully ran down four white children with his automobile in South Memphis last Tuesday, sought by a writ of habeas corpus to gain his freedom from Judge Guthrie's court yesterday.

Immediately after Stewart had succeeded in calming the wrath of the mob Tuesday, he was arrested by the local police and held until Sheriff Bankston of Mounds, Ill., arrived with a warrant charging Stewart with burglary committed five years ago in that town, and requisition papers for Stewart's extradition to that state signed by the governor of Tennessee.

Judge Guthrie held that the evidence of the warrant was insufficient to justify Stewart's removal, and advised the Illinois sheriff to make the warrant more specific as to time, place and other necessary details.

Calls on Legislature To Act on Lynching

Editor Constitution: Every citizen of Georgia should be thankful that at such a time as this you are speaking with no uncertain sound against the crime of lynching and calling upon the state legislature to pass a law that will prevent it.

It seems to me that few persons have a full view of the enormity of this evil, and how officials can connive at shielding those guilty of it, instead of running them down and bringing them to court, goes beyond any idea of right and wrong I can conceive of any sane man to entertain.

Thank God there are churches and individuals helping to bring about a better condition between the races. Now let the legislature act.

(Rev.) J. J. HALL.

HARRIMAN TENN. RECORD
OCTOBER 9, 1919

MOBS STILL RAMPANT

Parts of Georgia and Alabama are in the throes of mob violence. Negroes have been lynched in the most horrible fashion. Officers have been fired upon by the negroes and two or three have been killed. Almost every day brings news of fresh outbreaks. Information gathered by responsible parties would indicate that a Southwide propaganda is being carried on among the negroes, inciting them to an uprising against the whites. The situation is considered very critical.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST LYNCHING

New York, May 30.—A nation-wide campaign for a congressional investigation of lynching has been inaugurated as a result of the mob murder of Jay Lynch, a white man, at Lamar Mo., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today.

State and local authorities having been proven "utterly unable and in many cases unwilling" to cope with mob violence, the association said, congressional action was necessary to set in motion machinery for ending "this threat to civilization."

The association declared that 21 persons had been lynched, five of them burned to death, in the United States this year.

SOUTH WILL ATTEND LYNCHING CONFERENCE

New York, April 26.—"The south will be represented at the first national conference on lynching to be held here May 5 and 6, it was announced today," Former Governor Emmett O'Neal, of Alabama, has accepted an invitation to speak, it was said, and among other southerners who have already said they would be present are J. A. Morehead, president of Roanoke college, Salem, Va.; Bishop William F. McDowell, Washington, D. C., and Desha Breckinridge, owner and editor of The Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
AUGUST 17, 1919

LATEST GEORGIA LYNCHING.

The latest lynching reported from Georgia added another barbaric incident to the many of the kind that have done incalculable injury to the South and continue to blacken its good name.

It doesn't suffice as an excuse for such horrors that they have race riots in the North and that the antipathy for the Negro there is strong. It is not our duty to keep the North in order, but we owe it to our own welfare and the good name of the South to preserve order here and end the mob violence that is so detrimental to the South's progress.

The victim of this latest Georgia lynching was a Negro ex-soldier and his offense was not of so grave a character as to justify a death sentence. It appears that he interfered with the arrest of another Negro accused of petit larceny and fired on the officers, slightly wounding two of them. There was no manner of doubt that he could have been convicted and punished under the law, but a white mob first whipped his father and then hanged him. The incident can't be characterized as other than savage outrage. Gov. Dorsey has recently offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of men implicated in another outrageous Negro lynching. The governor and all the instrumentality of Georgia law should be brought to bear to punish all who participate in such outrages and to prevent their recurrence.

This particular lynching is likely to provoke more than the usual vituperative abuse of the South that lynchings commonly produce because the victim had been a soldier. It can't be defended and the entire South will suffer for all the evil consequences that it produces.

One reason for the lynching probably came of much that has been said in Northern publications and by a certain class of Negroes who essay to be leaders among their people, that returned Negro soldiers would alter the race relations in the South by assertive action. The Banner received a letter from a Negro A. M. E. conference, or some such organization, in the North giving warning to the Southern white people to not treat returned white soldiers as their children and "returned Negro soldiers as stepchildren." These things have unfortunately created a manner of resentment of which the Georgia lynching was the outcome, but the lynching can't under any condition be justified. It has no possible excuse.

The white men in the South make the laws and insist that they alone shall execute them. Of course, they weaken their own position when they overthrow the law. Their attitude towards the Negroes should be that of strict justice and rigid enforcement of the law.

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A NEW METHOD OF MOB CONTROL

NEW CURT NEWS-HERALD
SEPTEMBER 8, 1919

Action of a Georgia judge in directing that proceedings be brought to oust from office the sheriff who should have protected Berry Washington, an aged negro of whose lynching by a mob other tragedies and disorders have developed, is one of the most effective if least tried methods of dealing with the anarchy which assumes to veto the orderly processes of the law. In its very nature it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure the conviction of any appreciable number of a guilty mob. Its very numbers and their ramifications in the life of the community raise a practical conspiracy against successful prosecution. Once aroused the mob spirit vitiates every public agency. Courts, juries, every popularly elected officer feels the influence. Even when public sentiment at the cost of a crusade secures a conviction, it is a partial vicotry at best. For whether the mob actually represents the will of the community—and it scarcely ever does—it is sufficiently representative to possess a protecting sympathy. The most difficult exercise of justice is to win support for a prosecution of one or a few members of a mob, while hundreds go free, simply because they happened not to be apprehended. The example in such case is not impressive.

Prosecuting an officer for connivance with the mob or for cowardice in failing to resist it in accordance with his oath is a more direct and tangible proceeding. Here there is no question of the responsibility, and whether it was avoided is not difficult to determine. The officer is sworn to keep safely the prisoner delivered into his hands, and if he does not attempt so to keep him to the best of his ability, he is guilty of laches rendering it evident that he is an unsafe man in a position in which the safety of the public is bound up. It does not need that he should be shown to be corrupt, that he actually aided in the commission of crime, but only that when the test came he was guilty of either moral or physical cowardice. A sheriff who lets a mob take his prisoner out of his hands without himself resisting to the death is not fit to be a sheriff. If he does so in the case of one mob, he may do so in the case of another. He loses for once and all the character of trustworthiness which is essential to his business.

Wherever lynchings occur, whether hangings in the South or fatal riots in the North and whether the victims be chosen by reason of race or industrial prejudice, the phenomenon is almost universal, that the more outrageously and generally the law is violated and held in contempt in the first instance, the less apt is it to be afterwards exerted in its vindication. Once the mob has dispersed, the tendency is to accept the fact as a blessing without further question. That being true, the mob has an invitation to exercise itself again, and with the officers either in sympathy with or afraid to oppose it, it waits only slight excitation to do so.

Here and there in the South the last few years have shown an occasional sheriff who took his oath seriously and prepared to defend his prisoner when the mob came after him. In not a case that we recall was there a prisoner lynched or a sheriff injured. The mob wakes to reason when it sees its indulgence involving danger to itself. The weak point of the lynching question is this fatal comeradeship between officer and mob. The officer can quell a mob, if he will; if he will not, public sentiment should demand that he instantly give over his office to some man willing and capable of taking its obligations more seriously.

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EVE
NOVEMBER 14, 1919

Swift Justice, Through Law.

It is only natural that the entire community was deeply shocked, yesterday, by the brutal killing of one policeman and wounding of anoster by a desperate Negro who yielded to his lawless passions, regardless of consequences. The offending was most outrageous, as the murderer and his two accomplices—all of whom, most fortunately, were quickly arrested—had no occasion for any violent resistance to the process of the law. The officer went to the home of the murderer, to arrest him on suspicion of being concerned in numerous recent robberies, and the arrest was resisted by this criminal with the extreme of violence, the swift drawing of a deadly weapon, wed immediately by three shots, one of which instantly killed Officer Zebley, while the other two severely wounded his colleague, Officer Pierce, who quickly had come to his rescue on hearing the first shot.

And so it was that indignation and horror were manifest throughout the city at this brutal crime, and everywhere was voiced the demand for summary vengeance upon the murderer, as quickly as the regular and orderly agencies of the law might effect the desired result. Fortunately, it is possible to bring about this end. Attorney-General Reinhardt has announced his intention of making application to the Court of General Sessions for the calling of the grand jury in special session, next Monday, for a consideration of this case. The grand jury may almost immediately indict the murderer and his two accomplices, and trial may be had very soon thereafter at a special session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for which the attorney-general also will make application. It will then be for a trial jury to determine the measure of guilt, and for the court to impose the penalties of the law in the event of conviction.

Attorney-General Reinhardt has decided upon the right and proper course to pursue, and he will be sustained by public sentiment to the end. It is hoped his recommendation will find favor with the court, and the plan he will propose be authorized. In this manner, justice may be swiftly and surely meted out to this murderer and his accomplices, and the ends of justice fully served.

Meanwhile, it will be the part of wisdom for all our people to quietly await the workings of the law, in full confidence that justice will be done. There is no occasion for excitement or violent demonstrations of any kind. The processes of the law are ample to meet every requirement of the situation, and Attorney-General Reinhardt stands ready to do his duty to the limit. Public sentiment is fully justified in its demand for summary prosecution and punishment, and fortunately there is a proper and lawful pathway to this end. It is hoped nothing will interfere to interrupt the proposed proceedings in the direction of a speedy movement of the legal machinery. Certainly the case is one that sternly demands prompt action, and none of the ordinary law's delays should be permitted to interfere.

The crime of murder is always abhorrent, always alarming, by reason of its cruel violence. And when it is committed in resistance to the just administration of the law, and officers of the law are its victims, the public concern is intensified, as violent assaults upon officers of the law are assaults upon the security and safety of the people. This is why the public is so deeply stirred by crimes of this character, and so insistent upon swift and stern justice. Fortunately, there is no reason to fear undue delay or any aggravating laxity in this instance. Let the people settle down in patience to await the result, which most assuredly will be a full vindication of the law.

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
JULY 7, 1919

The Southern Negro

If the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" wishes to live up to its name, and to its professed aim "to abolish legal injustice against negroes," it should rise above the rank sectionalism that now permeates every fiber of its publicity literature.

This association is now sending broadcast the details of five lynchings in widely separated states of the South, as an object lesson in what it desires to prevent. No intelligent Southerner stands in favor of lynching and burning negroes, and but few men in public affairs would condone it. Yet these exceptional few are held up by this diatribe as typical examples of the treatment received by the negroes in the South. As a matter of truth the sentiment of the South is illustrated by the recent action of Governor Kilby of Alabama; Southern sentiment is not typified by the spineless Governor of Mississippi, who did not interfere with the mob because he feared it would result in the loss of life.

After the lynching of Frank Foukal at Bay Minette, Governor Kilby of Alabama sent Assistant Attorney-General Wilkinson to the scene with orders to arrest the guilty men and twelve of them were arrested and jailed; seven of them made to confess their membership in the mob. They will be made a salutary example of what may be expected by those in future mobs.

Meantime, the so-called association for protecting the negro in his legal rights might call attention to the dynamiting of negroes' homes in Chicago, attacks made on negroes because they worked in the stockyards, the East St. Louis riot and the scores of instances throughout the North where negroes have had their little homes burned, bombed, dynamited and shot up for the simple reason that they were negroes, without any offense whatever having been committed.

In all time there has never been a negro kukluxed in the South for wanting to work; never a law-abiding negro who had his home burned or was ordered to leave town because he lived near white men. In a dozen towns in the one state of Illinois no negro has been allowed to live, not even to wait until next day for a train to take him away. The riots at Springfield, the capital of Lincoln's state, were for the sole purpose of driving away the negroes who had made their homes there. And no negro has been allowed to live in Freeport, where Lincoln made his first great emancipation speech.

The inflammatory and misleading negro newspapers which persist in magnifying the negro's difficulties in the South, are the negro's worst enemies, and lie for revenue only. The great bulk of American negroes are never going to live anywhere but in the South, because they know the people, and know that their homes and lives are secure; that there is work for them; that they may own their homes in peace; and that none of these things is true in many parts of the North.

2

Negroes Urge White Ministers to Preach Against Mob Violence

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
APRIL 16, 1919

At a meeting of the negro Baptist Ministers' Association resolutions commending the state officials who have taken a stand against mob violence and requesting that the white ministers use their influence to prevent it were offered.

The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, we are living in a most crucial period and a time when men should take a stand for that which is right. The world has passed through a most decisive war and the negro race has played a successful and most important part in helping to win the war. The negro soldiers were the only soldiers fighting with no promise of reward. They fought because patriotism burned within their breasts. It was said by Secretary Baker that there were less slackers among the negro race than among other races according to their population.

"And, whereas, mob violence is on the increase and the negro race is the greatest sufferer. We are thankful to Governor Hobby for the recommendation he made against mob violence; to the attorney general's department for the stand taken against it, also to the senators and representatives for the bills they offered against mob violence. We believe that mob violence is a curse to civilization and a disgrace to our commonwealth. It it is allowed to continue no life will be safe.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge our white ministers to cry aloud from their pulpits against mob violence. We believe that if the white ministers speak out from their pulpits against mob violence it will soon disappear. It will be a blessing to the white race as well as to the black race when mob violence is blotted out. 'Righteousness exalted a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.'"

The resolutions were submitted by

R. L. Williams, D. D., president; J. R. Burdette, D. D., secretary; F. Lawrence Woodard, Sr., Alexander Oliver, D. D.; J. M. Weaver, F. L. Lichis, D. D.; G. Porter, M. Miller, N. P. Pullum, J. W. Edwards and B. W. Whitefield.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
JULY 28, 1919

An Incident in Newberry.

The negro Elisha Harper, who was arrested in Newberry last Thursday, it seems, was guilty of a grave offense, an offense of the kind that maddens a community—though no crime should be punished in a lawless way—and it would have been most unfortunate if it had been followed by an outbreak in Newberry. The sheriff of Newberry, C. G. Blease, quietly and quickly removed the culprit and he well deserves the praise that he is receiving for his conduct. Possibly, he not only saved the life of the negro but prevented a serious disturbance.

The lesson of the incident should not be lost on decent and sensible negroes. To punish offenses of the kind that Harper is accused of having committed the best of Southern communities are liable to take the law into their own hand. It is clear that this ex-soldier would not have been safe had he been kept in Newberry and, while there would have been outspoken condemnation of recourse to violence against him by a mob, there would have been no sympathy for the negro, no matter what his fate. Respectable newspapers and good citizens are doing everything that they can, day in and day out, to suppress the lynching of negroes, but the negro population ought to understand that it can accomplish more in this direction than the white peopde can do. The decisive and prompt action of the sheriff is convincing evidence of the desire of officers to enforce the law.

The negroes would be wise to recognize that certain crimes peculiarly incense the white race. Always The State condemns lynching, but that does not affect the truth that The State's condemnation does not and will not stop it. While he law abiding and innocent negroes are not responsible for the crimes of the miscreants of their race, it is their duty and their interest to cooperate with the white people and the officers of the law in causing their arrest and punishment.

The more the negroes as a people think about suppressing negro crimes and the less they think about the injustice of lynching, the less lynching will be done.

AFTER THE LYNCHERS

Alabama authorities have displayed commendable activity in an apparent effort to punish the members of the mob that recently stormed the Baldwin county jail and shot to death a prisoner held there on a charge of murder.

The mob's victim was a white man, and the crime for which he was lynched was in nowise related to the "one crime" for which lynch law is justified in the minds of some who condone it for that "one crime" and for no other.

Contrary to the usual course in states where lynching is more or less common, the legal authorities of Alabama instituted vigorous proceedings against the lynchers, as a result of which nine men have been apprehended in connection with the crime and are being held for trial, some for murder and others for conspiracy.

The Montgomery Advertiser

In the meantime sheriff's posses are scouring the country in an effort to round up the rest of the mob, and the governor has announced his intention to press the issue against them to the full extent of his authority. 9-29-19

The legal authorities concerned and the good citizenship of Alabama are to be congratulated upon the prompt and aggressive action that has been taken to catch and punish those who are guilty of this gross violation of the peace and good name of their state.

It remains now to be seen whether or not the courts of Alabama can press the issue to a conclusion that will insure justice to the members of the mob guilty of this crime.

In the light of past experience, the danger is that the court procedure against the defendants will partake somewhat of the nature of a farce-comedy; but if not—and it is to be hoped that it will not—Alabama will have established a precedent which it will stand every other southern state well in her to follow.

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
OCTOBER 6, 1919

NEBRASKA HAS A LYNCHING

The effort of a mob to lynch a negro charged with attempting an assault upon a white woman in Omaha, Neb. last Saturday simply illustrates the already familiar fact that lynching for this cause is peculiar to a section of this country, but that the crime will incense men anywhere to the point of laying violent hands upon the perpetrator. We do not approve of lynchings, even with such provocation, because they not only constitute an unlawful punishment of those guilty of crime, but impel the participation to a defiance of law and tend to incite disregard of all law. Still another ground of our disapproval of such mob law is that innocent persons, or certainly those whose guilt is not provable, often suffer death.

The best reason for disapproving such punishment of even this intolerable offence is that experience has clearly proven that lynching exercises no more deterrent effect in the abatement of such crimes than does the orderly and regular execution of the deliberate mandates of the courts in the usual orderly and open manner. Indeed, we are strongly inclined to the view that the punishment of crimes through the action of the court and the execution of its order is even more deterrent in its effect than is the hasty action of a mob. Yet another reason is that lynchings often so brutalize the participants in this form of lawlessness that they are guilty of fiendish and indefensible acts as sequels to the actual lynching, such as the burning of the bodies of those suspected of the heinous crime of rape. Finally, experience has shown that one lynching seemingly suggests or implies men to others in which they do not claim justification woman was the impelling provocation on the ground that the violation of a tion

Experience of recent months in Washington, D. C., Chicago, East St. Louis, Pennsylvania and Indiana towns and now in Nebraska's capital and tend to show that there is racial prejudice slumbering in men and which bursts into flame when fanned by the indignation which a criminal assault upon a woman inevitably evokes. Recognizing and realizing this often latent prejudice, we desire to emphasize the fact that the South is not alone guilty of the crime of lynching. Possibly the greater number of such lynchings in the South is atributed to the more frequent recurrence of the crime which incenses men, and then to the familiar fact that when thelynching spirit is once aroused one cannot foresee what it may do before its subsidence. Many a white man has been lynched for this incensing crime, and at least in some instances their guilt was doubtful, notably in a case at Newport News twenty years ago.—Danville Register.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Two More Victims of Lynch Law in Alabama

A SERIES of attacks on white women in Montgomery by negroes caused the inevitable lynching yesterday. Near the state convict farm two negroes, both of them former soldiers, who were charged with attacks on white women, were the victims of a mob. One of the negroes was killed outright, the other was shot fifteen times and clubbed into unconsciousness. He was taken to a hospital and, so violent was the feeling against him, the location of the hospital was kept secret for fear the mob might take him from the operating room and finish its work.

While attention throughout the country was centered on Omaha, the irony of fate prompted another outbreak in Alabama, which shares with Georgia, Mississippi and other southern states the unenviable reputation of constituting the "lynching belt."

While there is a disposition in some parts of the south to call attention to every example of mob violence or race riot in the north with a smug satisfaction, as if to show that we are all tarred by the same stick, that policy won't do.

Lynchings are a disgrace wherever they occur and always inexcusable for the simple fact that no guilty rapist would stand a ghost of a chance to escape hanging if his fate rested with a jury.

The war can hardly be blamed for recent activities of mobs, although it is significant that former negro soldiers were the latest victims in Alabama. Lynchings were numerous long before the war and they continue despite all efforts made to prevent them.

CHURCH VS. MOB

Constitution

No convention ever took any action that was more timely or appropriate than was the official condemnation of lynch law and the mob spirit by the North Georgia Methodist conference. 11-13-19

Without a dissenting voice being raised, ministers and laymen composing the conference approved a committee report placing north Georgia Methodism squarely on record against the barbaric practice of lynching and violence by the mob, and in support of the principles of toleration, strict impartiality in the administration of justice and of law and order.

The report says—

"While mob law is not confined to any one state or section, it is a matter for shame and humiliation that more than once in recent years Georgia has led all the states of the union in the number of lynchings. Lynchings are not only criminal, but are less effective than the usual processes of the law in the prevention of crime. In the presence of this defiance of government ordained of God, should not the ministry have some clear word to utter? We believe, however, it is better to pursue a policy of silence than deal with this subject in any equivocal way."

The conference also very properly took the position that this is a matter to which the church should set its hand, and that it should "exert itself to cultivate the relations" between races—particularly between the white and negro races in the south—

"in such way as to remove all suspicions from the negroes and to afford aid to them in their development."

With that "suspicion" on the part of the negroes, together with the spirit of intolerance and prejudice on the part of the white citizens, removed, the evils of lynch law and mob violence would automatically disappear.

Certainly this is a development toward which the church might appropriately direct its energies.

Nothing could be more inimical to the doctrine of Christianity than the institution of mob law and lynching; and there is no evil now menacing the peace and happiness of society against which the Christian church could more properly direct its full power.

PROBE IS REQUESTED OF RECENT RACE RIOTS

The Constitution

Washington, September 29.—Congressional investigation of recent race riots over the country, proposed in a resolution by Senator Curtis, republican, Kansas, was considered today by the senate judiciary committee, but action was deferred. Acting Secretary of Labor Post wrote the committee indorsing the resolution, but opposition in the committee developed and the resolution went over for a week.

Opponents said they believed race clashes were matters for the states to deal with and doubted whether congressional investigation would be helpful.

Senator Curtis today filed with the committee a statement from the National Association for Advancement of Colored people declaring forty-three negroes and four white men had been lynched and eight negroes burned to death this year; up to September 14, and that from 1889 to 1918, 2,522 negroes and 702 whtes were victims of lynch law, with less than twenty-four percent of the negroes charged with attacks on women.

"The states have proved themselves unable or unwilling to stop lynching," the statement declared. "Even attempts to prosecute are so rare as to be exceptional.

"Lynching and mob violence have come to be a national problem. The extension of lynching to northern states with white men as victims shows it is idle to suppose mob murder can be confined to one section of the country or one race.

"Disregard of the law will inevitably lead to more frequent clashes and bloody encounters between white men and negroes and a condition of potential race war in many cities."

Let the Law Have Its Way.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
MAY 20, 1919

We hope the good judgment and sane thought will control the actions of the street car men who were justly aroused and indignant because of the killing of a conductor Saturday night. The city of Memphis is too big to have violence overtake violence.

The men who killed the street car conductor can be brought to trial under the forms of the law and lawfully punished, and an orderly procedure in a law court will be a greater force for preventing further troubles of this kind than a lynching.

Lynch law defeats the very end that those who engage in it seek to accomplish.

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MONTGOMERY, ALA. ADVERTISER
SEPTEMBER 16, 1919

Both Races Have Responsibility

Those negroes in Georgia who met and denounced negro assailants of white women, set a good example for respectable and self-respecting colored men of other states. It is the crime they would denounce in advance and not that which so often follows it in thinly settled southern communities. Lynching is to be deplored, to be condemned, not to be tolerated; but the crime that precedes the lynching should first command the serious consideration of all right-thinking people, black as well as white. To denounce the one and not the other is only to encourage the one and provoke the other. Southern Governors are doing all in their power to put a stop to the lynching and negro leaders should be equally active in trying to put a stop to the crime. There is a grave duty resting upon both races; and it is gratifying to know that so many southern governors are doing their full duty, and it is a sad commentary upon the times that the negro leaders are not coming up to the full measure of their responsibility. The Journal has always condemned lynching, and confesses it should not be tolerated, but it has less toleration for the crime and the criminal.

In the Trend of Events

By JAMES A. HOLLOMON—7-26-
Constitution

The coming week in the assembly promises to be plentiful of real, constructive legislation. The series of highway bills reported by the majority of the legislative commission appointed at the last session will come up in the house as a special order on Tuesday and continue as the order until disposed of. That they will pass with possibly some slight but immaterial amendments is now assured.

The open and frank statement of Chairman Patterson, of the present state highway commission, is significant in removing the last serious barrier to the enactment of the administration program. Judge Patterson has been known to incline to the minority report, or what is known as the Andrews bill, and at the beginning of the session it seemed that he would throw the weight of his official influence against the passage of the majority measures.

He is anxious, however, that this session take an emphatic step toward securing for Georgia a working, functioned department, and a system of through state highways that shall link the piece roads of the state into one great network of hard-surfaced roads that shall "start somewhere and go somewhere." And to that end he feels, and says as much, unmistakably, that the bills proposed by the legislative commission should be enacted, and enacted now.

No effort, therefore, will be made to pass the Andrews bill, and all legislative influence in favor of a state system of good roads in Georgia will be co-ordinated behind the four bills that will come up for consideration in their order on Tuesday.

These bills provide, first, a reorganization of the highway department; second, the revision of the motor taxes and the creation of a state aid thereupon; third, a constitutional authorization for an ad valorem tax for constructing and maintaining such a system in the event the motor license income is inadequate as a state aid, and, fourth, a constitutional authorization for the issuance of state bonds for highway development.

It must not be assumed that these bills will pass without opposition. There are men in this and every legislature who oppose every progressive and constitutional measure. There are enough progressive men in the assembly to pass these bills, however; and it now seems assured that Georgia will at this session of the legislature turn a new page in her history and lay the foundation for one of the most modern systems of highways to be found in America. And in doing this she will add more to her natural wealth than possible from any legislation proposed in recent years.

* * * * *

Great Address By Judge Clayton.

The greatest speeches in the world are supposed to be delivered on the floors of the American congress. I have heard many of them in late years. I heard Senator Vest deliver the last great address of his life on the question of Cuban reciprocity, said to have been one of the ablest efforts ever made by the eloquent Missourian. I heard Senator John J. Ingalls in one of his characteristic orations on the empire of the west. I heard Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, speak more eloquently than he had ever spoken before, perhaps, in defense of the democratic administration on the conduct of the world war. I heard Senators Johnson and Borah, both great orators, in their recent impassioned attacks on the league of nations. I heard the late Senator Bacon deliver a powerful address in the senate on the integrity of the Monroe doctrine; and time and again I have heard such notable American legislators as Champ Clark, Claude Kitchen, Joseph Cannon, James Mann, Thomas Heflin and others of oratorical fame speak on great national issues.

But never in all of my experience as a Washington correspondent did I ever hear a more forceful address, for the time consumed, on any issue, than that delivered in the Georgia house Thursday by Representative W. A. Covington, of Colquitt county, on the necessity for prudence in dealing with the suffrage amendment.

Judge Covington is not an orator in the sense of noise and gestures. He is not a speaker who appeals to prejudices or resorts to sentimentalities to catch the ear of his auditors. On the contrary, he is natural and direct and sincere and in delivering a message delivers it with the force of logic that is impelling rather than with the force of rhetoric that is meaningless. This reference to Judge Covington's address is not made by reason of any sympathy that I may have for the speaker's views on the subject, but purely because friends and foes of the issue are of one opinion that it was one of the ablest speeches, viewed from all angles, that has been delivered on the floor of the house in many a year.

* * * * *

Pays Tribute To Woodrow Wilson.

Referring to the ability of women to cast a sound ballot, the speaker said:

"They had political sagacity enough to give us the administration of Woodrow Wilson; and just here I will pause long enough to say that, because of the confusion and darkening of counsel, the present is perhaps no fit time to attempt to assign him a place in history; but I make bold to venture the prediction that he will be held by history as the great superman of his time, during the ages in which his critics—the noisy insects of the hour—will rest forgotten in the endless oblivion which presides over the grave of mediocrity."

Being asked if President Wilson had not changed his views on this question, the speaker relied: "I think so. President Wilson says that he is a 'conservative progressive.' He has no doubt been informed by the tremendous logic of the past four years. There is a certain class of men who never change their views. I should hate to be convinced that I, myself, had learned nothing in the past ten years."

Continuing—

"It has been heralded that a very high official in the democratic party of this state has publicly announced that if the suffrage is given to women he will quit the party. But to whom will he go? The republicans are for it. The socialists stand upon it. Even the Bolsheviki clamor for it. If we take wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, lo, it is there—in Russia, in Germany, in England, in the islands of the sea. Under these circumstances, it is interesting to see the eminent gentleman, like Noah's dove, winging his way acros sthe wide wastes of democracy, and finding no place for his foot, till with wearied wing he comes back to the ark of his fathers."

And again—

"Recently, there lived in my county a little old Cracker woman. Five Saturdays ago, in company with her husband and two children, she drove up to the gate of her parents for a visit. They were driving a mule, and the husband and father stepped out of the buggy to open the gate. The mule took fright and ran away. In springing from the vehicle, the woman's foot caught and she was thrown in such a way that her head was beaten by the spokes of the wheel till she was dead. And what of the children? Well, at the beginning, she had dropped them to safety on the ground. Out of death, therefore, for the second time, she gave her boys to Georgia. I doubt if her vocabulary contained three hundred words, but I assert that she and her kind can be safely risked with the honor and the safety of Georgia, and that one such woman is worth a score of the best of us."

* * * * *

Telfair Outrage Makes Action Necessary.

The publication in The Constitution yesterday of the verified details of a recent outrage in Telfair county, in which an old and law-abiding negro man was lynched because he had defended women of his race who had been attacked by drunken white men, privately stirred the members of the assembly yesterday as no happening in Georgia in recent years; and the consequence will be that the bill pending, bestowing upon the governor authority to discharge any sheriff who fails to do his duty, in cases like this, will be passed at this session, unless caught in a closing-hour jam.

It should pass. And members of the committees having it in charge should see that it is speedily reported out and forced to the calendar for passage.

If something of this kind is not done not only in Georgia, but in every state where lynch violators are apparently immune from punishment, then I personally know that the congress will pass a bill placing the arrest, trial and punishment of lynch participants under the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Such a law has already been proposed by this republican sixty-sixth congress, but the judiciary committee has not yet reported it. It will do so, however; and both branches of congress will pass it unless the law enforcement officers of a county or a community are able to cope with such situations; and at least show a fearless determination to see violators brought to justice.

Law is law. It is the duty of the arresting officers as nearly as in their power, to see that it is enforced; and to see that violators are apprehended. The machinery of the courts are to fix the guilt or the innocence of those charged with violations, and to fix, as prescribed by law, the penalties to be paid by the guilty. Any infraction of the legal trial system is a violation of law, and any sheriff who refuses to arrest, or who is indifferent in the discharge of his sworn duty, is a party to the violations. The governor should be empowered to discharge such an offender instanter. And then the law should take its coruse with the discharged officer as it would with any other man or woman charged with violations.

* * * *

Lankford Amends Prohibition Bill.

When the prohibition bill passed the house of representatives Tuesday it carried an important provision proposed by Congressman Lankford of Georgia. The original bill provided that

"Whenever intoxicating liquors transported or possessed illegally shall be seized by an officer, he shall take possession of the vehicle and team or automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance, and shall arrest any person in charge thereof. Such officers shall at once proceed against the person arrested under the provisions of this title in any court having competent jurisdiction. The court upon conviction shall order the liquor destroyed, and, unless good cause to the contrary is shown by the owner, such as ignorance of the purpose for which his team, vehicle, water or air craft or automobile, was being used, order a sale by public auction of the property seized, and the officer making sale, after deducting the expenses of keeping the property, the fee for the seizure and the cost of the sale, shall pay the proceeds into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

There was no provision for the payment of a bona-fide lien, held by an innocent person, on the team, automobile or other conveyance which is to be thus confiscated.

Judge Lankford's amendment provides that the officer shall pay "all liens, according to their priorities, which are established by intervention or otherwise at said hearing or in other proceedings brought for said purpose, as being bona fide and as having been created without the lienee having any notice that the carrying vehicle was being used or was to be used for illegel transportation of liquor."

The amendment also provided that "all liens against property sold under the provisions of this section shall be transferred from the property to the proceeds of the sale of the property."

Congressman Lankford argued that the amendment would make certain and definite the rights of parties holding liens; would save endless and needless litigation and loss, and would protect people buying and selling mules, horses, wagons, automobiles and other carrying vehicles on a credit, and also protect banks and individuals dealing in paper secured by personal property.

The argument was convincing, and not only secured the adoption of his amendment, but won the praise of both those favoring the original bill and those opposing it.

BY THE MEN WE HONOR.
SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JULY 30, 1919

The signatures of William Howard Taft, A. Mitchell Palmer, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Charles J. Bonaparte, Ben B. Lindsey, and of the Governors and former Governors of seven States appear among those attached to "an address to the Nation," which, issued from New York, demands congressional investigation of the wave of mob violence and lynching throughout the country. It is especially noted that officials of several Southern States have signed the document.

Lynchings in Mississippi, Texas and

elsewhere; race riots in Washington and Chicago, and the forming or threatened forming of mobs to work lawless violence in other communities, since the National Conference on Lynching was held in New York, May 6, doubtless constitute the proximate cause of this address. That conference, whose purpose and whose findings were announced in terms very like the language of the current appeal by former President Taft and many famous associates, was brought together on a call signed by some six-score Americans, men and women, whose names are household words in all sections of the United States—the names of great educators, churchmen, jurists, financiers, philanthropists, statesmen, economists, publicists. These signers are Southerners, Northerners, Westerners, variously; but all Americans, and all concerned with the welfare of their country, which depends upon the safety of its institutions, the maintenance of these institutions and laws.

This address recites that "patriotic citizens throughout the country feel the shame which lynchings have cast on the Nation, but they have assumed partial responsibility for this shame by their silence and acquiescence. The time has now come when citizens of the United States can no longer contemplate without protest the setting at naught of the fundamental principles upon which their citizenship is based." Then, it sets forth the glaring facts that "in 1918 no less than 67 persons were done to death without trial or any process of law"; that "it is well known that the innocent with the guilty suffer the cruel injustice of mob violence"; and that a congressional investigation "may find means to end the scourge"—which last is a reminder that for several years, in various sections of the country, including some Southern communities, the enactment of a Federal law for prevention or punishment of the lynching crime has been vigorously urged, in recognition of the part which State and local politics and local business considerations play in the failure of such prevention and punishment.

Such an appeal, from such sources, and timed as a direct, patriotic commentary on the disgraceful and destructive outbreaks of mob lawlessness in the North and in the South, alike, is not to be ignored by Congress nor by the good citizenship of any American community—neither by law-upholding whites nor by law-upholding negroes.

The latter, particularly, should now devote themselves with all possible eagerness and worthy zeal to the task of persuading the members of their race not to resort to such actions or indulge such speech as will tend to excite and prolong in any element of the white residents, or in themselves, in any quarter, the spirit of riotous outrage.

The wrongs, the law-breaking, that any negro or negroes may do in imitation of, or in retaliation for, the wrongs done by any of their white fellow-townsmen—particularly when the use of firearms is involved—can but intensify that excitement and spread the scope and disastrous effect of that outrage. And certainly this is the outcome of wrongs which negroes initiate and for which, in event of mob violence, the innocent of their race suffer much more often than do the wrongdoers themselves.

The men and women whom most Americans honor, the men and women whose lives are held to the highest standards, call upon all their worthy fellow-countrymen to bring it to pass that the current year's chapter of lynching and other mob violence shall be the last long chapter of the sort in their country's history, in the National record. This is asked at the hands of the National Government, whose President, and some of whose Senators and Representatives, latterly have been concerned with public appeals against the mob spirit and its despicable effects on the name and character of the Nation.

It was a grave mistake that, a year ago, when our country was in the thick of the struggle for liberty and justice, for law and order, and President Wilson besought all Americans to combat attempts at mob violence, legislation to this end was not enacted by Congress. But once again the necessity for such legislation, and for its rigid, fearless enforcement by Government officers, confronts the lawmakers in Washington. The Capitol and the White House lately have looked upon the murderous mob.

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS
NOVEMBER 12 1919

HORRORS OF MOB LAW.

The News is in receipt of a letter from John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, inclosing two brochures entitled severally "Why Congress Should Investigate Race Riots and Lynching" and "Burning at Stake in the United States." Mr. Shillady cites the case of the burning at the stake of Paul Jones at Macon, Ga., a few days ago, and asks that we declare ourselves against mob murder and violence. He also invites an expression of our opinion regarding the propriety of national action in the premises.

The News' opinion of mob violence is well known. It has been proclaimed with frequent iteration. We believe it is to be reprobated at all times and under all circumstances. The law and the mob are at eternal enmity, and just now we are trying to promote a general recognition of the supremacy of the law. Violating the law even under great provocation is a violation nevertheless. Its criminal character is not removed by the offense which the victim may have committed. But, aside from any consideration for the victim, we oppose mob law on account of its inherent and shocking brutality and of its brutalizing effect upon those who invoke its exercise.

Whether a congressional investigation of lynching would serve to promote respect for the law is somewhat doubtful. The facts are fairly well known already. National action would probably have the effect of giving a partisan or sectional tinge to the propaganda against the barbarous practice of lynching. This, we believe, would be most unfortunate. Similar proceedings have had such results in the past. These lawless outbreaks are extremely pernicious and have brought much justified opprobrium on the south, yet it is exceedingly doubtful whether it could be measurably abated by recipes of non-resident persons or organizations.

There will probably always be more or less racial friction. Public sentiment must be educated to a better degree of forbearance and self-control. Laws must be enacted providing for a more strict accountability of officers who suffer prisoners in their custody to be lynched. The colored race must also be impressed with its own responsibility as a factor in the situation. It must learn to cooperate in bringing offenders among its members to justice. It should never undertake to shield them. They are not heroes but criminals, even if they are sometimes executed without trial. The crime of which they are often accused is more execrable than that of lynching even. This latter fact seems never to have been appreciated by those who try to reform us from the outside.

No humane person attempts to defend mob violence. The law should be supreme and be given its course in all cases, even in the punishment of unmentionable crimes against women. But, as before intimated, partisan action might not promote this beneficent purpose.

DAWSON COUNTY.

We publish elsewhere on this page today an interesting communication from Hoyt Brannon, banker of Dawsonville, relating to conditions in Dawson county.

Several days ago The Constitution published a communication from a well-known man in that part of the state, backed by an expression from a prominent citizen of Dawson county, concerning the havoc being wrought by the indiscriminate manufacture and sale of moonshine whisky in that county.

The statements contained in the communication were startling, and in publishing the feature The Constitution announced that it vouched for the standing and the character of the man who wrote it, and of the Dawson county man referred to in it—the names of both being withheld, by request made for obvious reasons. We stated, however, that the names would be furnished at the request of the attorney general of the United States or of his authorized representative, if the information was desired for the purpose of official investigation.

Mr. Brannon does not question the good motive of the writer of the communication, and he admits that the evil complained of exists to some extent in Dawson county, but he says that this applies to "practically every north Georgia county, and even all over the state."

The Constitution agrees with him that there are as good people in Dawson county as are to be found in any other part of the state, and we also agree that the evil referred to is by no means confined to Dawson county.

All the more reason why the good people of that county should join the good people of every other county in the state in the determination that something must be done to wipe out the moonshine and the blind tiger evil, which is growing worse every day, and which now openly defies law and order not only throughout the state, but throughout the country.

ORGANIZED ASSASSINS.

In announcing the offer of a reward of $400 for each man arrested and convicted of participating in the recent lynching of a negro alleged murderer in his state, Governor Bickett, of North Carolina, very appropriately branded lynchers as "organized assassins" and pledged the full power of the state to an effort to bring them to book "and make them suffer the full penalty of the law" that deals with murder.

"Such deeds," said the governor, in whose home county the lynching—and the second one within the year—occurred—

"put to open shame our boasted white civilization and make the name of southern chivalry a byword and a reproach. It is true that the crime committed was an atrocious one, for he shot down without cause and without provocation one of the best citizens of Franklinton. This naturally aroused great indignation, but it affords no semblance of excuse for a mob taking the law into its own hands.

"The sad truth is that the men who did this negro to death gave way to the same barbarous and brutish passions that made the negro shoot down his victim without cause."

"The members of that mob," Governor Bickett went on to say—

"crucified the elementary principles of justice for which white men have fought and bled and died through a thousand years. They have assaulted the very citadel of our civilization."

That is true, every word of it; and it is a truth that applies not to this North Carolina mob alone, but to any mob, in any state, that rides over the courts and takes the law into its own hands.

No government, state or national, can continue indefinitely under mob-rule administration.

Mob-rule is tyranny!

And the time is sure to come when, if the states do not prove themselves its master, by listening to and acting in accordance with such sentiment as that expressed by the governor of North Carolina, the federal government will be compelled to assume jurisdiction and its power to eradicate this long with anarchy in its s.

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Further Progress in Alabama

Naturally, the lynching of Frank Foukal in Bay Minette, Alabama, on June 22, with subsequent events, has attracted widespread attention, due to the prompt action of Governor Kilby. The sheriff of the county, it will be remembered, resigned to stave off impeachment proceedings which the governor was about to institute.

HOUSTON TEX POST
JULY 8, 1919

The new sheriff has entered upon his duties vigorously, and has placed under arrest more than a dozen men implicated in the atrocity, among them the brother of the resigned sheriff, not to mention a minister and other prominent citizens of the community.

Somebody has suggested that these unusual results were accomplished because the victim of the mob was a white man instead of a negro, but The Post is willing to accept the more generous view that Alabama has a governor who is determinedly set against mob law.

The course of events in Baldwin county is proving, however, that there is no difficulty about identifying members of a mob if the officers want to identify them, but it remains to be seen if it be possible to secure a jury in Baldwin county, or any county to which the venue may be changed, that will convict the lynchers, several of whom have already confessed.

Herein lie the two difficulties of the mob law problem, viz., inducing the officers to apprehend and arrest lynchers and, second, finding juries that will convict. It is well nigh impossible to do either where the victim is a negro, and it is well nigh impossible to obtain a conviction where the victim is white.

In the South, where lynching is more prevalent because of the heavier percentage of negro population than reside in other sections, and the consequent friction engendered by race antipathy, no successful attempt yet has been made to find a remedy or preventive.

Of course, if legislatures could provide a sure punishment of lynchers, the punishment itself would act as a preventive, but it is frequently difficult to use available preventives because of technicalities or the prevalence of such views as those entertained by Governor Bilbo of Mississippii, who would not even send troops to protect a negro prisoner for fear that it might be necessary to fire into the mob and thus cause the death of other "good citizens."

It would be idle to attempt to find a statutory preventive that did not involve the severest punishment of lynchers. Herein we find the thing that baffles the effort to solve the problem. Ordinary processes, including trial by jury, have so uniformly failed, that many upholders of law and order are almost ready to admit that this national problem is beyond State solution.

Governor Kilby, no doubt, will soon find that the Alabama statutes, though helpful to a certain point, fail in the crucial test of punishing the lynchers. Nor has he any assurance that the people of Baldwin county will not next year reelect the sheriff whose resignation he forced.

The Alabama case, however, is one that will prove exceedingly interesting to a large number of people throughout the country. Everywhere, North and South, there is a genuine desire for a State solution of the lynching problem, though it ought to be said very little hope that one will be found.

If the task of apprehending lynchers can be confided to the hands of officers who do not obtain their commissions, direct from the people, and the trial of lynchers undertaken in tribunals in nowise subject to the pressure of local prejudices, friendships or affinities, and under statutes that hold entire counties under the severest penalties for such outrages, new light upon the problem may be had.

But it is not clear that the application of these processes is possible under the existing laws of any State.

Where the States Have Failed

The burning of the negro Bragg Williams at Hillsboro—one of the most atrocious as well as least excusable murders of that character in recent Texas history—evokes the well merited denunciation of the [illegible] as it must of all good citizens.

JSTON TEX POST
JANUARY 24, 1919

The fact that the negro had already been convicted and given the death penalty, and the certainty that he would have been executed, will be sufficient to dispose of whatever sympathy the public might otherwise have for frenzied participants in a mob murder.

The governor has said that he will go as far as authority permits in investigation and effort to punish the lynchers. Unfortunately, little is to be gained along that line of action. The arrest and arraignment of all the guilty persons would be futile. They would be acquitted, and the fame of the courts dragged into further disrepute.

The Kittrell bill, now pending, if enacted into law, might aid materially in restraining mobs, in making it certain the victim or his dependents would receive indemnity from the county treasury. The prospect of having to pay in money is not a welcome one to the class of men usually guilty of mob violence.

The prospect of trial in Travis county might likewise tend to restrain.

But, frankly, The Post has very little faith in the efficacy of these proposals.

When one considers the rather slight risk that an ordinary murderer runs of losing his life, when perhaps his victim was some white man of family, fortune and friends, there is little chance that any mob trap conceived by the Texas legislature could ever catch or punish the lynchers of a negro accused of crime.

Although the Kittrell measure—which would provide cash indemnity for the dependents of a mob's victim from the treasury of the county where the lynching occurred, as well as trial in Travis county for men charged with lynching, together with heavier rewards for the apprehension and conviction of lynchers—would be infinitely stronger than such si[illegible] may be applicable at present, experience probably would reveal it general[illegible]portant as a solvent for the problem.

Possibly, either in committee or in the legislative halls, its terms might be made even more drastic, and surely the legislature would be warranted in making it as strong as its constructive ingenuity could formulate it.

The Post believes, however, that the half-century old lynching problem is about to pass from the jurisdiction of State authority into the domain of Federal action. Surely, in the light of a half century of lynching, in which the victims have numbered thousands, the failure of the States must be confessed.

To argue why or to plead excuses, difficulties or the presence of influences that hampered the State processes of justice, will not avail. The States have had laws, courts, peace officers, militia, rangers and other elements of power to strive—to say nothing of upright officers, an eloquent pulpit and an outspoken press to plead for civilization, law, humanity and Christianity—but all without avail.

The failure has been shamefully complete and when the Federal government shall essay this task of suppressing anarchy, and dealing with those who set at naught the laws of the country and set themselves up as judge, jury and executioner, no State which has a bloody record of mob law staining its escutcheon will have any right to protest.

The Post deplores the tragical history that has forced it to this conclusion, but it nevertheless believes that the failure of the States justifies Federal action if it be possible for Federal action to reach the curse.

And it believes that Federal action would be less hampered in dealing with the peculiar difficulties surrounding mob violence than State processes have been.

CRIME AND LYNCHING.

7-20-9

For many years The Constitution has urged the importance of the state establishing the supremacy of its courts in dealing with crime of all character and in putting an end to mob law, upon the theory that if the courts were disregarded in dealing with defendants charged with one type of crime it was inevitable that such disregard would spread and that it would be only a matter of time until they would be disregarded in cases of crimes of minor importance—in other words, that it was only a step from lynching for one crime to lynching for any and all crimes.

Lynch law was once unheard of in the south, except in instances of that one crime.

Now the very condition that The Constitution then prophesied has come to pass; and the one specific crime for which lynching was considered justifiable today occasions only a small part of the lynchings that take place.

Constitution

With respect to this one crime, S. J. Heard, whose communication we publish today, is correct in stating that the leaders of the negro race, every negro organization of every character, everywhere, should make it plain that while denouncing lynch law, they are equally outspoken in denouncing the beasts who are guilty of the crime of rape.

They should make it clear that that sort of criminal is spurned and despised by his own race.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LYNCHING CALLED

Constitution

1-5-19

New York, April 17.—A call for a national conference on lynching to be held here May 5 and 6 to take "concerted action against lynching and lawlessness wherever found," was issued today by John R. Shilladay, secretary of the conference, acting on behalf of a group of 120 well-known men and women of the country who have signed the document. The signers represented the District of Columbia and twenty-eight states, including twenty signers from eight southern states.

The signers' committee, headed by Moorefield Storey, of Boston, states that 3,216 lynchings, exclusive of the East St. Louis and other mob riots, have occurred in the United States in the last thirty years. Of this number 702 of the victims were white people and 2,514 negroes. Durin 1918 there were 63 negroes and four white persons lynched, according to the committe, which adds that some of the recent lynchings have been particularly atrocities, involving burning at the stake and torture of the victims.

Among the signers are Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and former Attorney Generals Charles J. Bonaparte and Judson Harmon; five governors, Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia; D. W. Davis, of Idaho; James O. Goodrich, of Indiana: Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, and Emerson C. Harrington, of Maryland; Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes, Cardinal Gibbons, Senators Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and J. Medill McCormick, of Illinois, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Doubtless Germany looks upon that blank check for damages which the allies say she must sign as a sort of blankety-blank af[illegible].—Boston Transcript.

MOB "INSANITY."

7-16-9

Constitution

At last a southern community has been found with self-possession and foresight enough to bring a lyncher to trial.

That community is Bay Minette, Alabama.

Some time ago a mob stormed the county jail at Bay Minette, overpowered the sheriff and lynched a prisoner who was locked in a cell.

Its victim was a white man, and he was not charged with the "one offense" for which lynching is usually justified in certain quarters, but with plain murder.

He was in the custody of the courts, and undoubtedly justice would have been meted out to him in accordance with law and order.

But the mob, bent upon blood, lynched him in his cell.

Ordinarily that would have closed the incident; but in this instance twenty-eight alleged members of the mob were taken into custody, to await trial upon charges of murder or conspiracy in connection with the jail outrage.

The first of the cases to be called is now on trial—that of Sim Andrews, charged with murder.

Andrews confessed his guilt, but pleads insanity.

He admits having helped in the lynching, but says he was insane when he did it!

We are willing to take him at his word; for men who band themselves together in a mob and override the law and the institutions of order and government in frenzied passion for blood are per se insane!

But such insanity as mob insanity is not of a form that mitigates crime! It is not a type of insanity that is acceptable as an excuse for running amuck!

And it is a safe prediction that if a few examples are made of lynchers it will not be long until there will be a decrease in that form of "insanity" throughout the south!

Those Alabama authorities are to be commended for their aggressiveness in behalf of law and order, and if they deal justly—according to law—with the members of this mob and make examples of them, they will be performing a distinct service to the whole country.

Either the states must put down mob law—or the federal government will.

LYNCHING WON'T STOP

No wonder the good people of Telfair county, outraged at an inhuman orgie of a small gang of drunken barbarians, sought, for the protection of the good name of the county, to keep the story from the public.

They succeeded for several weeks, but the press of the country, now informed of the details of the atrocity, is ventilating the affair in a manner which, to say the least of it, is doing Georgia no good.

The Constitution hoped, when it sent to Telfair county for the true facts of the affair, that the reply would prove the reports to be an exaggeration. In this we are disappointed.

The correspondence published elsewhere on this page tells its own revolting story—a story that carries its moral and that should determine every decent man in the state to leave nothing undone that will put an end to this sort of brutal lawlessness in Georgia.

What better evidence could be presented of the necessity of the enactment of the anti-lynching bill now pending before the Georgia legislature than is embodied in this gruesome story?

The occurrence upon which they bear stands as a shameful blot upon the good name of the state; and it would be a discredit even to the barbarians of darkest Africa, had it taken place in their domain.

Everybody knows that the better sentiment of Telfair county does not stand for things of this character. Those people are among the best in the state.

The greater the pity, therefore, that they should permit the good name of their community to be besmirched by a handful of drunken, brutal, lawless barbarians.

It is inconceivable that a thing of this sort should happen without any effort to get at the bottom of the situation and to bring the culprits to justice.

By enacting the measure now pending in the general assembly that body, if it has the grit to face the situation, can provide the means to put a stop to mob law in this state.

This monstrous affair does not concern Telfair county, nor Georgia, alone, but it concerns the American republic as a whole; and we might as well look the future squarely in the face and be prepared to accept federal jurisdiction in crimes of this kind, if our own state has not the courage to meet the situation and apply the remedy.

ANTI-LYNCHERS IN CONFERENCE

National Convention Mob Law Opens in New York—Speakers Admit Lynching Not Peculiar to South.

New York, May 5.—The national conference on lynching was opened here tonight with representatives from virtually every state in the union in attendance to voice protest against mob violence and the hanging of negroes without legal trial in this country.

United States Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, in a telegraphed message to the conference, called for the publication to the public and in the records of congress of the names "of places where lynchings take place, of the mayors of cities and the law officers of counties and states who fail to prevent lynching or to prosecute lynchers."

Not Peculiar to South.

Former Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama, bitterly arraigned mob violence as seen in all parts of the country, declaring that "the United States today stands solitary and alone among the civilzed nations of the world," as tolerant of the cruelty, savagery and infamy of mob rule.

"It is not peculiar to the south," ex-Governor O'Neal said. "The record of race riots and mob violence in the north during the last decade shows that neither section can point at the other the finger of scorn.

"Lynch law is but a relic of savagery and barbarism unworthy of a self-governing people, and America can only prove her loyalty to the true spirit of democracy by creating a public sentiment so strong and overwhelming as to end forever this hideous reproach to civilization."

Moorefield Storey, of Boston, chairman of the conference, deprecated race violence and bigotry.

Brigadier General John H. Sherburne, of Boston, commander of the 167th field artillery brigade of colored troops, 92d division, warmly praised the "sterling qualities" of his men during the fighting on the western front in France, declaring the colored man showed equally with the white in efficient service and courage under fire.

Lynching and Women.

James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that the impression has been "fostered in this country that the lynching of negroes in the south and crime of assault on women go together.

"In the single county of New York, which is only a part of New York city," he said, "there were more indictments for this offense in one year than there were lynchings of negroes in the whole country on similar charges in the last five years. From 1914 to 1919 325 negroes were lynched in the United States and only 28 of these were charged with assault. In 1917 in New York county the grand jury indicted 37 persons for this offense."

METHODISTS U... GEORGIANS TO PU... END TO LYNCHINGS

North Georgia Conference Passes Resolutions Deploring Mob Violence at Session at Wesley Memorial Monday.

MINISTERS ARE ASKED TO HELP IN CAMPAIGN

Will Endeavor to Bring About Co-operation of Leaders of Both Races in Order to End All Disturbances.

By Rev. Thomas M. Elliott.

Lynchings, mob violence and defiance of established law, came in for heavy condemnation at the hands of the members of the North Georgia Methodist conference on Monday. The unanimous approval of resolutions condemning mob procedure, as occurred among the Methodists, indicates that the day has arrived when the church people will exert their influence and use their position as teachers of better ideals to put an end to race disturbances.

Without a dissenting voice being raised, and with profound feelings in the matter, the Methodist ministers and laymen rejoiced that the era has dawned when Christian leaders of both races will try to work out some plan of harmony between the races of the south under the guidance of the Spirit of Jesus Christ and according to the teachings of justice in His gospel.

A report from the social service and temperance commission which was read in the conference by Dr. Edgar H. Johnson and in which severest condemnation was expressed, brought the matter up for consideration. In the report is the following passage:

"Georgia Has Led Union."

"While mob law is not confined to any one state or section, it is a matter for shame and humiliation that more than once in recent years Georgia has led all the states of the union in the number of lynchings. Lynchings are not only criminal, but are less effective than the usual processes of the law in the prevention of crime. In the presence of this defiance of government ordained of God, should not the ministry have some clear word to utter? We believe, however, it is better to pursue a policy of silence than deal with this subject in any equivocal way."

PROTECTION OF NEGRO

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 3, 1919

School Teacher Asks Why Law Not Impartially Enforced.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I have taught in the negro public schools of this county for several years and have always advised my people to be peaceable, industrious and law-abiding, and to do all in their power to suppress vice and crime in their own race. That it is character and not color that makes men and women. Sometimes in speaking of the protection of the law, I have been asked by people of my race: "Does this apply to the negro?" My reply invariably has been: "Law knows no color. We have the same protection under the law as people of any other race or color."

Hundreds of other negro teachers and preachers are doing the same kind of teaching which I believe is the kind of teaching my people most need.

But when a negro, accused of some crime, is apprehended by the officers of the law (often through the instrumentality of some law-abiding negro) is forcibly taken from the officers by several hundred of the "best citizens" and strung up to some tree or telegraph pole, probably his dead body riddled with bullets, the mob of "best citizens" return to their homes without fear of molestation, to await the protest of any negro who dare open his mouth. Sometimes most of the negroes in the community regardless of their character or the record they have made for being thrifty, law-abiding citizens, are compelled to sacrifice their holdings and get out.

When these things happen we are asked: "Where is the protection you said we had under the law? Why acquire property if we are forced to sacrifice it? Why be law-abiding if, when one or two of the lower members of my race violate the law, the best negroes in the community are often held accountable and made to suffer for it? Why is it that an unknown negro who commits some crime can be so easily found and identified and several hundred of the "best citizens" who compose the mob completely lose their identity and the officers their power of apprehension?"

Please give me some information so that I can answer these questions intelligently for my people.

I have no symapthy for the hardened criminal and it is in order to try to prevent as far as possible more of my people becoming such, that I would appreciate an answer to these questions, which I am compelled to say puzzle me.

Yours for a safe and sane government,
John R. Armstrong.

Mayflower, Ark., October 31, 1919.

THE MONTGOMERY LYNCHING.

The open methods pursued by the lynchers—who hardly can be described as a mob—in the Montgomery affair, and particularly the boldness with which the third killing was accomplished, are a direct challenge to the city and state authorities, being the same as a declaration that the law of individuals transcends the law of the commonwealth. The governor, the attorney general and the judge of the criminal division of the circuit court are said to be in accord and resolved to uphold the majesty of the law and cause it to be respected. In no other way can a right attitude be inculcated and upheld and contemptuous treatment of law and authority be put a stop to.

COMMENT AT ATLANTA OCTOBER 1, 1919

Lynchings - 1919
Discussions.

White Press (Southern)

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NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MARCH [illegible]

THE FLORIDA LYNCHING.

Another horrible lynching, with atrocious features, occurring in the South, adds to the trouble from which we suffer through disregard of the law.

It is the same old story of an unspeakable crime by a Negro and disgraceful violence and savage brutality by a white mob. Of course the Negro should have suffered the penalty for the crime he committed through the laws that the white men made and insist that they alone shall enforce. And of course the white men stultified themselves and their own institutions when they did violence to the law.

That point of view can't be controverted, and beyond that it is savage and inexcusably brutal to burn a human being to death. The constitution of all civilized states and countries, that of Florida included, provides against "cruel and inhuman punishment" for crime, and this Florida mob overthrew not only the constitution, but all principles of advanced civilization and returned to savage practice when they burned this prisoner taken from the custody of the law.

The South must, for its own good, for the reputation of its people and the place it desires to occupy among the progressive and advanced civilization of the earth, stop this barbarous practice of lynching Negroes and show its capacity for enforcing its own laws.

These are times when law and legal authority need to be held in high esteem. There are dangerous cults and propaganda seeking insidiously the overthrow of government through process of riot and anarchistic practice that are glad to sieze on all incidents of a lawless tendency to work their nefarious purposes, and for their defeat and suppression it behooves good citizens to look to the rigid enforcement of justice and, the law. Those who aid in overthrowing the law and defying authority sow the wind and may reap the whirlwind.

But aside from that view, as already said, the South for its own good, for the sake of its reputation abroad if nothing else, must stop the lynchings.

The lynchings with savage accompaniments are classed as simple atrocities in Europe and other parts of the civilized world where they are reported. The people who commit them are looked on as we do Turks and Kurds.

The intelligence of the South should awaken to this fact and cultivate [illegible]ment that will condemn mob [illegible] that will [illegible]force.

Incomplete

NEGRO KILLED IN BATTLE WITH POSSE

Constable Stull and Deputy Hodge Lead Fight Against Robbers.

[illegible]VILLE TENN BANNER
JULY 4, 1919

Nathan Green, 40, colored, was shot and killed early this morning in a battle with Constable Frank Stull, Deputy Sheriff George Hodge and a posse of colored citizens, and Oliver Bates, 27, and Fan Robertson, 23, members of the posse were seriously hurt in the fight.

The two officers with the posse were out last night in an effort to round up some of the robbers, who have been entering the homes in the Eleventh district, when they apprehended Green and another Negro in the act of entering a house. In the fight that followed, forty or more shots were fired before Green was finally captured. He was hit in the left leg about half way between the knee and hip, evidently by a shot gun. He was immediately rushed to the city hospital where his wound was dressed. He was returned to the county jail where he died shortly before 4 o'clock this morning from the loss of blood.

The other Negro, seen with Green, made his escape, but Constable Stull, who has been trying to break up the robberies in this section for several weeks, has a clue as to his identit[illegible] and is wor[illegible]ng on t[illegible]

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Lynchings - 1919
Foreign

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Berlin Mob Murders Dr. Karl Liebknecht And Rosa Luxemburg

The Constitution
Atlas
1-18-19

Spartacan Leaders Slain After Being Arrested and While Being Taken to Prison.

COUPLE WERE FOUND IN FASHIONABLE HOTEL

Soldiers Were Taking Them to Prison in Autos When the Mob Attacked--Government Has Ordered an Investigation

London, January 17.—There are apprehensions in Berlin of a general strike and uprisings to avenge the deaths of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacan leaders, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. It is doubtful if the elections to the national assembly can be held on Sunday because of the tremendous excitement.

Several more Spartacan leaders have been arrested, but the former chief of police, Eichhorn, is still at large.

Berlin, January 17.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have been killed.

When it became known yesterday that Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of the city, a crowd rapidly congregated and stormed the hotel lobby to lay hands on them. Both were spirited to a side entrance to the hotel, but the mob forestalled the attempt of the troops to save Fraulein Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd, which intended to take her to prison.

Rosa Luxemburg Shot.

A few blocks down the street th machine was halted by a second mob and when the presence of Fraulein Luxemburg became known, a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her through the head. The body was dragged from the automobile and carried off. It is supposed it was thrown into the canal, but it has not been found.

In the meantime Dr. Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile by officers and troops and the car was headed for the Moabit prison. While going through the Tiergarten the machine was halted by a punctured tire. Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to hail another automobile and continue toward the prison. While waiting Dr. Liebknecht made an attempt to escape and was shot dead by soldiers who had anticipated such an effort on his part.

When Dr. Liebknecht was arrested at the home of a relative on Mannheimerstrasse yesterday morning, he stoutly denied his identity. After being escorted to the Eden hotel he was searched and his monograph "K. L" was discovered in his shirt.

How Liebknecht Was Taken.

Dr. Liebknecht's capture was due to a telephone conversation overheard by detectives in which he and Rosa Luxemburg agreed to meet at the home of a man named Marcusson in the suburb of Wilmersdorf. Marcusson's home, the police say, has long been one of the gathering places of the Spartacans.

Dr. Liebknecht's attempt at escape was the last desperate dash for freedom on the part of a man who had left prison only last October. When the automobile which was carrying him broke down he was warned against any attempt at flight. The officer in charge asked Dr. Liebknecht, who was bleeding from a wound in the head he had received through being struck by a cane in the hands of some member of the mob, whether he felt able to walk a few hundred yards to the next street, where a new automobile could be found.

Dr. Liebknecht said he could, and the party started to walk. When near a group of trees, Dr. Liebknecht pushed aside the soldier nearest him and dashed for the underbrush in the Tiergarten. The soldiers ordered him to halt. He paid no attention to their demands and several shots were fired at him.

One bullet struck him in the base of the neck, squarely between the shoulders, and his death was virtually instantaneous.

Regarded as Divine Justice.

Virtually the entire Berlin press regards the fate of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacan leaders, as having "something of Divine justice in it," as The Tages Zeitung phrases it.

Of Dr. Liebknecht The Lokal Anzeiger says: "He brought his fate upon himself." Continuing its comment the newspaper says:

"The murder of Rosa Luxemburg shows how tremendous must have been the indignation which has seized the people of Berlin as the result of the criminal activities of the Spartacans. Such summary judgments have ordinarily been foreign to the German manner of thinking."

The press in general deplores the lynching of Rosa Luxemburg, but declares she fell victim to the base passions which she herself ha awakened.

There is general agreement that Dr. Liebknecht lacked the qualities for a really constructive leadership, and that Rosa Luxemburg was, as The Tageblatt says, "the real man in the Spartacan movement."

Guards Arrested.

Officers commanding the troops escorting Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg when those two radical leaders were killed, have been provisionally arrested.

The government announced circumstances attending the deaths of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg would be investigated and punishment would follow if it appeared the custodian of either victim had neglected their duty or had any part in the tragedy.

Karl Kautsky, former under secretary in the foreign affairs ministry of the Ebert government and more recently said to be a supporter of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, was arrested at Berlin this morning. He was later liberated.

Sketch of Liebknecht.

Karl Paul August Friedrich Liebknecht was born at Leipsic on August 13, 1871. After being graduated from the University of Leipsic he entered politics as a socialist. He was a radical opponent of the militarist policies of Germany from the first of his political career, and this attitude brought about his trial on a charge of high treason in 1907, following the appearance of anti-military pamphlets written by him. The charge of high treason was not proved, but he was convicted on a less serious count and sent to prison for eighteen months.

Dr. Liebknecht visited America in 1910 and lectured in New York during his stay in that city.

In 1912 he was elected to the German reichstag from Potsdam, and the next year caused a furor in Germany by bringing charges against the Krupps, saying that organization was inspiring war spirit against the French. He continued his attacks and in the course of debates mentioned Emperor William and the crown prince as being involved in the alleged conspiracy centering around Krupps. As a result of his revelations several army officers were tried for accepting bribes from Krupps. They were convicted, but received light sentences.

Refused to Do Army Duty.

When the great war broke out Dr. Liebknecht refused to do military duty, and it was rumored he had been executed. He was later found in the ranks of an engineer battalion on the Russian front, where in December, 1916, he was seriously injured by a falling tree.

Although in the German army, he did not cease his attacks against the military system and several times he was reported to be involved in bitter controversies with the junker leaders of Germany. This struggle went on until May 1, 1916, when he was arrested for making an incendiary address at a May day demonstration in Berlin. After trial he was sentenced to prison for thirty months. From this sentence he appealed and on retrail was sentenced to jail for four years and one month.

Resulted in Grave Disorders.

The sentence resulted in grave disorders in Berlin and Spandau, demands being made for Liebknecht's release. While in prison he continued to write articles which were given clandestine circulation among the socialists of Germany. One of his pamphlets accused the German government of being guilty of bringing on the war. During his imprisonment he was elected to the reichstag from Spandau.

After being in prison two years and two months he was released on October 24, 1918. In the political cataclysm that developed in Germany early in November, resulting in the abdication of Emperor William, his flight and the establishment of a socialist government, Dr. Liebknecht played a prominent part.

When the Ebert government had been in existence only a few days Dr. Liebknecht became leader of a radical socialist faction known as the Spartacus element. Rumors came to the world that a terrorist revolution was imminent and this developed later in December. The rising tide of radicalism reached its crest during the first week of January, when the Spartacans came into armed conflict with troops loyal to the Ebert government. After a week of fighting the Spartacans were defeated. During the conflict it was reported several times that Dr. Liebknecht had been killed.

Dr. Liebknecht's arrest followed. It was announced on Wednesday he was quartered in the Hotel Eden, a fashionable hotel in the western part of Berlin.

Karl Liebknecht was the son of Wilhelm Liebknecht, a close friend of Karl Marx and a German socialist leader. The elder Liebknecht suffered eight months' imprisonment for starting a revolution in Baden in 1848. He was elected a member of the North German reichstag in 1867 and served there almost continuously until his death in 1900. For his opposition to the Franco-Prussian war the elder Liebknecht was condemned to two years' imprisonment for treasonable intentions. He was looked upon as the founder of the united German socialists.

Sketch of Rosa Luxemburg.

Rosa Luxemburg was formerly principal editor of The Vorwaerts, the organ of the German socialists. She often came into conflict with the authorities and twice underwent imprisonment for freely expressing her view on subjects connected with the government.

She was consistently opposed to the war, and at one time her writings brought about criminal proceedings against leaders of the socialist party.

When the revolution broke out in Berlin early in November she was reputed to be the leader of the most violent group of socialists. Later she seconded Dr. Liebknecht in his efforts to organize the Spartacus element, although she strenuously opposed Dr. Liebknecht's proposal that elections for the national assembly be held at once.

When the Spartacus uprising grew to open rebellion against the Ebert government, she played an important part in urging the revolutionists to attack the government troops. When it was evident that the cause, at least for the time being, was lost, she was reported to have left Berlin. Her arrest was reported Tuesday.

Rosa Luxemburg was dubbed "the strongest woman in Germany," but contrary to the general impression she did not have an active personal part in the staging of the revolutionary movements in Kiel and Berlin, as she was in prison until a few days before the outbreaks of November. However, she lost no time in entering the fray and in a nine weeks' campaign she became even more radical than Dr. Liebknecht, earning the title of "high priestess of Bolshevism."

REVIVAL OF VOODOO PRACTICES IN CUBA CAUSES LYNCHINGS

HAVANA, CUBA, July 22—(By Mail)—With the recent sudden outbreak of cannibalistic practices by Voodoo worshippers, which have resulted in the deaths of at least three innocent children and a half dozen of the Voodoos, the latter by the aplication of "lynch" law for the first time in this country's history, fathers and mothers are living in constant fear that their little ones may be spirited away by the superstitious negroes to be offered up in sacrifice to "Chango", the god of the "Brujos", as they are called in the Castilian language.

The Voodoos are divided in various sects, each with its separate god. The latter include 'Babagueye," god of sickness; "Elecua," god of injury; "Olorrun," god of misery, and 'Chango", the terrible god, to whom human sacrifices are made.

'Chango", according to the Voodoo belief, was the son of Olorrun and Anaragua. He was slain by Elecua, the "god of injury," and ascended into Heaven from a Ceiba, or god-tree, in the month of May. It is in the month of May therefore, that the "Brujos" observe their Holy week when Chango is expected to make a weekly visit to the earth, descending by the Ceiba, his sacred tree, always on Monday.

The followers of Elecua do not directly offer human sacrifices, although their healers sacrifice the lives of some patients, by giving them poisonous concoctions, supposedly a mysterious cure for some ailment, in order to restore to health some other patient, Elecua, being the "God of Injury," his followers believe that good can come to one person only through injury to another.

Voodooism is not practiced by the negroes alone. Many white persons also are said to secretly take part in their religious meetings and accusations have been heard in various quarters of the difficulties encountered by officers seeking to break up their temples because of the obstacles placed in their way by persons of influence.

LYNCHING SPIRIT SPREADS TO CUBA.

6-27-

Havanna, Cuba, June 3[illegible].—Spreading across the Florida keys to Cuba, the lynch spirit so common took hold of the island dependency of Uncle Same, last night and when the smoke cleared away seven persons were killed and eleven injured.

The trouble began when a mob of several hundred persons stormed the prison at San Severino at Matanzas, in the effort to lynch five men accused of assaulting a girl. The prison was defended by soldiers and two of the mob were killed and eleven wounded.

After this evidence of mob law, the five prisoners, said to be colored vodoo worshippers, were shot

down and killed by their own guards, who were trying to remove them from the prison to a place of greater safety.

SEVEN U. S. SOLDIERS HANGED IN FRANCE

One White and Six Negroes Convicted of Attacks on Women.

PARIS, September 5.—Col. Herbert A. White, judge advocate general of the A. E. F today told the Congressional Committe that seven American soldiers in France were hanged as a result of general courts-martial sentences. In each case they were convicted of attacks on women. One of the men was white and six were negroes.

He testified that 1157 officers and 4150 enlisted men were tried by general courts-martial for having committed major offences. The number tried on minor charges was not divulged.

Seventy-seven per cent of the enlisted men and 87 per cent of the officers tried were convicted.

Efforts by members of the Congressional Committee to fix responsibility for abuse of prisoners on "one higher up" resulted in the announcement that "facts tend to fix such blame."

Lynchings — 1919

Legal Punishment for Rape

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OCTOBER 2 1919

FENDISH NEGRO ASSULTS WOMAN NEAR MERCHANTVILLE

CAUGHT AND SENT TO PRISON FOR 30 YEARS

The negro, James Whiting, who attacked Mrs. Mary Notsey, near Merchantvilee, last Monday morning was captured at Mount Holly on Tuesday evening after a chase by an armed crowd, which at times numbered at least five hundred.

Mrs. Notsey was attacked by the brute while on her way to Merchantville to take a car for her place of employment in Camden, when the negro leaped from a wagon and grabbed her.

Hearing groans coming from the road side some time later, Heulings Cole, a farmer who lives nearby went to investigate. He saw the form of a man hurry from the bushes and fired two shots in his direction. Later he found Mr. Notsey in an unconscious condition and sent her to Cooper Hospital, Camden.

Cole then told Chief of Police Linderman, of Merchantville, of the attack. The chief immediately called for volunteers to chase the negro and a number of citizens responded. Later they were joined by Camden detectives.

The news of the chasespread rapidly and in less than a half hour farm- began arriving from all directions, each one equipped with a firearm of some sort. Some carried clubs and several arrived on the scene leading hunting dogs at the end of chains.

Upon a description of the negro and the wagon in which he was riding they concluded that the fugitive was James Whiting, an employee of Aaron Collins, a farmer living at Green Tree.

In an automobile the party hurried to Whiting's home and as they knocked on the door the negro darted out the back of the house and hurried toward a clump of woods nearby.

Raymond Wicks was the first to see him and he emptied a revolver in his direction. It was at this point that the hunt on a larger scale was taken up.

From Green Tree the negro was traced to within a quarter of a mile of Mount Laurel and from there to the farm of James Verner, thence to Sheriff Haines' woods in Lumberton township. Coming out of the woods he took to the road which he followed for a half mile toward Oliphant's Mills. Later he was seen coming out of a corn field on Theadore Verner's farm near Easton. From there he made his way to Hartford and thence up the railroad track, over Hainesport bridge to railroad station where he asked for a match and tried to use the telephone. He could not immediately get a response and he quickly left, saying that he was in a hurry. From Hainesport station to the swamp in which he took refuge is only a short distance and the fugitive soon disappeared in the big marshy thicket. At that time the news of the crime at Merchantville hadn't been wired to Hainesport as it had to the majority of other stations along the road and so there was no suspicion of Whiting when he put in his appearance there.

It did not take the news long to spread, however, and soon it was known that the negro fiend was in hiding in the swamp. Scores of men came from all directions and an effort was made to surround the marsh so as to prevent the desperado's escape. Recruits kept arriving all the late afternoon and evening until the road along the east side of the swam pwas lined with cars while armed men beat the underbrush and waded far into the dismal marsh looking for the negro. Edward Gaun, of Lumberton struck his trail once and was tracking him through the broken reeds, when another searching party crossed the trail and the search in that direction had to be abandoned. Another Lumberton man had climbed a tree and was taking a bird's eye view of the surrounding country when he saw a man crawling on hands and knees and almost immediately came the question which the Camden detective heard. "Will you shoot if I come out?" The crawling man soon disappeared and he was not again seen at that point.

Finally, after the search had extended into the early morning the hunt was temporarily abandoned after word came that a colored man had been seen to cross the road and enter a peach orchard near Lumberton. Early Tuesday morning the search was resumed but by that time the posse had been greatly reduced in numbers.

Tuesday about noon Mrs. Budd Harmon, colored, living on Oak street, on the hill, Mount Holly, saw a colored man enter her yard. The stranger approached and asked for something to eat. There was something about the man's appearance that aroused her suspicion and she asked, "You aren't the man they've been looking for down in the swamp, are you?" To which the negro replied that he was, at the same time imploring her to let him hide somewhere on the premises until nightfall so that he might make his way on to Bordentown where he had friends. Thoroughly alarmed and yet not wishing to frighten the criminal away. Mrs. Sharp directed Whiting to the chicken house saying he might stay there. She then kept a close vigil on the building and awaited her husband's arrival home from work. The fugitive made no effort to leave his hiding place and was there when Harmon returned home. His wife immediately told him of her thrilling experience and and of the fact that the man so much wanted by the authorities was hiding in their chicken house Harmon lost no time getting up town and informing Detective Parker. Hurrying over to the Hill Parker went to the Harmon place and there found the arch fiend who had so upset the country-side for the previous thirty-six hours. When accosted the negro admitted the negro admitted his identity and submitted to having hand cuffs put on his wrists. He was at once bundled aboard an automobile and taken to the jail where he was safely locked up in one of the jail's most secure cells on the second floor. The utmost secrecy was maintained around the jail concerning the capture of Whiting

On the way to the jail the prisoner is said to have stated that he spent Monday night hiding behind some log in the lake at Rancocas Park, his body submerged and only his head sticking out of the water. He said he had been terrified at the firing and was afraid to leave the water before daylight when he made his escape from that spot.

Tuesday night about twelve o'clock a party of detevtives came up from Camden by automobile and the prisoner was handed over to them. A quick return trip was made without exciting incident.

On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock he was given a trial before Judge Kates and sentenced to thirty years in State Prison and was taken to Trenton shortly afterward.

During the trial Mrs. Notsey, who is the mother of six children and victim of the assault collapsed twice. She told of the assault and the effort to reach help.

Whiting in defense took the stand and admitted having seized the woman but denied having assaulted her. Asked why he attacked Mrs. Notsey he replied, "because the devel was in him" The prisoner is about twenty-five years of age and has a highway robbery record.

LONG PRISON TERM FOR NEGRO WHO ATTACKED WOMAN

Jersey Justice Quick to Sentence Whitings to Twenty to Thirty Years.

BEGS TO BE SAVED.

"Don't Let Mob Get Me" Pleads Prisoner to Judge After Being Identified.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
OCTOBER 1, 1919

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 1.—Within three days after his assault on Mrs. Mary Notsey, wife of a shipyard worker of Merchantville, and within eighth ours after his arrest by a Sheriff's posse, James Whitings, a negro, was put on trial before Judge John B. Kates at a Special Session of the Criminal Court to-day, convicted and sentenced to from twenty to thirty years in State's prison.

His summary trial to-day in which all his legal rights were preserved in spite of the swiftness of the proceedings have apparently quieted the agitation and "Jersey Justice" seems to have saved the State the danger of any further lawless demonstrations.

Whitings, from the moment he was lodged in the Burlington County Jail, begged abjectly to be saved from lynching. Hiding in swamps and by roadside fences while the country was being scoured for him by men on foot, on horseback, on motorcycles and automobiles since Saturday night, he had overheard enough to be in terror of the fate which awaited him unless the processes of the law were observed. H was transferred from Burlington to the Camden Jail to-day before the news of his capture got abroad.

Whitings was informed by County Prosecutor Wolverton that if he waived trial by jury the legal formalities could be shortened so that there would be no chance for a mob to gather. He begged for an immediate trial, saying he would rather take the judgment of a judge than to await the verdict of a slowly chosen jury which might never have an opportunity to hear the evidence.

Whitings was taken to the courtroom by an inside elevator. Only twelve persons, including the court officials and his assigned counsel, Rowell Martin, colored, were with him. Mrs. Notsey positively identified him as the man who chocked her and dragged her from the road near her home and as the man whom she saw standing over her when she recovered consciousness. She fainted after testifying. Whitings denied parts of her story, but his statements were contraverted by other witnesses.

Asked if he had anything to say before sentence, Whitings tremblingly said to the court:

"For God's sake judge, don't let the mob get me."

"You will be where you belong and will stay safely to pay the penalty against mankind which you owe in an hou," said Judge Kates.

Within less than the time set Whitings had been delivered at the State prison in Trenton in an automobile.

NEGRO ON TRIAL, ACCUSED OF INTENT TO ATTACK GIRL

MACON GA NEWS
FEBRUARY 21, 1919

Charged with using obscene language in the presence of a young woman with intent to assault her, John Hill, a negro, is on trial in the superior court Friday. The case will probably go to a jury late Friday afternoon.

Hill, it is said, stopped the young woman on Oglethorpe street, near Tattnall Square, and made an offensive remark to her, grabbing her hand, the girl testified.

The negro declared he had never seen the girl. He is represented by Attorneys C. H. Garrett and W. A. McClellan.

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DOUGHERTY DENIES
HE ISN'T IN OMAHA

Judge Congratulates Negro Who Attacked Women, Sending Him to Prison.

BROOKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
SEPTEMBER 29 1919
MIGHT HAVE BEEN LYNCHED.

Twenty Years for Thug Who Beat Old Street Cleaner.

Ten to fourteen years in Sing Sing was the sentence imposed to-day by County Judge Nash upon Charles Dougherty, 20, of 2737 West Sixteenth street, who had been found guilty of criminally receiving stolen goods. The indictment found against Dougherty charged him with burglary and attempts to commit assaults upon women encountered in the houses into which he had forced entrance.

In passing sentence upon Dougherty, who is colored, Judge Nash called attention to the race riot of yesterday in Omaha, as well as to the lynchings that have occurred in other parts of the country.

"You stand here to-day, Dougherty," said Judge Nash, "a most fortunate and most unhappy man. In the morning papers are the accounts of the burning of the County Court House in Omaha by a mob to get at a man of your color who had committed the same crime of which you were guilty. That man was lynched. In other parts of the country law and order have been set at naught from time to time and men of your color have been lynched for crimes against women. Thank God, disrespect for law and order does not exist in this community, and you have every reason to be happy that it does not.

"By your crime you brought disgrace upon your race, the vast majority of whom are excellent, law-abiding citizens. During my ten years' experience in the courts you are the first man of your color brought before me for such a crime."

Another man to have the severity of the law visited upon him was Harry Sexton, a sailor in the U. S. Navy, whose home is at 683 Fresh Pond road, and who had been found guilty of robbery in the first degree, as a second offender. Sexton, who is known among gangsters and the police as "Red," was given a term of twenty years in Sing Sing by Judge Charles J. McDermott. Sexton was one of the trio who had beaten and robbed an old street cleaner, John D. Twyman.

Another old offender sent away to-day by Judge McDermott was Louis Diamond, 40, of 643 Caldwell avenue, the Bronx, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. He was sent to Sing Sing for from two and a half to five years.

Stewart Marris, a United States marine, who had been found guilty of assault, received a suspended sentence from Judge Dike.

"I am letting you go," said Judge Dike, "because I know your superiors in the Marine Corps will deal out to you whatever punishment you deserve. During your trial I was disgusted with the way you whined and tried to saddle the guilt upon the girl, who was an unwilling complainant against you. Such conduct on your part was entirely out of harmony with traditions of courage and bravery, which the Marine Corps so gallantly earned in the late war. You would have gotten very much farther with me had you stood up manfully and admitted your fault."

Judge Dike also sentenced Thomas Hyland to Elmira for assault.

Other sentnces by Judge Nash were: Mohhis Rosenbaum, attempted grand larceny, Sing Sing, one year and three months; Edward Harrigan, attempted grand larceny, pententiary; Harry Slater, Frank Small and Louis Wolfson, petty larceny, 90 days in jail; Rebel Bibeau. George Lobenhofer, George Willard, Jennie Pauldi and Elizabeth Gluckheimer, petty larceny, suspended sentence.

Other sentence by Judge McDermott; Sigwalt Larsen, unlawful entry, 30 days in jail; Michael Rajecki, grand larceny, Elmira; John Mollet, petty larceny, sentence suspended.

NEGRO FINED

Pleaded Guilty to Attempted Assault on Lady Passenger

GREENWICH, CT., GRAPHIC.
AUGUST 8, 1919

Walter Johnson (colored,) of Vista street, Stamford, was fined $50 and costs by Judge Mead last Friday morning, after he had pleaded guilty to an attempted assault upon Mrs. Annie Sheridan, wife of William Sheridan, of 49 Oak street, Port Chester. He was arrested by Detective Sergeant James Hefferman of the Stamford police headqaurters following a complaint made by Mrs. Sheridan at police headquarters in that city. Later it was found that the alleged assault was committed in the town of Greenwich and the accused was turned over to the Greenwich police.

Mrs. Sheridan had been visiting friends on Greenwich avenue, Stamford, Tuesday, July 29, according to her story, and she missed the last train to Port Chester. As she did not have enough money with her to pay for a taxi, she decided to remain in the Stamford railroad station all night. Johnson, who had apparently been following the woman around, offered to take her to Port Chester, stating that he was going in that direction. Mrs. Sheridan, who is over 50 years of age, finally accepted the offer. Upon reaching Wendel's hill, the driver pulled alongside the road, she said, seized her by the throat and threw her back in the automobile. At first she screamed, but later by using some diplomacy, she got Johnson to drive her to Liberty Square, Port Chester, where she alighted from the machine. The following morning she reported the case to the Stamford police.

HANGING TODAY AT MOUNDSVILLE

MORGAN COUNTY NEGRO TO PAY EXTREME PENALTY FOR ASSAULTING A WHITE LADY.

Condemned Man Has Confessed His Guilt and Declares He Is Ready to Die.

WHEELING W VA INTELLIGENCER
AUGUST 6 1919

Hugh Ferguson, Morgan county negro rapist, will go to his death in the execution chamber of the West Virginia prison at Moundsville, at 5:30 this afternoon.



HUGH FERGUSON

It has never appeared that Governor Cornwell would intervene to prevent the execution of the death penalty imposed by the judge of the Morgan county circuit court, and as the hour for the execution draws near, there is no indication of interference on the part of the state's executive.

Ferguson is said to be bearing up as well as the average man doomed to die for a crime. He has been nervous for several days, but there is nothing in his mental demeanor to indicate that he will not walk onto the scaffold this evening as calmly as any of the score or more of other men who have paid the capital penalty for crime at Moundsville.

Ferguson several days ago made a complete confession to Chaplain J. H. Jess and Dr. B. M. Spurr, who have been his spiritual advisers since he was sentenced to die and returned to the prison for execution. He made a clean breast of his guilt of ravishing a white woman in Morgan county, which crime came near costing him his life at the hands of an angry mob.

Rope Tested.

Warden J. Z. Terrell and Captain of Guards D. E. Shildtz yesterday personally supervised the tests of the scaffold, trap and rope which will be used in putting Ferguson to death. Such tests are made just preceding every execution to make sure that no mishap attends a hanging.

Older guards, who have taken part in former executions, will be assigned to such tasks as adjusting the straps on Ferguson's arms, wrists, knees and ankles. Newer members of the guard force, who have never assisted in an execution, will attend to such duties as escorting the spectators into the death chamber and to maintaining order while the execution takes place.

First Under Governor Cornwell.

Ferguson's execution will be the first to take place in the Moundsville penitentiary since Governor Cornwell's inauguration, and the first under the administration of Warden Terrell.

It will also be the first hanging in the state prison on any day of the week other than a Friday. Heretofore, executions have taken place as few moments after 5 o'clock as witnesses can hurry from the prison gates to the execution chamber, but Ferguson's execution is not to take place until 5:30 o'clock.

Death Penalty For Two Yanks

The Chicago

Court-Martial Recommends Execution for Two Camp Grant Soldiers

9-20-19

(By Century News Service)

Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 19.—The court-martial here held in connection with 14 soldiers who were tried for alleged criminal asault on a Bloomington woman in May, 1918, is reported to have recommended the death sentences for Privates Noah Smith and Edward Burrell. Of the 14 accused of the crime and tried here in June, 1918, six sentenced to life imprisonment have have been released, and the disposition of the other cases has not as yet been made public. The court proceedings are still in the hands of the judge advocate general and have not been presented to President Wilson.

Prejudice in Trial

Because prejudice seeped into the trial in June, 1918, President Wilson, upon the recommendation of prominent citizens in Chicago, ordered a rehearing of the cases on the ground that the 14 men had been improperly represented at the trial. The lack of sufficient counsel at the first trial and the manner in which the evidence was permitted to go before the court is said to be responsible for the first conviction. Third degree methods used by white army officers in obtaining confessions were called to the attention of the court in the last trial by Attorney Adam E. Patterson, representing the soldiers, and was instrumental in effecting the acquittal of several of the men.

Only Two May Hang

The eight sentenced to be hanged in the first trial were Noah and Ray Smith, Edward Burrell, Eugene Emery, William Robbins, Cary Dancy, Jess E. Nero, and Col. Jackson Cheeks. These men are still in the guardhouse awaiting final action by President Wilson, who will review the findings of the court-martial at the second trial, which has just been completed. It is rumored in camp circles that the death penalty will only be asked for Noah Smith and Edward Burrell, accused of being the ringleaders in the attack upon the woman.

SENTENCE OMAHA NEGRO

COUNCIL BLUFFS NONPAREIL
NOVEMBER 14, 1919

Man Convicted of Assaulting Bessie Kroupa Gets Twenty Years.

Twenty years was the sentence imposed on Ira Johnson, negro convicted of assaulting Bessie Kroupa in Omaha, Thursday. This is the first conviction and sentence against the negroes who caused a reign of terror in Omaha during recent months by their attacks on women.

DEATH PENALTY FOR SEDUCER OF GIRLS

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—W. C. Adamson, a former student of a local educational institution, was found guilty today of criminal assault and sentenced to be hanged June 6. His accusers were several little girls who charged Adamson enticed them into his home in the absence of his wife.

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 11 1919

NEGRO ADMITS GIRL'S CHARGE

Robert Williamson, colored, of 359 Railroad Avenue, pleaded guilty to a criminal offence against 14-year-old Mary Simms of 374 Ninth Street, before Judge John A. Blair, yesterday afternoon.

The child's mother made the complaint against the prisoner. Assistant Prosecutor Thomas H. Brown appeared for the State.

NEGRO SOLDIERS HELD FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

Camp Grant, Ill., [illegible]
Kenesaw M. Landis today denied the application of a writ of habeas corpus to liberate fourteen negro soldiers held for trial on a charge of assaulting a woman at Camp Grant last May.

Without deciding upon the merits of the case, Judge Landis held that the court-martial now in session at the camp is competent to determine its jurisdiction for the second trial of the accused.

Lynchings — 1919.

Legal Punishment for Rape.

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NEGROES AT LOCAL CAMP GIVEN TRIAL

Twenty-Two Soldiers, Member Labor Battalion, Court Martial on Charge of Mutiny in Tarheel County.

SPARTANSBURG S C HERALD
FEBRUARY 19, 1919

Twenty-two negro soldiers of the 444th Labor Battalion, formerly stationed at Camp Wadsworth and later sent to Pisgah Forest to cut wood for the United States government, have been tried by court martial. The labor battalion is now stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia. Mutiny was the charge, and it is understood that the negroes have been found guilty, but no announcement will be made until the case has been reviewed by the department of justice officials in Washington.

"The State," of Columbia, in an article on the trial of the negroes has the following to say:

"The negroes were charged with violating the 66th article of war, in that while members of the 444th Reserve Labor Battalion of the Quartermaster Corps, acting jointly and in pursuance of a common intent, they did attempt to create a mutiny in the camp of the battalion when it was located at Pisgah Forest, near Brevard, on July 17, 1918. They are alleged to have urged their comrades to refuse to obey the orders of their superior officers, Captain Cyrus Good and Second Lieut. Aaron B. Cronkite. They are charged with refusing to go to their tents and with brandishing clubs and throwing stones and assaulting and threatening the lives of their superior officers. It is further alleged that they assaulted Sergeant Milton Floyd, striking him in the head and body with stones, knives, sticks and clubs, until he was rendered in a serious condition.

Trouble Arose at Mess.

"It seems that the trouble started on the night of July 17, 1918, while the men were at supper mess. Headley Braveboy, the ringleader, came back three or four times for lemonade, and the last time got in line ahead of some of the others, when he was supposed to fall in behind. He was placed under arrest when he refused to take his proper place. Taken to a guard tent and later chains placed around his neck. At once a crowd of the negro soldiers gathered freed, but they were soon dispersed.

"During the night Lieut. Cronkite and Sergt. Floyd started for headquarters, which was four miles away, to get a detail to help them out and went to the sheds to saddle mules. Braveboy and a crowd of negroes headed them off and refused to allow them to get the animals. The officers started out afoot and when part of the way to headquarters caught a logging train. The negroes however, had started in pursuit and climbed onto the cab of the train and forced Floyd off. He was grabbed by the other negroes and beat about the head and body and just then another logging train passed and one of the negroes yelled for the other to throw Floyd's body under the train. However, they were unable to get the body to the tracks in time to carry out this plan to murder him. They grabbed him and again and took him back to camp, but not without threatening to drown him several times in a river they passed. "Pisgah Forest, where the camp was pitched, is far up in the mountains in Transylvania county and the camp was four miles from a railroad or telephone station. The negroes were finally arrested and taken back to camp and have been in prison since then."

NEGRO GUILTY OF ASSAULTING BESSIE KROUPA

Jury Returns Verdict After Deliberating Three and a Half Hours.

OMAHA NEWS
NOVEMBER 9, 1919

Ira Johnson, negro, was found guilty of criminal assault by a jury in District Judge Redick's court last night after three and a half hours of deliberation.

Johnson was charged with tying 18-year-old Bessie Kroupa, a white girl, to a log in a ravine near Riverview park and assaulting her on July 7.

His trial took four days in Judge Redick's court. The arguments and charge of the judge took more than half a day. The case went to the jury at 4:30 yesterday afternoon and the verdict was returned at 8 o'clock.

Penalty for this crime is fixed by the statutes at one to 20 years' imprisonment.

Defended by Mayor's Firm.

Johnson's defense was conducted by Attorney Frank Howell of Mayor Smith's law firm.

Little Miss Kroupa fainted on the witness stand during the cross-examination by Attorney Frank Howell. She insisted that Johnson was the man who attacked her. All attempts of Johnson's attorney to shake the girl in her conviction failed. "That face I can never forget," she wept.

She told of starting to return to work after her luncheon on July 7 at noon. The neighborhood in which she lives is sparsely settled and in front of one of the open stretches of vacant property Johnson accosted her, she said.

Miss Kroupa told of her desperate fight with her assailant. Her account of the negro's abuse was revolting. The girl's mother created a dramatic scene in the course of the trial by bitterly denouncing the attorneys for Johnson and again by hurrying across the court room in an effort to get at the accused negro.

Johnson Denies Guilt.

Witnesses identified Johnson as the negro they saw loitering in the vicinity of the scene of the crime shortly before the attack took place.

Johnson denied on the witness stand yesterday that he was even near the scene of the criminal assault.

He explained scratches on his cheek and blood on the sleeve of his shirt by declaring that he shaved on that day and cut his face and wiped the blood off on his shirt sleeve. The razor with which he shaved he borrowed from "Mexican Joe," a fellow worker at the Gibson ice house he said.

NEGRO LEWIS TO PAY EXTREME PENALTY

GOLDSBORO N C ARGUS
MARCH 6, 1919

Supreme Court Finds No Error in His Case

The death in the case of State vs. Lewis must pay the death penalty for commission of the unnamable crime against womanhood, this being the most interesting decision of Supreme Court in Raleigh last week. No error was found. Justice Walker writing the opinion upholding the conviction of the negro Lewis in Wayne Superior court.

Our readers are no doubt familiar with the facts in this case, the crime being committed on the northern outskirts of this city last January.

The assault was committed upon Mrs. Sarah King January 17, while she was alone in a field picking cotton. The negro approached Mrs. King, revealing his designs, and she cried out, whereupon he choked her. Accomplishing his purpose by force, the negro then made his escape, but was later captured, tried, convicted and sentenced to death. Mrs. King positively identified Lewis, a gap in his teeth being one of the identification marks.

REWARD TO STOP LYNCHING.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 23, 1919

Judge Offers $5,000 in Fugitive Negro Is Returned Unharmed.

EASTON, Md., April 22.—Although hundreds of armed men are searching for Isaiah Fountain, a negro, who escaped from custody last night after being placed on trial charged with assaulting a thirteen-year-old white girl, he is still at liberty.

In an effort to prevent the negro's lynching should he be captured, Chief Judge Adkins announced a reward of $5,000 to those who brought Fountain into the courtroom uninjured.

In Less Than Half Hour Negro Is Found Guilty Of Assault on Woman

Camden, N. J., October 1.—It took less than thirty minutes today to try and to sentence to from 20 to 30 years in state prison James Whitings, the negro for whom a posse searched continuously from last Monday, because of an attack near Merchantville on a white woman, the wife of a shipyard worker.

Whitings admitted in court having choked the woman, but denied criminal assault. She fainted after identifying the negro as the man who had assaulted her. The sentencing of Whitings had no visible effect on him, and he pleaded only for protection "from the mob."

The assault caused intense excitement among the residents of Merchantville and nearby towns and open threats of violence were heard. For twenty-four hours a posse of more than 500 armed men searched the surrounding country for the negro, but after his capture and the assurance by the police that he would be brought to a speedy trial, the crowd dispersed. The usual quiet prevailed today.

The negro was captured last night by a detective near Mount Holly. He was nearly exhausted from a night spent in a nearby swamp and offered no resistance.

NEGRO INTRUDER IS IDENTIFIED BY LOUISVILLE GIRL

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JOURNAL
AUGUST 28, 1919

Cincinnati Bellboy Held On Complaint of Yank's Wife.

Awakened at night by a man prowling in her room in the Burnett House in Cincinnati, Mrs. Vivian James, 23 years old, Louisville, identified him as Kenneth Lindsay, a negro bell boy.

Mrs. James did not report the matter to the police, but purchased a revolver, according to dispatches. The following day, according to statements by Mrs. James in court, Lindsay again entered her room, but fled when she screamed for help. She then reported the matter to the police.

The negro was arrested. Lindsay was given a hearing in the Municipal Court yesterday and bound over to the grand jury under a $20,000 bond.

Mrs. James is the wife of a soldier, now overseas. The Louisville city directory does not give her address.

South Carolina Governor Calls Special Court To Try Negro Girl For Assault On White Girl

4-8-19

Columbia, S. S., April 5.—Governor Cooper has issued call for an extra session of court for Colleton county, to try a case against Laura Rhodes, 17 years, charged with assaulting a white girl at Lodge, S. C.

POSSE AFTER NEGRO FOUND GUILTY OF GIRL

Easton, Md., April 22.—Numerous armed men were searching today for Isaiah Fountain, negro, who escaped from custody last night after an attempt had been made to lynch him. Fountain was on trial here charged with assault of a 13-year-old girl April 1, last. The girl had identified him as her assailant.

Fountain was being taken to jail from court by a guard of Baltimore police through a crowd of more than 2,000 persons, which became so threatening in its attitude toward the prisoner that the officers turned into the residence of the sheriff adjoining the jail. While they were holding the mob back, the accused negro was pushed inside the house, and seeing an open window he dashed through it and disappeared. He got several hours' start of his pursuers because the mob refused to believe he had escaped.

In an effort to prevent the lynching of Fountain, should he be captured, Chief Judge Adkins announced today that a reward of $5,000 would be given to the person or persons who brought Fountain into the court room uninjured.

NEGRO IS GIVEN TWO YEARS; ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT

WACO TEX TRIBUNE
APRIL 10, 1919

Sam Smith, negro, charged with attempt criminal assault, was given two years in the penitentary in the Fifty-Fourth District court by a jury.

Smith is alleged to have entered the room of a white woman, on the Dallas road, one night several weeks ago, but was driven off by the screams of the woman when she found an opportunity to outwit the prowler.

20 YEARS' SENTENCE GIVEN YOUTH TRIED ON GIRL'S CHARGES

A state court jury in the [illegible] returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to the mercy of the court was returned in the trial of [illegible] McDaniel, the young boy charged with a serious offense against a young girl. Judge Humphries imposed a twenty-year sentence.

Solicitor Boykin and Assistant Solicitor Stephens represented the state, while John Y. Smith and B. L. Milling were attorneys for the defendant.

N Y C WORLD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

10 YEARS FOR NEGRO WHO ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK GIRL

Charles Dougherty, twenty, a negro, of No. 2737 West 16th Street, Brooklyn, found guilty of attempting to attack a nineteen-year-old white girl, was sentenced yesterday by County Judge Nash of that borough to ten years in Sing Sing. Judge Nash told the negro in other communities he would have been lynched for his offense.

ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST NEGRO

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
NOVEMBER 23, 1919

Louis Randall Goes on Trial Here Tomorrow Morning.

Louis Randall, colored, charged with attempting to assault Louise Simmons, a young colored school teacher, and Miss Saunders, an English woman, and with assaulting Mrs. Bessie Gleason, white, on June 30 last, will be put on trial in Justice Stafford's court tomorrow morning.

Detectives Ed Kelly, Scrivener and Sweeney are credited with capturing Randall. He is alleged to have accosted Miss Simmons, on June 25, at Fessenden street near Connecticut avenue, and Miss Gleason, in Rayo Woods, Takoma Park. As Miss Saunders has returned to England, the police have dropped this charge against Randall. He will be tried first for attempting to assault Miss Simmons.

Assistant District Attorney Paul B. Cromelin will prosecute the case. Randall will be defended by Attorneys Gusack and Beckett.

According to the District code, a jury has power to render the death penalty in a case where a man is convicted of criminal assault.

NEGRO IS SENTENCED FOR STATUTORY OFFENSE

MILWAUKEE WIS SENTINEL
APRIL 15, 1919

Arthur Brewer, colored, who has already served a prison term for attacking a white girl, was sent to Waupun by Judge Backus on Monday, for a statutory offense against Ruby Tate, 8 year old colored girl.

NEGRO GETS LONG TERM

MINNEAPOLIS MINN NEWS
SEPTEMBER 16, 1919

Thomas Johnson Convicted on Charge of Assaulting 11-year-old Girl.

The longest sentence pronounced at the present term of the district court, was meted out late yesterday.

Thomas Johnson, colored, was given from seven to 30 years in the state penitentiary after he was convicted of assaulting an 11 year-old colored girl.

Judge W. C. Leary pronounced sentence.

LOUISVILLE, KY HERALD
OCTOBER 17, 1919

HEAR NEGRO'S ASSAULT CASE.

Wearing the overseas uniform which he wore when arrested July 3, 1919, Leroy Russell, negro, is on trial in the Clark Circuit Court before Judge James W. Fortune and a jury on a charge of criminal assault upon Agnes Beard, negress, less than 16 years of age at the time of the alleged offense more than a year ago. The jury was sworn in shortly before noon

NEGRO HELD FOR ATTEMPTED RAPE IS SENT BACK TO JAIL

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

Fred Stewart, negro, charged with assault to rape, was given an examining trial before Justice Matt M. Johnson yesterday afternoon and bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $500.

Stewart is 15 years old and is held on a charge of attacking a white girl in South Austin a month ago. Failing to give bond, he was remanded to jail.

TO BE EXECUTED FOR AN ASSAULT ON GIRL

The Montgomery Advertiser
(Associated Press.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 1.—Winifred Walker, a 19-year-old negro, who last Tuesday assaulted a 10-year-old white girl, near Dandridge, Jefferson county, was today tried at Dandridge, plead guilty, and was sentenced to be electrocuted at Nashville September 2. The negro was brought here for safe keeping but will be sent from here to the penitentiary at Nashville without delay. 8-2-19

NEGRO'S CASE IS DELAYED.

WASHINGTON D C POST.
JULY 24, 1919

Louis Randall, Suspected of Attacking Women, Has 2 Weeks' Respite.

When the case of Louis Randall, the negro charged with attacks upon white women, was called in the United States branch of the police court yesterday, Judge John P. McMahon granted a motion for a week's continuance offered by Assistant District Attorney Ralph Given, who urged present race riot conditions as a reason for his request.

Samuel V. Gusack, attorney for the accused, offered no objection to a continuance.

NEGRO ASSAULTS CHILD

NEW YORK TIMES
FEBRUARY 14, 1919

Will Graham, a negro, of Tucker Street, was placed under arrest yesterday by Patrolmen Frascella and Kucker on a charge of criminal assault on Trotha Johnson, 13 years old, of 161½ Old Rose Street. The child is being held as a witness. Henry Jackson, 17 years old, who lived with Graham, is also being held as a witness. Graham admitted the crime when taken before Captain Culliton and Clerk Haney. The girl came here recently from Aiko, S. C. Graham has a wife in Virginia.

Judge Geraghty today held Graham under $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

OMAHA NEB NEWS
NOVEMBER 17, 1919

NEGRO DENIES HE ASSAULTED WOMAN

Frank Wallace, negro, on trial for an alleged criminal assault on Frieda Bailey, a negress, last July, denied in district court today that he assaulted the woman.

Wallace was fined $100 and costs for alleged criminal assault on the same woman in July, 1918.

Last December he was acquitted of a charge of assault on Minnie Simmons, also a negress.

99 YEARS FOR ROY DURELL IN ASSAULT CASE

Jury Gives the Limit to Negro Who Attacked Mrs. Marsac and Adds 12 Years For Burglary.

On Stand, Durell Admits He Was Sent Up From Waxahachie For a Similar Offense.

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
JULY 21, 1919

Two juries in Criminal District Court Monday imposed sentences aggregating 111 years on Roy Durell, negro, who a week ago attacked Mrs. Lester Marsac at her home in Houston Harbor Addition. In both instances the juries were out only four minutes and in each instance the limit allowed by law was imposed.

The negro was first tried on the charge of attempted criminal assault. On this charge the jury after being out four minutes brought in a verdict of 99 years in the penitentiary. There was applause in the courtroom when this verdict was announced, which was quickly quieted by Judge Robinson, who warned the spectators that they were in a court of justice and that they could express their approval when they got outside.

Next the negro was tried on a charge of burglary and this jury was out only four minutes when it brought in a verdict imposing 12 additional years, the extreme penalty for that offense

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Durell Heavily Guarded.

The giant negro sat in the court room and displayed no feeling during the trials or when the verdicts were brought in. An hour before the trial he had been brought to the court house, with another negro handcuffed to each side of him and Sheriff T. A. Binford and two deputies for a guard. He was placed in the prisoner's detention room and two deputies stood guard in front of the glass door.

When Judge Robinson asked the negro what his plea to the first charge was he answered "guilty." Judge Robinson then explained the charge fully and asked the negro if he entered the home with the intention of committing criminal assault. The negro declared he did not and Judge Robinson then entered a plea of not guilty for him. Durell had no attorney.

Mrs. Marsac, with her head bandaged and black marks on her face and throat still plainly showing, was the first witness. She said she was sitting on the front gallery of her home shortly after noon last Monday with her 4-year-old baby. She heard a lamp chimney fall to the floor and walked around through the house to learn the cause of the trouble.

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Confronted by Negro.

As she passed the dining-room door the negro sprang out from behind it, and with one hand grabbed her throat and the other one he clamped over her mouth. The 4-year-old child ran from the house screaming. The negro threw Mrs. Marsac to the floor and fell upon her. Then he became frightened and went to the door. She got up and the negro struck her over the head and knocked her down again. Again he became frightened and went to the door. This time she escaped out the back door of the house and met J. E. Adkins, a neighbor, who had been attracted by the screams of the baby.

The only other witnesses introduced were Sheriff Binford and the officer at Crosby who took the negro from a Beaumont train on advice of Houston officers.

The negro then took the stand and in a faint voice said he entered the house to get something to eat and gave as his reason for attacking Mrs. Marsac that she stood in his way when he tried to escape. But it was shown on cross-examination that Durell a short time afterwards had paid $2,70 for a ticket to Beaumont. There was also other strong evidence that he entered the house for the purpose of criminal assault.

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Quick Trial.

This closed the case for both sides, the entire trial lasting only half an hour. Judge J. V. Lea, assistant district attorney, made a few remarks to the jury.

"No one doubts the story of this little woman, borne out as it is by all the circumstances," he said. "She showed herself to be a splendid type of Southern womanhood when she fought this brute to preserve her honor. The penalty is not high enough for this kind of a crime, but I am willing to leave the case with this jury."

The jury filed out and in four minutes announced it had written a verdict. That was about the time required to select a foreman as required by law and write out the verdict. The jury was composed of A. L. Delz, J. R. Beatty, J. E. Burchard, S. Weiser, A. Serres, Charles Halbert, Ed Drugmore, E. W. Owens, A. L. Darby, R. Marston, M. Norsworthy and J. W. Oakes. The second jury that had just been called to the box had to be removed while this verdict was read.

The negro pleaded guilty to the second charge of burglary and it took only a few minutes to complete this trial in which he received 12 more years.

Durel, on the witness stand, admitted that in June, 1918, at Waxahachie, he was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary for criminal assault and two years for burglary. He escaped a short time ago after serving a year.

After the trials A. L. Marsac said he wished publicly to thank the juries for doing their full duty and imposing the heaviest penalties provided by law, and also to thank the officers for their diligence in apprehending the negro so soon after the assault and the speedy manner in which the prosecuting officers and court officials have meted out justice to the assailant of his wife.

Six Acquitted by Court Martial; Other Convicted Will Be Released, It Is Thought

Chicago Tribune
8-16-19

Camp Grant, Ill., Aug. 15.—After nearly four months of hard work the general court martial appointed by President Wilson to try the fourteen Colored soldiers at Camp Grant for an alleged criminal assault upon Louise M. Schneider, a white woman, completed its work, resulting in the acquittal of six of the men and eight were convicted. On the 14th day of May, 1918, a number of soldiers alleged to have committed an assault upon this woman were apprehended and arrested just before the 92d division sailed for France. Their trial was hurriedly completed, resulting in the conviction of fifteen men, eight of whom were sentenced to pay the death penalty by hanging, the others to serve life sentences in the penitentiary. President Wilson reviewed the record of the first trial and ordered a new trial for the convicted soldiers, principally on the ground that they were not given sufficient time in which to prepare their defense. Col. Young was president of the new court martial that tried the soldiers, and the other 12 members were white officers of the rank of colonel and major.

Patterson Takes Hand

Just a few days before the case was set for trial Maj. A. E. Patterson, judge advocate for the 92d division, returned from France and was persuaded by his friends and the convicted boys to undertake their defense. There was no money available for this work, but Maj. Patterson decided to undertake the job as a contribution to the boys and a vindication of the fair name of the Race, and of the splendid record the Colored soldiers made in France.

For the first time in nearly sixteen months Andrew Fields, James Reel, Jackson Cheeks, Iron Townsend and Clemmie Johnson, five of those acquitted, were able to walk around the camp without a guard and handcuffs, and Eleazor Chapman, the soldier returned from France to be tried, was the sixth man released.

Maj. Patterson, in discussing the case with our reporter, said he was quite sure that the reviewing authority would release three of the men convicted by the trial court and that it was his opinion that the record was bad and contained enough jurisdictional and prejudicial errors to warrant the release of all the convicted men. Maj. Patterson refused to say what steps would be taken in the event of the reviewing authority refusing to release those convicted. It is believed, however, that he and another prominent attorney of Chicago would carry the case to the United States Supreme court.

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Atlanta Ga. Constitution 6-30-19

NEGRO PUT TO DEATH FOR ATTACK ON GIRL

Raleigh, N. C., June 27.—Tom Gwyn, a negro, convicted in Catawba county of an attack upon a high school girl at Hickory, was electrocuted at the state penitentiary here today.

Gwyn confessed, according to prison attaches, declaring he had intended to kill the girl after the attack but her pleadings and promise not to give an alarm prevailed upon him not to do so.

SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR NEGRO ASSAILANT

Newton, N. C., May 27.—Tom Gwin, negro, who was placed on trial at a special term of Catawba county superior court Monday morning on a charge of attacking a 16-year-old high schol girl near Hickory on April 29, was found guilty by a jury yesterday afternoon and sentenced to die in the electric chair at the state penitentiary at Raleigh on June 27. The jury was out only ten minutes.

ARMY OFFICER HANGED FOR ASSAULT ON GIRL

Paris, April 30.—A Havas dispatch from Dijon states that American army authorities at Is-Sur-Tille, a village near that city, have sentenced and hanged an American lieutenant for an assault upon a little girl who died in consequence of the injuries she received.

GIVEN ** OF DEATH

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 17.—(Special.) "Shorty" Ford, the negro whose trial, transferred from Brooks county to Chatham county, has created much interest all over south Georgia, was today sentenced to hang in the jail in this county on February 6, Judge Meldrim giving him the extreme penalty. Ford was late last night convicted of criminally assaulting a white woman in Brooks county in May, 1918. The verdict was "guilty without recommendation to mercy."

OMAHA NEBRASKA HERALD

NEGRO CONVICTED OF ATTACK ON WOMAN

Robert King, negro, yesterday was found guilty by a jury in Judge Sears' court of an attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Mayme Hammond, 2407 North Thirteenth street, on August 27 last. The verdict was returned after two hours' deliberation.

The St Louis Argus

CASES AGAINST COLORED MEN EXAGGERATED

Investigation Shows Only Four Cases Out Of Daily Press Reports Of Thirty-Four Colored Men Involved

It will be interesting to our readers to note, that the reports in the daily papers regarding the recent riot in Omaha charged that the cause of the uprising was due to the report that 34 cases of assault upon white women, of that city, had been charged to the Negroes. The article below is taken from The Omaha Monitor, edited by Rev. J. A. Williams, pastor of St. Phillip Episcopal Church; and shows that most of the crimes were committed by white men.

From The Omaha Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—County Attorney Shotwell gave out a statement Saurday reviewing the present status of every alleged case of assault upon women in Douglas county, against the perpetrators of which complaints have been filed.

Four Negroes and thirteen white men are now awaiting trial in district court on such charges.

Seven are held in jail awaiting trial on a charge of attempted assault. These are: Joseph O'Hara, Thomas Sullivan, Sanley Fox, Loren Lee Johnson, James Donahue, Ora Brown, all white, and Robert King, Negro.

Three have been released on bonds ranging from $2,000 up, pending trial for attempted assault. They are Amos Gorman, Harry Boyd and Joe Nanfito, all white.

William Livingstone, white, Frank Wallace, Negro; Robert Winter, white and Ira Johnson, Negro, are in jail, awaiting trial for assault.

Joe Balkovic, white, charged with assault, is out on bond. Alfred T. Ramsey, white, was found not guilty by a jury, and Jerry Dennis was sentenced from two to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

CHAIR IN BAD SHAPE NEGRO GETS REPRIEVE

Columbia, S. C., February 21.—Governor Cooper this afternoon granted a reprieve of two weeks to Aaron Walker, convicted of attempted criminal assault and sentenced to die today. The execution could not be carried out on account of repairs being made to the electric chair. Walker was reprieved one month ago for 30 days on account of the illness of the executioner at the state penitentiary. Walker is a negro.

FIFTEEN SENTENCED IN RIOTING CASES

The Winston-Salem Sentinel

Winston-Salem, N. C., [illegible]. The Winston-Salem rioting cases which have been on trial in Surry superior court since last Monday week were concluded at noon today when the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all but one of the defendants, Andy Gilliam being acquitted. The others whose sentences range from 14 months to six years on the county roads, including: George Douthit, J. E. Savage, Grover and Walter Kiser, William Carter, Pleas Cline, Frank Hester, Ira Whitaker, Pearce Hammond, John Brandon, Arthur Manley, A. R. Castevens, Carl Fields, J. L. Mabe and Cris Chappell.

The indictment on which convictions were secured charged the defendants with breaking in the city jail and attempting to do bodily harm to a negro prisoner, Russell High, on the night on November 17

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ACCUSED NEGRO'S TRIAL POSTPONED

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
OCTOBER 24. 1919

Attorney for Bob Holliday Is Given Until Tuesday to Prepare Case.

Evidence for the prosecution in Little Rock's latest case of a negro charged with insulting a white woman was heard yesterday morning before Municipal Judge Hale. Mrs. A. E. Meyers, 1202½ Main street, was the chief witness. Bob Holliday, the accused negro, sat in the prisoners' chair, motionless, except that he pressed a handkerchief to his eyes several times during the testimony of Mrs. Meyers.

Before the case was called Chief Rotenberry searched all male spectators in the courtroom for weapons, but none was found. At the opening of the trial Attorney Frank Pittard, the negro's lawyer, requested that all men be excluded from the room during the testimony. This was ordered by Judge Hale. The woman's husband was allowed to stand by her side.

Mrs. Meyers said that the negro, after looking into the ice chest, placed his arm around her neck. Mrs. Meyers said that she escaped from the negro, who did not attempt to seize her again. She then said she told her mother and a roomer at the apartments, who notified the police. Patrolman Martin and Driver Judd arrested Holliday near the apartments. After the testimony was introduced Mr. Pittard requested that the case be postponed until next Tuesday morning, when he will introduce testimony for the defense. Holliday was returned to the county jail.

OMAHA NEB. EVE. HERAL
NOVEMBER 13 1919

GIVE NEGRO 20 YEARS FOR ATTACKING GIRL

Ira Johnson, negro, convicted by a jury in Judge Redick's court last Saturday of a statutory offense against Bessie Kroupa, 18-year-old stenographer, today was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor by Judge Redick, who had refused a motion for a new trial.

Judge Redick, in pronouncing sentence, stated that Johnson had had a fair trial and should receive the extreme penalty. Johnson received the sentence calmly and repeated his statement that he was innocent. When asked by Judge Redick if he believed that his being a negro had influenced the verdict against him Johnson replied that he did not think so.

FOUNTAIN'S CASE TO BE APPEALED

Campbell Starts Fund For a New Trial Before Higher Court. Convicted Man Now In City Jail.

With Isaiah Fountain convicted of criminal assault, and lodged for safe keeping in the Baltimore City Jail awaiting the date of execution to be set by Governor Harrington, the case enters its second phase. An appeal to the Maryland Court of Appeals must be made within thirty days.

Policemen, officials and newspaper men who have interviewed the prisoner are struck with his apparent avowals of innocence, and with the strong case that he put up in court. A perusal of the testimony given at the trial shows that Fountain put up a complete alabi until 4:30 of the day the crime was committed. Up to that time he was in Easton and officers admit that he would not have stayed in town that long if he had planned the crime several days ahead and knew that the girl left school at 3:30.

Officials also point out that Fountain did not leave his home for Camden, N. J., until the next day, and that he told neighbors of his intended trip as well as several persons in Easton.

Of the trial itself, opinion is general that Fountain, whether innocent or guilty, did not have a ghost of a show. Had the jury failed to bring in a sentence of guilty, judge, jury and officers would have suffered violence from the mob that threatened the prisoner at every turn.

One of the puzzling questions that sober folk are asking everywhere is, why did not Mr. O'Dunne Fountain's counsel, ask for change of venue, so as to have the case tried in Baltimore City or some other city where feeling would not prejudice the minds of the jury.

It is pointed out that Mr. O'Dunne had only to request thta the case be moved because of the mob spirit shown and the Judge would have been legally bound to grant it.

SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR NEGRO ASSAILANT

Easton, Md., April 24.—Isaiah Fountain, the negro who criminally assaulted 13-year-old Bertha Simpson, and who escaped from the jail here Monday night, was recaptured yesterday and today convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

NEGRO ESCAPES MOB AND DISAPPEARS

N Y C GLOBE
APRIL 22, 1919

Leaps Out Open Window of Sheriff's Home and Gets Several Hours Start.

EASTON, Md., April 22.—Armed men are searching to-day for Isaiah Fountain, a Negro, who escaped from custody last night after an attempt had been made to lynch him. Fountain was on trial here, charged with attacking a twelve-year-old white girl April 1 last. The girl had identified him as her assailant.

Fountain was being taken to jail from court by a guard of Baltimore police through a crowd of more than 2,000 persons, who became so threatening in its attitude toward the prisoner that the officers turned into the residence of the sheriff adjoining the jail. While they were holding the mob back the accused Negro was pushed inside the house, and, seeing an open window, darted through it and disappeared.

He got several hours' start of his pursuers, owing to the fact that the mob refused to believe that he got away.

In an effort to prevent the lynching of Fountain, should he be captured, Chief Judge Adkins announced to-day that a reward of $5,000 would be given to the person or persons who brought fountain into the court room uninjured.

To Try Negro For Criminal Assault And Then Murder

HOUSTON TEX CHRO
JULY 8. 1919

If George Lang, 18-year-old negro, escapes the death sentence when he is tried in Criminal District Court July 28 for criminal assault on a 13-year-old negro girl, then he will be tried for murder. But if he gets the death sentence in the first trial the second charge against him will be dismissed.

George Lang is charged with criminal assault on and the murder of Lovie Alexander, which came as the sordid climax to the second night of the celebration of Emancipation Day on June 20. On the morning of June 22 the 13-year-old girl was found dead in a weed patch in a vacant lot at Johnson and Dart streets. Doctors who examined her said she had been assaulted and then choked to death.

Other negroes had seen Lang leave Emancipation Park with her the night before. When arrested he confessed that he had assaulted the girl and then choked her to death.

Lang was brought before Judge Robinson Tuesday morning and his trial set for July 28, and when he said he had no lawyer Judge Robinson appointed Whit Boyd to defend him.

CONCORD N C TIMES
JUNE 26, 1919

NEGRO IS SENT UP ON CRIMINAL ASSAULT CHARGE

Negro Girl Testifies She Was Seized When About to Commit Suicide.

Charlotte Observer 26th.

Emmett Bost, the deaf and dumb negro alleged to have criminally assaulted Celestine Smith, 15-year-old negro girl, when she was preparing to commit suicide at the bridge over Irwin's creek on West Trade street Tuesday night about 11:30 o'clock, was bound over to criminal court without bond by Recorder H. C. Jones yesterday morning.

The girl appeared in court yesterday morning against the negro, but testified that he failed to accomplish his purpose. She told the police Tuesday night that she had been assaulted. The official court record, however, had Bost charged with criminal assault and bound over without bond upon the finding of probable cause.

The girl admitted in court that she was about to end her life when the negro seized her. Troubles at home were given by her as the reason for wishing to commit suicide. It was with difficulty that the court could comprehend the signs of Bost. The negro indicated that he had escaped from the state prison at Halifax where he is said to have been serving a 25 year sentence for rape. He freely admitted everything in so far as it was possible for him to do, it was said.

The quick reply of Chief Walter Orr and Detectives Pittman, Paxton and Earl Bradley to a call for assistance from the people of the neighborhood saved the girl from killing herself, apparently. Once she broke loose and attempted to jump from the bridge, but was caught by officers. The case is one of the most peculiar ever to occur in local police annals.

Negro Indicted on Two Counts After Assault on Woman

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
JULY 16. 1919

Justice is moving swiftly in the case of Roy Durell, negro, who Monday attacked Mrs. Mary Marsac in her home in the Houston Harbor addition. The negro was bound over to the grand jury Tuesday and the grand jury Wednesday morning returned two indictments, one charging an attempted criminal assault and the other burglary. The negro may be sentenced to life in the penitentiary on the first charge. Durell will probably go to trial in Criminal District Court Monday, just a week after he committed the offense.

Mrs. Marsac was able to leave St. Josephs Infirmary last night and was taken to her home. She is still suffering from a nervous shock, but aside from some slight wounds on the head and black and blue spots on her neck, where the negro choked her, she is uninjured.

NEGRO ANNOYER OF WHITE GIRLS TO STATE PRISON

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
AUGUST [illegible]

Joseph Spencer, a Negro who proposed marriage to the 14-year-old daughter of Fire Captain Thomas Cooney, and who sent insulting letters to other girls, was sentenced to serve from sixteen months to two years in State Prison by Judge John A. Blair on a charge of carrying concealed weapons yesterday afternoon.

An attempt was made by the defendant to say a word in explanation of the presence of a revolver in his pocket when the police arrested him for annoying the Cooney girl. Assistant Prosecutor Hyman Lazarus cut him short.

"I'm sorry we can't send you away for a longer term," said Lazarus.

"Yes, indeed, I wish we had the defendant here on a more serious charge," said Judge Blair. "The prisoner is very lucky. If he had acted in such a manner toward some girls he would have been killed by their fathers."

The other sentences were as follows: William Murphy and Frank Lawless, breaking, entering and larceny, Rahway Reformatory; Eleanor Rochnicki, statutory offense, probation; Michael Novak, breaking, entering and larceny, probation; Clarence Kline and William Vaughn, breaking, entering and larceny, Rahway; John Ryan, concealed weapons, $50 fine; Frederick Tuloga, desertion, probation; Richard Crowley, burglary, one year in the county penitentiary; Nicholas Schaefer, possession of an auto with mutilated number, $100 fine; Christopher Olsen, grand larceny, Rahaway Reformatory. Anna Makiwicz, statutory offense, Clinton Reformatory; John Polanda, statutory offense, one year in the penitentiary.

NINE SOLDIERS HANGED DURING WAR IN FRANCE

DEATH PENALTY EXACTED FROM A. E. F. SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH RAPE, CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITEE FINDS.

Special to The Freeman.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Nine soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces were hanged and one was shot for criminal offenses during the war, it was revealed today at the investigation of A. E. F. courts-martial by the congressional committee inquiring into war expenditures.

Two of the hangings were for murder, the investigation brought out. Seven men were hanged for attacks on women, six of these being Colored. There was a single execution for desertion.

Murder trials total 110, resulting in sixty-two convictions. One-fifth of all the general courts-martial were of officers and the rest enlisted men and welfare workers. Most of the officers were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Convictions re-

sulted in 6 per cent of the officers' cases which went to trial. Seventy-seven per cent of the men tried by general courts-martial were found guilty.

Only one conscientious objector was tried in the A. E. F.

The investigation failed to establish that officers had received more lenient treatment than enlisted men in the courts-martial.

GIRL VICTIM OF NEGRO ASSAULT FAINTS IN COURT

OMAHA NEBBEE
NOVEMBER 6, 1919

Mother Attacks Lawyer After Merciless Cross-Examination —Tries to Reach Prisoner.

Between sobs and with streaming eyes pretty, delicate little Miss Bessie Kroupa told the jury in District Judge Redick's court yesterday afternoon how she was attacked, dragged into a clump of bushes, bound and gagged, held prisoner for more than an hour and criminally assaulted by a negro fiend last July near Tenth and Canton streets.

There were tense moments in the crowded court room while the frail girl recited the details of her terrible experience. Men and women leaned forward in their seats to catch every word that fell from the lips of Miss Kroupa, who appears to be not a day over 15 years.

Ira Johnson, the accused negro, sat gripping the arms of his chair, shifting his gaze and twitching his hands throughout the recital of the awful story.

Mother Breaks Down.

A dramatic scene marked an outburst from Mrs. J. E. Kroupa, the girl's mother, when she was unable to contain herself while Attorney Frank Howell, member of Mayor Smith's law firm, conducted the cruel and heart-breaking cross-examination.

The infuriated mother rushed across the court room, shouting at and threatening the attorney whose merciless questions were fairly crushing the little girl on the witness stand. Assistant County Attorney W. W. Slabaugh succeeded in quieting the woman. Mr. Howell resumed his rapid fire cross-examination and had asked but a few questions when Miss Kroupa swooned. The frail girl was unable to bear up under the attorney's cold and cruel thrusts. She was reclining and limp in her chair when Judge Redick ordered a recess.

Rushes for Negro.

Mrs. Kroupa and another daughter rushed to the assistance of the stricken witness. They held the girl's hands and stroked her brow. Mrs. Kroupa's arms were around the slender form of her suffering daughter when her eye fell upon the negro prisoner, who was being led into an adjoining room by a deputy sheriff. She committed her daughter to the care of her sister and made a rush for the door through which the negro passed. She was restrained by the bailiff.

When court reconvened Judge Redick permitted Miss Kroupa's sister to occupy a chair by the witness stand.

Despite the determined efforts of Attorney Howell to discredit the girl's story and break her down on the stand, Miss Kroupa did not waver the fraction of an inch. She left the witness stand at the end of two and a half hours of the most severe cross-examination, insisting that Johnson was the negro who assaulted her.

Other witnesses who testified yesterday, the first day of the trial, were Dr. Louis Swobada, the physician who attended the girl, and George Kerrell, 910 Romana street, who found Miss Kroupa in the weeds after the negro had abandoned her. Mr. Kerrell identified Johnson as the negro he had seen in the vicinity of the assault just before he found the girl where she was left bound and gagged after being outraged.

"I was returning to my work as a stenographer in The Bee building," declared Miss Kroupa. "I had gone home to lunch and it was 12:30 o'clock when I met the negro near Tenth and Canton streets. I was walking in an opposite direction and saw the man before he reached my side. I had no reason to suspect there was an evil purpose in the man's mind, and the first intimation I had of his object was when he seized me.

Struggles in Vain.

"I struggled, but my strength was of no avail. I tried to cry out, and he stuffed a handkerchief in my mouth. He dragged me about 100 feet down the embankment into weeds. He then tied my hands a rope. The handkerchief was in my mouth and I was helples seemed like ages I was held t The negro went away once came back to me again.

"It is too terrible to tell. I too awful to even think about."

When Mr. Howell took the ness he began to question her a the location of streets in the vici of her home. The purpose of attorney seemingly was to tire confuse the delicate girl before launched into his avalanche of q tions in regard to the facts of case. For three-quarters of an h Mr. Howell's inquiries were concerning the location and names of streets. The physical strength of the witness seemed almost exhausted before the attorney directed his examination to matters of more importance.

Sure of Man.

Every possible effort was made to get Miss Kroupa to state that she was not sure of Johnson's identity. She refused to do so.

"I know he is the man," she insisted. "I would know him anywhere. The picture of those features and that awful face will never fade from my mind as long as I live. I would that I could forget it, but I can't."

When court convenes this morning the state will introduce other witnesses who, it is said, will testify to having seen Johnson in the vicinity where Miss Kroupa was assaulted the day the crime was committed. According to members of County Attorney Shotwell's force, even stronger testimony against the prisoner than that subittmed yesterday will be introduced before the trial ends.

It is expected that the case will be given to the jury late today.

GUILTY OF ASSAULT, SENTENCED TO HANG

Negro Was Closely Guarded Throughout Trial in Quitman.

The Constitution
P-3-37-19

Quitman, Ga., August 22.—(Special.)—Wes Rountree, the negro who was recently arrested and indicted at a special term of the grand jury for an alleged criminal assault on a young white girl in the northern part of Brooks county, was tried at a special term of the superior court here today before Judge Thomas, and was found guilty and sentenced to hang.

The court room was crowded with spectators, and the prisoner was literally surrounded with sheriffs, deputies and policemen. It has been reported that the negro might be lynched when brought back for trial, but there was no show of violence. Suppressed and tense excitement was in evidence, however, during the progress of the trial.

The girl and her mother testified, and the negro made a statement denying his guilt. The jury was out nine minutes and returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Thomas sentenced him to hang in Brooks county on September 12. The condemned man was then hurried away to the Thomas county jail for safe keeping.

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
JANUARY 22, 1919

NEGRO JONES TO MAKE APPEARANCE IN COURT; CONFESSES ASSAUL

With a quiet day in circuit court yesterday, Judge Robles not apeparing at the court house, things are expected t liven up today when the criminal session of court resumes with the appearance of Nathaniel Jones, negro, who charged with an assault upon a youn Italian girl a few months ago. Jone has confessed his crime to the police.

Judge Robles last week ordered th negro brought before him today, an Jones, who has been in jail at Barto because it was feared there might b some violence here, was brought bac early yesterday morning by Chief Police T. N. Henderson and Chief of De tectives Fred Thomas, who made th trip with prisoners arrested in Lakelan Monday, charged with the theft of a automobile.

Every precauton will be taken to prodtect Jones during his appearance toda when he is arraigned and his case set for trial. With a clear day before the court tomorrow it is probable Jones' trial will take place then.

SAYS SHE WILL SEE THAT NEGRO GETS PUNISHED

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 22, 1919

Mrs. Ollie Davis, Accusing Negro of Insulting Remarks, Declares She Will Kill Him If Court Does Not Mete Out Punishment.

Her hands clinched until the nails sank into the flesh in the palms, her face white with rage and her voice trembling with suppressed emotion, Mrs. Ollie Davis, a white woman residing at 1107 Walnut street, stood before the witness rail in Judge Hale's court Wednesday morning and declared that unless the law does something with John McKee, negro, charged with making an insulting remark and trying to force her to sit in his lap, she will become her own avenger and kill him.

The alleged attack occurred a week ago while Mrs. Davis was a caller at the home of Elizabeth Battle, aged negro woman, who is blind and who formerly worked for her. Mrs. Davis' visit was for the purpose of taking some food to the old woman, as has been her habit since she became incapable of taking care of herself, she said.

McKee has been making his home at the Battle domicile for the past four months, although he has never paid anything, according to the woman, and he was in the old woman's room when Mrs. Davis called.

After making some remarks about white women in general, the negro, according to Mrs. Davis, said he had $25 that he would be pleased to give her, and when she spurned him and tried to leave the house, he tried to force her back into his lap. He made two attempts of this kind before she finally got loose from him and fled from the house. The Battle woman, unable to see, but hearing what was going on, seized a broom and tried to hit McKee.

Last Tuesday Mrs. Davis again visited the house with some food and she told the court that McKee followed her to the porch and endeavored to get close to her. She threatened him with a stick and when she informed him that she intended to call the police, he ran from the place.

When Mrs. Davis reached home she called the police and Detectives Moore and Cabaniss were sent to her home. After chasing McKee nine blocks they cornered him in some brush near Seventeenth street and the railroad tracks and placed him under arrest. He was taken to headquarters and booked on a charge of attempting a criminal assault.

After evidence had been heard for the state Wednesday morning Scipio A. Jones, negro attorney, who defended McKee, asked for and was granted a continuance of the hearing until Friday morning to give him time to get some witnesses into court.

To get the Battle woman into court it was necessary for the police to send an automobile for her. She is almost totally blind and she told Judge Hale that she thinks she is about 60 years old. She also told the court that it was the first time in her life that she had ridden in an automobile, and she did not appear to be the least favorably impressed with the experience.

NEGRO ACCUSED AT 9, IN PRISON AT 11 A. M.

"Jersey Justice" Gives Short Shrift to James Whitings, Woman's Assailant.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 2, 1919

GETS 20 YEARS' HARD LABOR

Defendant Confesses After Waiving Jury Trial and Being Identified by His Victim.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 1.—James Whitings, the negro captured early this morning on a charge that he had attacked Mrs. May Lotsey, mother of five children, faced Judge John B. Kates in Special Sessions Court here at 9 o'clock this morning. Thirty minutes later he had been found guilty and sentenced to serve from twenty to thirty years at hard labor. Within two hours he was in his cell in the State penitentiary at Trenton.

The negro was caught by County Detective Parker when fleeing along Rancocas Creek, while a posse of several hundred men hunted him. He was lodged at once in the Burlington County Jail in Camden and guards were posted to check any attempt at violence that might be made. Whitings, having waived the right of a jury trial, was the first person brought before Judge Kates.

Powell Martin, a negro attorney, was assigned to defend the prisoner. Whitings was very nervous, due partly to his experiences fleeing from the posse through Two Mile Woods marsh. Mrs. Lotsey, pale and worn from her sufferings, was escorted to the stand by Prosecutor Wolverton. She quickly identified the defendant, and then, with a scream, fainted. She was revived by Dr. Charles Marcy, who had attended her immediately after the crime.

"I was walking along the road," she then continued, "when this man passed with a load of garden truck. He approached me from behind, grabbed me by the neck and choked me. That is the last I remembered until I awoke from unconsciousness in the bushes about half a block off the road. This negro was standing before me."

"Do you acknowledge the testimony of this woman?" asked Judge Kates, turning to Whitings.

Whitings made a partial denial, then became confused.

"Whitings," the Judge said, "there is no difference in the degree of this crime whether you are black or white. The crime is the same. Men of your type are a danger to the community."

The prisoner became confused in his testimony and finally broke down and confessed, declaring that at the time of the crime "the devil was in me." The passing of sentence apparently made no impression on him.

Even before the community knew that the negro was being tried, the case was completed and Whitings was on his way to Trenton, accompanied by Sheriff W. Penn Corson.

Lynchings—1919 506
Legal Punishment for Rape.

On Charge Of Attacking White Woman Eighteen Convicted Men Get Rehearing

Louisiana News 3-8-19.

Colored Officers At Camp Grant Praised For Captures

Chicago, Ill., March 5.—Eighteen colored soldiers, draft men from the South, convicted of an attack committed upon a white woman visitor at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., last May, are to be given a new trial as the opinion by the judge advocate general that they were not fairly treated. Teh new trial court will convene at Camp Grant within the next few days.

It was stated last night in Washington, hat the rehearing of the eighteen convicted men, th emajority of whom are said to have been given death sentences, is the result of the campaign of General Ansel, assistant judge advocate general, for a reform in the practices of court martials.

The hanging of the thirteen colored troopers of the 24th infantry at Houston, Tex., the outgrowth of the Houston riot in which the army men were goaded into self-defense from the inhumane traetment by both Texas citizens, street railway emplayes and police, is cited as an example by Gen. Ansell. The soldier rioters were executed and their convictions were sent to the judge advocate's office afterwards. This action, although technically within the laws of the rules of the army in the time of war brought a protest from the entire colored race and the northern section of the coun-the part of these men in command of the southern department. However, the harm was done. As a result of the protest which ws backed on up by strong editorials from the leading white papers, the Negro editors being on the fence and afraid of criticising the army in the time of war, fearing being charged with unloyalty and their publications stopped, President Wilson ordered that no more executions of soldiers until he personally had time to review the cases.

According to the judge advocate general's office, the Camp Grant case bristled with not only legalities but with unfairness of trial. This was brought to the President's attention and he immediately ordered a new trial.

It was also stated in Washington that the review of the case did not indicate that the accused men were innocent of the charges, but it is contended that no man should be executed who HAD NOT been given the privilege of a proper defense. It was further said that a FAIR trial might show that one or more men were innocent.

The Camp Grant crime is considered by army men to be the most serious offense committed by men in uniform during the war.

The condemned men are accused of having found miss Louise Schneider, a white woman, of Bloomington, Ill., and a white soldier sitting on the banks of the Rock River ner the camp. It is claimed that the young woman's escort was overpowered and held during the attack on her and that the woman was robbe of a breast pin and a gold ring. The colored troops then in camp were members of the 365th Infantry machine gun b[illegible] since have quitted themselves nobly upon the battlefields of France, where they have been decorated for bravery and have gained the admiration of the French officers. These men were marched before the woman who was the subject of teh attack. Feeling in camp grew intense. However, everything was done on the part of the commanders to keep down a riot and armed forces were kept in readiness. None of the Negro officers or men with the exception of those who were sent on official business, were allowed to leave the camp. This it will be remembered caused th postponement of the baseball game between the 183rd brigade team and Rube Foster's nine.

All credit is given the Negro officers for the capture. Men were told the importance of keeping the stain off the entire regiment. Lookout was kept and one private, a member of Captain Hollingsworth's company was noticed acting queerly. He wsa watched and was found to have in his possession a ring that closely resembled that of the description given of the Schneider woman.

Ordered before his captain he condo so, Captain Hollingsworth had him fessed and although it pained him to turned over to the proper authorities.

The court martial followed. Col. Howland of the 343rd infantry, a West Point graduate, presided. Sentence was passed and the men placed under heavy guard in the division stockade.

JUDGE LANDIS REFUSES TO RELEASE SOLDIERS

Defender

Rockford, Ill., May 2.—For nearly a year 14 Race soldiers have been languishing in solitary confinement in the stockades at Camp Grant, Illinois, after a general court martial for an alleged assault upon a woman at the camp. The findings and sentences of the court imposing the death sentence on eight of the soldiers and life imprisonment on five or six others were disapproved and set aside by President Wilson, because the men were not given a fair trial. Another court martial was appointed and the men ordered tried a second time. The attorneys for the accused soldiers applied to the United States district court in Chicago for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view of securing the release of the soldiers on the ground that the military court did not have jurisdiction to try the defendants and on the pleas of former jeopardy.

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis heard the petition in Rockford Tuesday morning and denied it on the grounds that it was prematurely applied for, inasmuch as the court martial organized to try the soldiers could properly determine all the legal questions that the defense had submitted to the United States district court.

The general court martial entered upon the trial of the cases Wednesday and in the event it is determined that it is without jurisdiction the defendants will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. Maj. A. E. Patterson, the civilian lawyer in the case, expressed a determination to defend the soldiers to the last ditch, taking advantage of and pressing every legal right the men have under the law. Mr. Patterson indicated that much money will be needed to make the defense that has been outlined for the accused soldiers, but does not know where it can be obtained. It was indicated at the trial in Rockford last Tuesday that the case will finally end up in the United States Supreme court.

NEGRO PUT TO DEATH FOR ATTACK ON GIRL

June 27-19

Raleigh, N. C., June 27.—Tom Gwyn, a negro, convicted in Catawba county of an attack upon a high school girl at Hickory, was electrocuted at the state penitentiary here today.

Gwyn confessed, according to prison attaches, declaring he had intended to kill the girl after the attack but her pleadings and promise not to give an alarm prevailed upon him not to do so.

MURDER AND ASSAULT CASES TO BE HEARD

The Montgomery Advertiser 12-30-19.

Negress Will Stand Trial on Murder Charge; Assault Charge Scheduled

Important preliminary hearings will take place in the common pleas court Tuesday before Judge Winter Thorington. A negress is to be heard on a charge of murdering a white man and a negro will stand trial for an alleged attempt at a statutory crime on a white woman.

Susie Underwood, is charged with the murder of Robert Walston, white, out on Hall street some nights ago. It is said she claims the man shot himself.

John Hannigan, Jr., (or Hannington) is alleged to have attempted an assault on Leona Johnson in a local hotel a few nights ago. The white woman is said to be one of the members of Rubin and Cherry's show.

Other cases to be heard, with the charges, are as follows:

U. S. Dean, violation of revenue law, operating a soda fount without a license.

Cape Lee, petit larceny, theft of 102 fence posts from the place of B. H. Holt.

Joe Albritton, Alex Dalton, and Cook Harold, violation of the prohibition law. Dave Howard, alias "Lucky", will stand trial on the same charge.

SAM MOODY BEING TRIED

ON THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A LITTLE WHITE GIRL

Birmingham Ledger JANUARY 30, 1919

The regular jury term of criminal district court opened here this morning, with Judge James Andrews presiding.

The first case taken up was that of Sam Moody, a young negro who is under indictment upon the charge of criminally assaulting Rosalie Gamburg, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. Nathan Gamburg, of this city.

The accused was indicted at a special session of the grand jury recently called for that purpose, and the alleged offense is said to have occurred on or about November 10, 1918.

The time of the court was occupied during the morning session in securing a jury, and when an adjournment was taken at noon until 2 o'clock, only ten jurors had been secured, when the panel was exhausted and the court instructed the sheriff to summon five talis jurors from by-standers, and these, it was stated, would be used to complete the panel when court reconvened this afternoon.

The jurors who had been secured are as follows: J. W. McCaa, W. P. McCormick, Cleveland Wilson, P. F. Gray, J. W. Hilburn, Ed Carter, M. Whitehurst, A. Buquoir, H. Hathorn, H. V. Ates.

Messrs. S. L. Richey and Cleveland Dear are defending the accused and District Attorney T. A. Carter is representing the state.

JOHNSON CONVICTED; MAY HANG FOR CRIME

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE JANUARY 14, 1919

STATE SCORES IN FIRST CAPITAL CASE

Grand Jury Indicts Negro Who Assaulted White Girl Few Months Ago

James Johnson, a young negro charged with criminally assaulting a seven-year-old girl of his own race, was found guilty in circuit court yesterday afternoon following a brief trial during which the negro did not take the stand. Only the mercy of Circuit Judge F. M. Robles will save him from the gallows. There was no recommendation of mercy brought in when the twelve men returned from the jury room and had it been a murder trial the court would have no discretion but to impose a sentence of death. In criminal assault cases, however, it rests with the court as to whether the prisoner shall hang or be imprisoned for life.

Yesterday's trial was the first of several capital cases set for this week and next, and with the convening of court the grand jury also went into session and returned a true bill charging criminal assault against Nathaniel Jones, the negro who a few months ago assaulted a young Italian girl in Ybor City, before slashing her with a knife.

This negro was taken to Bartow soon after his arrest, to prevent any violence, and probably he will be brought back here today so his case can be set for early trial. The little Italian girl who appeared before the grand jury yesterday still bore the scars of Jones' knife and teeth.

A new indictment also was returned yesterday against Neresa N. Barnes, who formerly under the name of Nora Bonds, charged with the murder of Charles Griffin. Both are negroes.

Capital cases in circuit court have been set for trial as follows:

Today—Ezekiel Young, charged with shooting Minnie Lee Williams.

Wednesday—Julia Baker, charged with the murder of Charles Smith.

Thursday—Mary Allen, charged with the murder of Catherine Lott.

Monday, January 20—Neressa N. Barnes, charged with the murder of

JOPLIN MO. NEWS HERALD

NEGRO GETS TEN YEARS FOR ASSAULTING WOMEN

Floyd Myers, a negro, was found guilty of criminal assault upon two white women in Judge J. D. Perkins' court late yesterday. The negro's punishment was fixed at ten years in the penitentiary.

Myers was charged with accosting Mrs. Lillian Rusic and Josie Sturgis, two employes of the Joplin Children's Home, one night last December as they were returning to the home.

After Myers' arrest the two women positively identified him as the assailant, and he was again identified by the women before the jury in the circuit court yesterday.

Myers attempted to establish an alibi by witnesses who testified that at the time of the assault he was at another place. But this evidence was not given consideration by the jury.

Jack and George Alvey, two youths with lengthy police court records, were sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, George for a term of four years and his brother for two years. The boys pleaded guilty to breaking into a saloon at Chitwood ten weeks ago and stealing a quantity of whiskey. Two other charges against the brothers were continued indefinitely.

TRYING NEGRO ON SERIOUS CHARGE

John Henry Williams Accused of Intent To Ravish Woman of His Own Race

MURDER TRIAL NEXT

When the court of General Sessions adjourned for the day Monday, John Henry Williams, a negro, was before the bar of justice being tried for assault with intent to ravish. It is charged that some time ago he committed such an assault upon a young negro woman in a colored settlement near the city. Several witnesses were examined before adjournment, and it is probable that the case will be concluded by noon today. Williams is being defended by H. P. Burbage and J. Frank Eppes of the local bar.

Sam Mauldin, white, was tried and convicted yesterday morning of assault and battery and sentenced to serve 12 months or pay a fine of $400.

The trial of Dr. J. T. R. Neal, Mrs. C. C. Bookout and Helen Bookout who are charged with the murder of a new born baby which was found in a dying condition in the Judson mill village several weeks ago, will probably be begun this afternoon. The three defendants were indicted last week and the case set for trial Tuesday, so it will likely be entered into as soon as the case now before the court goes to the jury.

DOOMED SOLDIERS GET NEW TRIAL

Rockford, Ill., March 7.—Eighteen convicted men, soldiers formerly connected with the 183rd Brigade, shouted with joy when the news was brought to them that the War Department had granted a rehearing in their cases. The men were convicted last June of criminally assaulting Mrs. Louise Schneider of Bloomington while she was in company with a white soldier at the camp. The majority of the men were given death sentences. During the trial one of the accused went insane and is now held at the asylum at Chester.

Court-Martial Criticised

The fact that General Samuel T. Ansell, assistant judge advocate general, has exposed the "railroading" method used in some of the court martials caused a rehearing of the cases to be ordered. In testifying before the congressional committee Gen. Ansell related the hanging of the soldiers of the 24th Infantry at Houston, Texas. He said: "On Dec. 9th thirteen of these soldiers learned for the first time that they had been found guilty and would be hanged two days later. They marched to their death without having their cases properly reviewed. Indeed, the proceedings under their cases did not reach the War Department until probably some three months after they had been executed."

The eighteen men now held in the guardhouse at Camp Grant were convicted on flimsy evidence, it is claimed.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN

PROVIDENCE R. I. BULLETIN
APRIL 26. 1919

Tramp Who Assaulted Woman Gets Eight Year Sentence.

HOPKINTON SCENE OF CRIME

Judge Blodgett Imposes Penalty at West Kingston.—Arthur Kendall Receives Three-Year Term for Breaking Into Barn.—Poultry Fanciers to Hold Meeting.

George Govan, the tramp who was found guilty in the Superior Court at West Kingston on Wednesday of an assault upon Mrs. Harriett Brown of Hopkinton, was sentenced by Justice Blodgett yesterday to serve eight years in the State Prison.

Arthur Randall (colored), of North Stonington, formerly of this town, received a sentence of three years upon an indictment charging him with breaking and entering the barn of Wiliam E. Cooke of Westerly and the larceny of a horse, wagon and harness, valued at $250 and a calf valued at $10. There are still two other indictments hanging over his head for breaking and entering the henneries of Emilius Dipietro and the theft of 11 hens and the hencop of Harry L. Nichols of Potter Hill and the theft of seven hens. There was no session of the court yesterday, but it will reopen in Kingston on Monday with the action at law, Greenwood vs. Allen, an action to recover for alleged automobile damage.

NEGRO IS SENTENCED TO HANG ON AUG 6

Ferguson Convicted Of Assaulting Farmer's Wife.

(Special Dispatch to The News.)

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., June 26.—After a two days' trial, Hugh Ferguson, a Martinsburg negro, was convicted of criminally assaulting Mrs. Ernest Zimmerman, wife of a Berkeley county farmer, who lives opposite Hancock, Md., and was sentenced by Judge Woods to be hanged on August 6. Ferguson was identified yesterday by Mrs. Zimmerman, who fainted after testifying.

He had been kept at the Moundsville Penitentiary since the crime. When he was first arrested a mob stormed the Berkely Springs Jail, and he was spirited to Martinsburg. So intense was the feeling in this section and so grave the danger of lynching that the negro was taken to Moundsville. He was brought back for trial under guard of Warden Terrell and a force of deputies.

ADAMSON FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

Educator Sentenced by Judge Humphries to Hang on June 6—New Trial Hearing Will Be Held on May 24

After a deliberation lasting over night, the jury in the trial of W. C. Adamson, the manual arts istructor, arraigned before Judge Humphries on a criminal assault charge, brought in a verdict Friday morning of "guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to hang on June 6. His accusers were small girls of the neighborhood in which he lived.

A moment after the sentence was pronounced, Harvey Hill, one of the attorneys for the defense, leaned over to say a word of comfort to the patient and faithful wife, who was seated beside her husband. Although the little woman had allowed no tear to fall, and was apparently prepared to receive the announcement in the same calm mood which she had exhibited previously, she suddenly became, temporarily, at least, crazed, began screaming wildly and beating those about her.

Several officers carried Mrs. Adamson into the judge's chambers, where she was finally calmed sufficiently to be taken to her home. She was resting quietly last evening. While in Judge Humphries' office she attempted to jump from a window and was only saved by prompt intervention on the part of guards.

Judge Ben Hill, who, with Harvey Hill and John Highsmith, represented Adamson, filed at once a petition for a new trial for the convicted man and Judge Humphries set May 24 as the date for the hearing on the motion.

Solicitor Boykin and Assistant Solicitor Stephens conducted the prosecution in the case, the evidence and argument in which lasted two days.

In returning a verdict the jury made no recommendation for the court's mercy, which might have spared the life of the prisoner, and hence the court had no choice but to impose the death sentence.

NEGRO GOES TO CHAIR

Spartanburg Jury Convicts Man of Crime Against Woman.

Spartanburg, Oct. 24.—Grover Butler, a negro, was convicted here today in the court of general sessions of a capital offense against a young white woman of this city and sentenced to die in the electric chair December. The offense for which the negro was tried was committed in the outskirts of this city several weeks ago and Butler was apprehended by county officers who worked on the case quietly by themselves.

CONGREGATION WEEPS AS NEGRO PASTOR IS LODGED BEHIND BARS ON GRAVE CHARGE

DALLAS TEX. TIMES HERALD
JANUARY 24, 1919

Rev. L. B. Skinner, colored preacher, pastor of the Salem Missionary Baptist church, was held under bond of $10,000 Friday morning to await the action of the county grand jury on a charge of statutory criminal assault on his 11-year-old daughter. The grand jury is now investigating the case and it is expected action will be taken soon.

Rev. Skinner opened the session of court before Justice of the Peace Alexander with a prayer. He asked divine guidance for the judge in passing upon his case. He expressed no fear as to the final outcome. He professed his innocence and declared in the end that the "Great God of the universe would be the final judge and that He knows I am innocent."

Attending the court trial were many negroes, members of Salem church. As the pastor walked to the jail many of the colored women wept aloud, while the male members of the congregation declared it an "outrage" that their pastor must go to jail.

He will be released on bond Friday afternoon. He was represented by Attorney Noah Roark. Mr. Roark declared that no negro in Texas stood higher than this negro, and as he spoke of the negro's good qualities there were many fervent "Amens" from different parts of the court room.

Skinner is thirty years old and began preaching when twelve years of age. He was reared in Denton county and there he is known as the "boy preacher."

COL. CHAS. YOUNG WILL PRESIDE AT TRIAL OF SOLDIERS

Camp Grant, [illegible] Col. Charles Young, commanding the development [illegible] at Camp Grant, will be the presiding officer at the trial of the eighteen soldiers connected with the 183d brigade who have been granted a rehearing by the war department. The soldiers were recently sentenced to death for the alleged assault on Mrs. Louise Schneider (white) of Bloomington, Ill., when she was on a visit to the camp here last June. Maj. Francis E. McGovern (white), formerly governor of Wisconsin, is the senior representative of the judge advocate general's department in the court martial proceedings.

Cause of Retrial

Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, assistant judge advocate general, who appeared before the congressional committee recently and exposed the flimsy manner in which soldiers were being sent to death and penitentiary by hasty trials in the various cantonments throughout the country, is said to have caused a reinvestigation of the cases of the 18 condemned men. It is thought that the evidence obtained by the congressional committee from Gen. Ansell will clear the way for the appeal of the 41 24th infantrymen who are now serving life sentences at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for participating in the Houston riots in August, 1917.

Negro To Be Hanged, 1/3

Houma, La., August 8.—Lucius Brown, negro was hanged in the county jail here today. He was convicted of criminal assault upon a white girl.

ISAIAH FOUNTAIN IS TO HAVE NEW TRIAL.

Negro Convicted Of Assault On Girl Is Given Another Chance.

CRISFIELD, MD., TIMES.
JULY 19, 1919

The Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to Isaiah Fountain (colored,) who was convicted at Easton in April of criminal assault on Bertha Simpson, 14-year-old, and was sentenced to death. Eugene O'Dunne, counsel for Fountain, received word on Wednesday of the court's finding.

Fountain's case was appealed by Mr. O'Dunne and Col. J. C. Mullikin of Easton on the ground that the negro did not have a trial by the court so much as a trial by mob. Fountain escaped from the Easton jail when a mob was on his heels, and was at large for two days. The State Guard was called out then to protect him and his attorneys declared that the situation unconsciously affected the jury.

The action of the Court was based upon the broad ground that the conduct of many persons present at the trial and in the town was such as to tend to prejudice and intimidate the jury and make impossible the carrying out of the Constitutional right of the accused to a fair and impartial trial.

The opinion stated definitely that "It is not our duty or right to pass upon the weight of the evidence and to express an opinion as to its sufficiency to support the verdict actually rendered." That was a question which the appellant was entitled to have influences as these which operate in this case and which any jury of ordinary humane sensibilities would have been practically certin to be affected prejudicially to the accused.

South Carolina Governor Calls Extra Session of Court to Try Negro's Case.

(The Associated Negro Press).

Columbus, S. C., April 3.—Governor Cooper has issued a call for an extra session of court for Colleton County, to try a case against Laurie Rhodes, 17, charged with assaulting a white girl at Lodge S. C.

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CRAVEN CO. NEGRO SERVING 30 YEARS TERM IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY DONS CIVILIAN ATTIRE AND WALKS TO FREEDOM

[illegible] Journal
[illegible] 1919

Jesse Bowden, One of Pair Sentenced to Electric Chair, And Whose Sentence Was Commuted, Makes a Safe Getaway From The Prison Authorities——Not Apprehended.

Jesse Bowden, colored and who along with Lee Perkins, also colored, were caught in a room of a home at Dover some months ago in which two young white ladies were sleeping and who were tried and convicted in Craven Superior Court and sentenced to the electric chair, escaped from a point near the penitentiary where he and other prisoners were working on the new site for the State School for the blind.

Perkins paid the death penalty but Bowden's sentence was commuted to thirty years in prison.. He and several other prisoners were taken from the penitentiary yesterday morning and carried to the point at which they were engaged in work. Some time during the day Bowden and another prisoner, Al Nixon donned citizens clothes and walked away and at last reports were still walking.

A dispatch sent out from Raleigh last night in regard to the incident said:

"Instead of doing their daily work in the garb of stripes, Jesse Bowden and Albert Nixon, negro convicts of the State Prison, today are thinking perhaps what a cinch it was to step into a cellar, change their prison suits for civilian clothes and easily walk past the guards to freedom. They escaped yesterday morning while at work together with laborers at the new site of the State School for the Blind, near the penitentiary. Late last night, they had not been retaken.

"The two escaped prisoners were with a squad of convicts being worked at the site in connection with the construction of the new buildings of the school. Regular laborers also were at work there. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Bowden and Nixon were missed. Investigation led to the discovery of their "stripes" in the basement of one of the buildings. It is presumed that one of the civilian laborers — perhaps more than one is involved— supplied the clothes and assisted in the escape.

"Jesse Bowden was serving a term of 30 years for attempted criminal assault near New Bern. He was originally sentenced to die in the electric chair with Lee Perkins, his partner in crime who paid the death penalty last year, but Governor Bickett commuted his sentence January 1.

"Abert Nixon was sent up from Rockingham county for the larceny of $5,000 from the Southern Express Company and was serving a 5-year sentence.

"Warden Busbee yesterday, shortly after receiving the report of the escape, notified city and county authorities to be on the lookout for the negroes and later in the day started his campaign in an effort to round-[illegible]"

FOUNTAIN HAS SMALL CHANCE FOR JUSTICE

The Age-Herald

Denies Crime and Accounts For Whereabouts— Few Officers Try to Hold Mob of Thousands.— Farmers Would Take Law in Their Own Hands—No Arrests Made.

Staff Correspondence

Easton, Md., April 24.—Innocent or guilty, small hope is expressed here that Isaiah Fountain charged with having assaulted Bertha Simpson, white, will ever get anything approximating a fair trial. Disorderly and mob-like demonstrations around the courthouse during the whole of the past week, while Judge Atkins, and an associate Justice impanelled the jury and heard the prosecution, coupled with the dramatic and almost unbelievable escape of the prisoner Monday night, gave this neighborhood a touch of the lynching spirit condemned by President Wilson, and thought to be prevalent only in the far South.

News that the prisoner had arrived at Easton jail, on Saturday, brought thousands of farmers to town on Sunday and on Monday. Washington street in front of the court house and the two streets at right angles on both sides of it were almost impassable from the large number of automobiles parked there.

As early as four o'clock Monday morning, four hundred persons were in the court yard, watching for a favorable opportunity to storm the jail. One of the number had in his possession a recently purchased rope, and thirty new rifles were said to have been bought, and put away until the time to use them.

POLICE FEW

A corporal's guard of ten policemen from Baltimore, assisted by several plain clothes men, and four policemen of Easton, was all the force that could be mustered mustered against the mob. As the day grew on, crowds increased, and at the morning, afternoon and night sessions, not only was the court room crowded clear up to the judge's rail, but the 150 foot walk from the court yard to the jail was lined on both sides by threatening crowds, anxious to avail themselves of the first opportunity presented.

Fountain walked without hand cuffs, with two Baltimore policemen in front of him and two on each side, with his rear closed up by Sheriff Stitchberry, and three other policemen. He was plainly affected by the constant effort made throughout the day to get hold of him, and the small chance of his few defenders being able to save his life.

Forty-five men were called by State's attorney, Charles Butler, and Eugene O'Dunn, of Baltimore, Fountain's lawyer, before the necessary twelve men for the jury were obtained. This took up all of the morning session of the court on Monday, which convened again at two o'clock.

The afternoon session was held largely in the grand jury room away from the spectators and testimony of Bertha Simpson, and her identification of Fountain, occupied a large part of the afternoon.

COURTROOM JAMMED

The court room which is about as large as the criminal court, part two, in the Baltimore City Court House, was kept from being overcrowded in the morning session by blue coats, who stood at the door. Restrictions were removed at the afternoon, and the court room was packed and jammed. Spectators stood on chairs and backs of benches, and even in the windows, and clear up to the judge's rail.

The night session was closed to all spectators. They came from long distances, and expected to be able to attend the proceedings. Judge Atkins, becoming convinced that his little crowd of police, could not hold back the mob from the court room, ordered doors closed and witnesses only admitted.

Maddened by the failure to get inside, and impatient because it appeared that Fountain might have a chance to present an alibi, the crowd grew to an army in proportions towards ten, p. m., when the court finally adjourned for the day.

Cries of "get the Nigger," "lynch the brute," "let's take him," were heard on all sides, as a grand rush was made for the police, and the frightened prisoner.

The officers succeeded in getting their man to the jail. During the excitement, Fountain entered and escaped through the back window, he was on the shed outside and over the fence in a flash, and the next minute, dashed up a side street in safety. Outside of the jail, a hysterical crowd believing the sheriff's story of the escape was simply a ruse, cussed at the sheriff and refused to move from the spot for three hours, while Fountain made good his escape.

THE CHARGE

Isaiah Fountain, age 27, owner of 110 acres farm eight miles from Easton is charged with assaulting Bertha Simpson, white, age 14 years.

Buggy tracks and the foot prints of his horse, which had its left hind shoe missing, were clues which lead to Fountain's arrest. In his defense, which is being very cleverly presented by Eugene O'Dunne, a white lawyer, from Baltimore, Fountain claims that he has never seen the girl, knows nothing about her, and accounts in a reasonable way for every moment of his time on the day when the crime was committed.

He expected to show that his wife, driving the horse with the shoe off and the buggy in question, went out the night before the crime over the pike when the tracks were discovered, and returned that same way. He claims, further, and has witnesses to back him up, that his wife left for Camden, N. J., the home of their parents on March 31st, without his knowledge, and that she drew ten dollars from the bank for this purpose; that he went himself to the bank, drew out the remainder of his deposit, and found his team tied down the road where his wife had left it. He returned home where he stayed during the night and on the next day boarded a train for Camden, N. J. He visited the home of his wife's parents and endeavored to have her return with him.

GOT WRONG MAN

When captured by officers, Fountain says, he expressed no fear whatever, because he had no knowledge of what they wanted with him.

In his opening statement, Mr. O'Dunne said, "he did not have any doubt but that the crime had been committed, but that he could prove that in Fountain, the sheriff had arrested the wrong Negro." Mr. O'Dunne ridiculed the idea that the Simpson girl could identify her assailant by means of a picture. He said that this kind of identification is never positive and called the attention of the jury to the fact that the girl hesitaed for several minues before saying that Fountain was the man.

Bertha Simpson, white, said to be 14 years old and a child, is a big strapping girl weighing from 125 to 130 pounds. Witnesses for the state, who have known her since she was a baby told a representative for the Afro-American, that she is at least 17 or 18 years of age. They said they have seen her working and sweeping around the house since the crime was committed. She is a pupil at the Easton High School. Her parents have separated and she is living with her grand-mother.

Fountain's parents are reported to have put up $1,000 for lawyer's fees and promised $4,000 more if he is clea[illegible]

LONG SENTENCE GIVEN NEGRO GIRL ACCUSED

[illegible] TRIBUNE
MARCH 14 1919

Mrs. Harry Laws Wins Suit Against Pullman Co. for Loss of Her Handbag— Court News.

Judge John A. Caldwell yesterday overruled the motion to set aside the conviction of Joseph Sopher, negro, for attempted assault on a white girl, 16 years of age, at Elsinore and Gilbert avenues, the evening of January 6, on the ground that the Prosecutor stated to the jury that if Sopher had lived below the Mason and Dixon line he would have been lynched. The Judge then sentenced Sopher to imprisonment in the penitentiary for not exceeding twenty years, pointing out that the evidence against Sopher was clear and convincing.

Louis Peterson, newspaper carrier, 424 East Liberty street, filed suit against the Mitchell Office Building Company yesterday for $15,000 damages for personal injuries. He alleges that on January 23 he was in the building and had occasion to enter one of the elevators on business. As he was in the act of entering the elevator cab, he says, the operator carelessly attempted to close the elevator door and started the elevator cab upward, so that his left leg was caught between the shaft and the elevator cab and broken. His injury was such, he says, that he has been confined to a hospital ever since and compelled to sub-

mit to a surgical operation, thereby suffering much pain and loss of sleep. He further says that he is permanently crippled as the result of the accident. Minges & Graef are attorneys for plaintiff.

FIRST DEGREE RAPE PLACED AGAINST BLACK MAN BECAUSE HE "COURTED" WHITE

6-26-19

Father of the girl Willing for Her Daughter to Wed Accused Man

The Muskogee Times

MUSKOGEE, Okla. June 25.—A charge of first degree rape was filed by county authorities today against John Grayson, 45-year-old Negro, who was arrested by the police on Saturday for an alleged attack upon Annie L. Fackler, a 14-year-old white girl. Chief of Police Burg Hughes, who investigated the case, announced at the time that he was detaining the girl and would turn her over to the juvenile authorities and recommended that she be sent to some state training school for girls.

Investigating of this case by the police resulted in exposing what Chief of Police Hughes described as the "most revolting affair" he ever met with in all his experience as an officer.

The little white girl, a clean-appearing child not yet in long dresses professed to "love" the big, 210 pound Negro, and is willing to marry him. The negro claims to "love" the girl and wants to marry her. The girl's father, Charles F. Fackler, a common laborer, said in the presence of Chief Hughes, Assistant County Attorney Jackson and police officers, that he considered negroes "as good as white people" and was willing for his daughter to wed the big black.
—Tulsa Star.

The above clipped from the Star. In the first place the fellow is not a Negro and never laid claim to such. He has never associated with Negroes. We have lived here for many years and the only associates of this fellow were low class whites. He claims to be an Indian and we agree that he shall go as such.

At the trial the Judge repeatedly referred to him as a "Nigger" It is very embarrassing to colored members of the bar to listen to such rot and especially to hear it from the Bench. We suggest that the Judge get a dictionary and find out the difference between a Negro and his pet term "Nigger."

The trial of the fellow was disgusting in the extreme. The fellow was held for Rape and afterwards a brother of the girl was held for Rape and later another brother was held for Rape in the second degree, the girl having testified that all of them at different times had violated her person.

The Negroes of Muskogee object to being classed with this kind of cattle. The Indians have been made white by the laws of this state and we understand Grayson is on the Blood Roll and that makes him white. Hence all of this mess should be charged where it belongs.

We are satisfied that when the Judge educates himself on the word "Nigger that he will find that he will designate some fellows who do not wear a black skin as well as some who do. In fact he will find that the color of the cuticle has nothing to do with it. Negroes carried old Glory to victory at the battle of the Marne and "Niggers" some white some black slunk to the rear. IT TAKES AN AWFUL BIG WHITE MAN TO BE SQUARE WITH THE NEGRO.
—Twine.

NEGRO RAPIST TO HANG BY THE NECK UNTIL DEAD AUG. 6

MARTINSBURG W VA JOUR

JUNE 26, 1919

Jury Quickly Adjudges Ferguson Guilty and Sentenced.

With not a single loophole that would afford him a chance to escape the penalty of his crime Hugh Ferguson, the young negro charged with criminally assaulting Mrs. Ernest Zimmerman, not far from Brosius, a few months since, was sentenced to death in Berkeley Springs last night. Ferguson was indicted Tuesday morning by the grand jury called for a special term of Morgan County Circuit Court by Judge J. M. Woods, of this city. Wednesday morning he was arraigned for trial. Shortly before 9 o'clock that that night the case was turned over to the jury and about sixteen minutes thereafter the jury returned to the court room and amid the hush and stillness incident to such a dramatic occasion and announced they had found the prisoner guilty. Immediately Judge J. M. Woods pronounced the grim sentence that was necessary under these circumstances and in a brief talk to the prisoner informed him that he should be removed to the state penitentiary at Moundsville and there on Wednesday, August 6, be hung by the neck until he was dead. There was no demonstration, no commotion. The prisoner received his death warrant in a stolid fashion. He was quickly secured by Sheriff Hovermale, Warden Terrell of the penitentiary, assisted by Mr. Ned Athey, of this city, and other guards, placed in an automobile and hurried away to Romney, Keyser and thence to Moundsville. Prosecuting Attorney H. W. Bayer and Attorney A. C. McIntire, of this city, had an insurmountable case against the young negro. There was absolutely no defense possible. Every minute from the time Ferguson passed the tower at Hancock until he was captured at Doe Gulley was accounted for and just as soon as the trembling young matron saw him in court she recognized him as her assailant, declaring there was the dirty rascal who had tried to kill her. The degenerate young negro had no attorney to represent him but, as the law prescribes no man shall be left legally defenseless, the court appointed Mr. Hammond Siler, of Berkeley Springs and Mr. Reuben Fine, of Martinsburg, to perform this unpleasant service. Mr. Fine made a brief talk in which he explained the reason he appeared in defense of the negro was the court's request. He could do nothing more than to make a formal plea as there was no ground on which a defense could have been made. Mr. Siler did not address the jury. Every one in that section feels that justice has been meted out to the offender and it developed during the trial that the good people of Berkeley Springs and Morgan county can always be relied upon to not only preserve law and order but to abide by the dictates of humanity and justice. The Berkeley county deputy sheriffs and Sheriff Miller have returned to this city and Judge J. M. Woods and other attorneys came back this morning. Ferguson's execution will be the first one in this section in many years.

It is the first time in Judge Woods' career that he was compelled to administer the death sentence.

The immense crowd in attendance upon the trial included a large number of women. Inside and outside the court house looked as if the entire county had turned out.

GIRL ASSAULTED BY NEGRO NEAR EASTON.

Was Walking Home From School Near Trappe.

[illegible] TIMES.

APRIL 12, 1919

PARTY OF LYNCHERS SCOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

Negro Makes Escape On Bicycle But Is Later Captured In Camden And Brought Back For Trial. Deep Feeling Over Crime.

The citizens of Trappe and vicinity are incensed over a brutal attack upon Bertha Simpson, 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson, by a negro on the public road leading from Trappe to Trappe Station on Monday afternoon. The girl lives with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Diffendefer, in Island Creek Neck, near Trappe.

She had been to school in Trappe and was walking alone on the road about 4 o'clock in the afternoon on her way home when she was passed by a negro man in a carriage drawn by a black horse. The negro, after passing her, drove down the road until he came oppposite the woods of Charles Simpson, about a mile from Trappe, when he turned into the woods, got out of his carriage, hitched his horse and hid behind a large tree. When the girl got opposite him he sprang out in the road, grabbed her and started to pull her in the woods. She broke away from him and started to run down the road with the negro after her. He soon overtook her and again grabbed her, when she began to scream.

The negro then clapped his hand over her mouth and told her if she made another outcry he would kill her. He then dragged her into the woods, threw her down and assaulted her, after which he left her lying on the ground, unhitched his horse and drove away. After some time she came to her senses, scrambled to her feet and got upon the county road, where she was overtaken by Harriet Freeman, a colored woman, in a carriage, who took her in and drove her home, where she told her story. Dr. Joseph Ross, of Trappe, was called upon and rendered medical assistance.

From a description given by the girl of the negror and horse, suspicion pointed to Isaiah Fountain, who lives at Williamsburg, a small colored village near Hambleton on the State road, leading from Easton to Trappe. For some time Fountain has been at work for his father, putting a piece of ground in order near Trappe for cultivation.

A large number of enraged men from Trappe and surrounding country visited the scene of the outrage and found that the horse's tracks on the road and in the woods showed that the animal had one shoe off. Edward Mullikin, a horseshoer, of Trappe, said he had put a shoe on the suspected man's horse that afternoon.

They then visited the stable of the man and found the prints in the stable and barnyard that corresponded to the shoe Mr. Mullikin had put on the horse that afternoon.

The negro got word that the crowd was after him, and Tuesday morning, it is said, he purchased a ticket at Llandaff Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Philadelphia. It is further stated, however, that he got off the train at Easton, secured a bicycle and went down toward St. Michaels.

On Monday last the negro was captured in Camden, N. J. and brought back to Talbot for trial.

WAUKEE LAWYERS AS JUDGES IN NEGRO SOLDIER ASSAULTS

MILWAUKEE [illegible]

APRIL 12, 1919

Maj. Francis E. McGovern and Maj. William A. Hayes, both of Milwaukee, have been appointed by Secretary Baker of the war department as judge advocates of the court-martial which will start hearings Tuesday in the case of 13 negro soldiers charged with assaulting a Bloomington, Ill., woman near Camp Grant last May. In the first trial the men were convicted and sentenced to death or to life imprisonment, but Baker granted them a new trial.

Lynchings - 1919
Legal Punishment of Lynchers 420

County Sheriff Put In Jail

The Christian Recorder

MEMBERS OF MOB ARRESTED—RING LEADER KILLED—GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA FOR JUSTICE TO NEGROES.

Rev. J. G. Robinson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in the city, and addressed the Preachers' Meeting last Monday. Dr. Robinson always brings interesting messages, not only of church affairs but civic and political affairs. This trip he gave a vivid description of the lynching of the colored man who killed the policeman at Sheffield, Ala.

Said Dr. Robinson: "I tell you, brethren, things are not at all so dark in the South as we some times think. I know they are dark enough, but God still lives, and God is moving. Now here are some facts about Sheffield. First it has been widely published that Booker T. Washington's son was run away from there becaue he condemned the lynching. This is not so. I was at Sheffield. I made a speech condemning the lynching and nobody bothered me, and nobody ran Booker T. Washington, Jr., away from Alabama for condemning lynching. The next thing is this; the decent white people are as indignant about that lynching as the Negroes. It occurred on the very day of the armistice. There have been over thirty men arrested and several of them have been held without bail for murder in the first degree. One man was being taken from the jail to give additional testimony and next morning was found dead on the railroad track. The Governor promptly had the sheriff arrested and he is held without bail for murder. These men are not in the little jail at Sheffield, but have been taken to Birmingham for safe keping. I believe something will be done."

STAGE IS ARRANGED FOR INVESTIGATION OF COLBERT CASES

Special Term of Grand Jury Will Be Called on Monday

The Montgomery Advertiser

7-15-19

Judge J. J. Curtis, of Jasper, has been designated by Chief Justice John C. Anderson of the Alabama supreme court, to preside at the special term of the Colbert county circuit court which convenes Monday at Tuscumbia. In the event that Circuit Solicitor Henry Jones, of Tuscumbia, cannot be present, the attorney general indicated Saturday that W. T. Bolling, of LaFayette, solicitor of the fifth circuit, will have charge of the Colbert grand jury.

Circuit Judge C. P. Almon, of Florence, has been expected to preside at the special term but he is holding court elsewhere in the circuit and it became necessary for Justice Anderson to appoint a judge to take his place. Justice Anderson at first selected Judge William E. Fort, of the Jefferson circuit court, but Judge Fort has found it impossible to get away from his judicial duties at Birmingham, and Judge Curtis was named. Judge Curtis presides over the fourteenth circuit composed of the counties of Winston and Walker.

Besides a special term of the criminal court, a new grand jury is to be empanelled at Tuscumbia, and it is expected the inquisitors will continue the probe of the lynchings in the Sheffield-Tuscumbia district. The recent grand jury, which indicted nearly forty persons of that vicinity growing out of the lynchings, was in charge of Joseph R. Tate, of Birmingham, solicitor of Jefferson county. Mr. Tate could not take charge of the new grand jury. Solicitor Henry Jones, the state's regular prosecuting attorney at Tuscumbia, could not handle the recent grand jury because of serious illness in his family, but it is hoped that conditions will be such that he can resume his duties Monday. If not, Mr. Bolling will be on the job.

Whether the criminal court in Colbert will go into the trial of the persons recently indicted for the lynchings was an unanswered question in Montgomery Saturday. Persons in official circles were inclined to the belief that the lynching trials will not come on until February.

BISHOP GETS 15 YEARS AT BAY MINETTE

The Montgomery Advertiser

7-17-19

Second Trial Growing Out of Foukal Lynching Starts Wednesday

INSANITY IS PLEA

"Every Bishop in Baldwin County Is Insane," Says Family Physician

DEFENDANT TESTIFIES

Tells of Entering Foukal's Cell and Shooting Prisoner to Death

By JOSEPH R. McCOY
Staff Correspondent

BAY MINETTE, ALA., July 16.—Louis Bishop who stated on the witness stand here today that he killed Frank Foukal in the Baldwin county jail on the morning of June 22, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and his punishment fixed at fifteen years in the penitentiary. The jury announced its verdict at 9:30 o'clock tonight after delaiberation of three and one-half hours.

Bishop was unmoved by the announcement. Upon leaving the court room he is alleged to have remarked to special friends who stood in the doorway, "well goodbye boys, but I'm not in the penitentiary yet."..

Walter Bishop, brother of Louis, who it is stated claims he can find justification for the murder of Foukal in the pages of Scripture, will go on trial at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

"Every Bishop in Baldwin county is insane."

This was the startling statement made from the witness stand by Dr. Hale, a local physican who testified for the defense in support of the insanity plea entered by Louis Bishop who is being tried for the murder of Frank Foukal.

Dr. Hale said he had been the Bishop's family physician for 15 years and knew [illegible] them.

He said Louis Bishop's paternal grandfather was insane and upon being asked if a number of other members of the Bishop family were demented he answered in the affirmative.

He finally completed his testimony by stating that Louis Bishop, the defendant, was also insane.

There was one member of the family he was a little doubtful about, but stated in any case this possible exception was "but one degree removed above an idiot."

The taking of all the evidence in the case was completed at three-thirty o'clock Wednesday afternoon when arguments by attorneys for the state and the defendant were taken up.

At 6 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate upon their decision.

Charles A. Nelson under indictment for conspiracy who was called to the stand to testify as to the alleged taint of insanity in the Bishop family was subjected to a gruelling cross examination by Assistant Attorney General Horace C. Wilkinson who conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Wilkinson charged Nelson with discussing Louis Bishop's case with the jurors summoned and trying to get them lined up.

Nelson however, hotly denied this.

Mrs. John Bishop, mother of Louis and Walter Bishop denied that plans for the formation of a mob were discussed at her house and said she knew nothing of the affair until after the lynching had occurred.

That following the death of his brother, Louis Bishop could not eat or sleep and that he had frequently spells of weeping was the statement made by the defendant's wife.

She said Louis feared Foukal would get out of jail and come back and kill them all and that each night he went to bed with a double barrelled shot gun by his side.

She also made the statement that Louis said God had told him to kill Foukal to save the lives of himself and family.

"Louis looked crazy," she said, "and I believe he was."

While his wife was on the stand Bishop appeared deeply agitated, wiping his eyes with a handkerchief at frequent intervals.

Louis Bishop himself next took the stand to testify in his own behalf.

It was apparent that he was deeply moved and his first words were spoken almost in a whisper when asked by J. W. McAplin if he was the man who killed Foukal, he replied that he was.

He explained how he entered Foukal's cell, grasped the doomed man by the shoulder and asked, "is that you Foukal?" He said Foukal replied, "Yes, who are you looking for."

"I told Foukal I was looking for him," said Bishop, "then I shot him."

Bishop was then questioned concerning the close bond of affections which existed between himself and his brother Robert, who was killed.

Bishop's voice waivered as he attempted to reply.

He made an effort to gather himself together and then broke down completely and covering his face with his hands burst into tears.

Proceedings were suspended temporarily until the prisoner could regain his composure.

Mr. McAlpin next asked Bishop to relate the circumstances of how his brother met his death.

An objection to the submission of this testimony was raised by Assistant Attorney General Wilkinson on the ground that the court was not trying the case of Foukal, but of Louis Bishop.

The objection was overruled by Judge A. E. Gamble who held that the testimon was necessary to the decision as to whether or not Louis Bishop was insane.

Bishop proceeded with his story which was identical with the account of his brother's death related in the Montgomery county jail several weeks ago.

He recounted the circumstances to the point where his brother was shot in the neck and rolled to the road.

"I ran back and grabbed my brother by the arm calling to him: "Robert get up."

Here the prisoner's voice again waivered and once more dropping his face in his hands he sobbed aloud.

After Robert Bishop was laid out in his mother's house, Louis stated he went to see him and fell in a faint beside his brother's corpse.

"I prayed to God," Bishop said, "that Foukal would never get out of jail and if there was any chance that I could get to him and kill him before he got out and killed my family.

"God told me to come and kill Foukal, and I believed he answered my prayer."

Asked if the killing of Foukal made him happy Bishop replied. "I felt that I had saved the lives of my family."

He denied that he had forced Foukal's wife at the point of a pistol to sign a check.

"I thought I was doing what was right, when I killed Foukal," he said.

Bishop told Mr. Wilkinson, who subjected the prisoner to a rapid fire flow of questions. He admitted he talked with his brother about killing Foukal. Mr. Wilkinson here referred to a list of questions, put to Bishop by Dr. W. D. Partlow of Tuscaloosa and Bishop answered, in an attempt to prove that Bishop's mental condition was not normal.

Bishop is sane was the opinion of Dr Joseph Hall, of Bay Minette. His staremen completed the evidence for both sides.

As in the case of Sim Andrews Solicitor G. O. Dickey was the first to address the jury in behalf of the State He said he did not believe it necessary to make an extensive argument, as it was an undisputed fact that Louis Bishop had fired the shots which ended Frank Foukal's life. Bishop he said, showed no signs of insanity in the manner in which he replied to questions under cross examination.

"I believe," he said, "that he has one of the keenist intellects within the sound of my voice, this man is guilty of the dastardly crime of murdering an unarmed man. Baldwin county has been disgraced by this fiend and his associates. If he is not guilty of murder in the first degree he is not guilty of anything."

Jabes Webb, counsel for the defendant made an eloquent and able plea. He spoke of the existence of a heriditary taint of insanity in the Bishop family and maintained that Bishop was unable to restrain his impulse to kill Foukal. He also spoke upon the probable effect upon the mind of Louis when he saw his brother Robert lying weltering in his own blood.

J. W. McAlpin who throughout the trial of both Andrews and Bishop has exhibited unusual ability in the exami-

nation of witnesses, quoted a legal authority to show that a person who is insane and therefore not responsible for their actions are not punishable under law, such cases he said should be treated in institutions provided for that purpose.

He reviewed the story told by Louis of Robt. Bishop's death and expained how the affair might easily have unhanged Bishop's reason. He asked the jury to find the defendant not guilty by reason of insanity.

Mr. Wilkinson made the final appeal for the state, explained that the insanity of a person accused of a crime must be established before it could be assumed that such a person was irresponsible. He said a man who had enough sense to organize a mob and then hire the best lawyers in Mobile to save his neck, had sense enough to know right from wrong. He ridiculed Bishop's plea of insanity.

THREE ARRESTS OF BALDWIN MEN WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-3-19

Wilkinson Secures Confessions From Eleven Men in Jefferson Jail

ANDREWS AND BISHOP FIRED FATAL SHOTS

Foukal Shot in Back While Laying on Cell Bunk; Four Shots Fired at Victim While He Lay on Floor; Wilkinson Returns to Baldwin

Information was received from Bay Minette Wednesday night to the effect that Devereaux Nelson, Louis Bishop and John Johnson have been arrested as accomplices in the murder of Frank Foukal in Baldwin county jail, June 22 Louis Bishop is a brother of Bobert Bishop, the man who was killed by Foukal on June 1.

Eleven of the twelve men carried to Birmingham Tuesday night, according to Assistant Attorney General Horace Wilkinson, confessed to taking part in the lynching of Frank Foukal in the Bay Minette jail the night of June 22. Sim Andrews and Lewis Bishop, the official says, confessed to firing shots into the sleeping man. The assistant attorney general tired, worn out and almost to the point of exhaustion, was interrogated Wednesday night at the union passenger station here while he lay in his Pullman berth en route to Bay Minette to receive further confessions.

All of the men are from Baldwin county that are now in the Jefferson county jail. Their names are as follows: M. O. Underwood, Poe M. Underwood, John R. Underwood, S. N. Williams, H. A. Bishop, Charles T. Nelson, Albert S. Nelson, James E. Nelson, Sim Andrews, W. T. Bishop, Jim Henderson, and Charles Bryant.

Mr. Wilkinson says that Sim Andrews confessed in Birmingham to having been the one to do the actual shooting, and Lowis Bishop is said to have confessed in Bay Minette. It is said that Foukal was shot twice in the back while he lay asleep on the jail bunk, that he rolled off on the floor and was shot four times in the back as he lay face down.

"None of Bodeker's detectives obtained any of the confessions" said Mr. Wilkinson, referring to an account in a Birmingham paper of Wednesday, that part was left to me because I think it the best policy.' He says the detectives were present, but took no part in securing the confessions. Mr. Wilkinson had the confessions written out, submitted to the men and approved by them, according to his statement Wednesday night.

According to the alleged confessions, the mob found Sheriff Richardson asleep, and a pillow was thrown over his face and his eyes kept covered so that he could not see. Members of the mob then held the sheriff while the others entered the jail, it is said.

Mr. Wilkinson states further that there were not 19 men to enter the jail the particular night, only 12; that on the Tuesday night preceding 19 men did attempt to visit the jail, but that the automobiles carrying them broke down, when the trip was abandoned. At that time, Mr. Wilkinson says, the men carried a rope with which to hang Foukal.

The assistant attorney general says the men in Birmingham implicated several others, and that he is going down to have the latter run down, further. He said that he understands three other men already captured by the sheriff at Bay Minette have confessed to taking part in the lynching. "We have broken up a desperate gang, I think," said the assistant attorney general.

The trouble causing the series of sensational events, started in a transaction between a man named Bishop and Foukal, in which it was claimed by Foukal that Bishop misrepresented a mule sold him. As a result, Bishop was shot and killed, it is alleged, by Foukal in a quarrel between the two men over the matter. Foukal was placed in the Baldwin county jail on a charge of murder, and on Sunday night, June 22, a band of masked men entered the jail and Foukal was shot to death. Sheriff Stewart of Baldwin county, and two deputies carried twelve of the men to Birmingham. The assistant attorney general went to Birmingham on the same train, and it is said the confessions were obtained early Wednesday morning.

INVESTIGATION OF FOUKAL LYNCHING MAKING PROGRESS

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-4-19

Wilkinson and Richardson Confer With Governor

Kilby 6-29-19

"The investigation which has been instituted by the State is progressing satisfactorily, and I hope we will soon be able to bring the guilty persons to justice," stated Assistant Attorney General Horace Wilkinson upon his return to the Capitol from Bay Minette Saturday. The Assistant Attorney has been in Baldwin county since Wednesday gathering data which he hopes will aid in the apprehension of members of the mob which, on Sunday morning last entered the Baldwin county jail and shot to death Frank Foukal, a prisoner awaiting trial.

Mr. Wilkinson was accompanied to Montgomery by O. M. Richardson, sheriff of Baldwin county. Mr. Wilkinson and Sheriff Richardson conferred at some length with Governor Kilby, presumably concerning the Foukal murder, which has created such a sensation throughout the State.

It is announced that Governor Kilby is thoroughly aroused over the Bay Minette incident and has declared his determination to exert every effort to bring about the arrest and conviction of those responsible for Foukal's death.

INDICTMENTS FOR LYNCHING IN ALABAMA

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS MARCH 18, 19[illegible]

Two negroes were lynched near Sheffield, Ala., in November, last.

If there is nothing new under the sun, there are some things so rare they seem novel. Witness:

A grand jury investigation, in earnest, ensued—and sixteen white men were indicted on charges of implication in the murder of the negroes! They were haled into circuit court in Tuscumbia recently. What followed neither was novel nor seemed so; but it is no stale, familiar condition that moves this comment: Two of the defendants were tried and acquitted—and the similar indictments against the fourteen others were quashed.

This is no criticism of the "twelve good men and true" and the "honorable court" who passed upon the acts of the grand jury and from whose judgment the State has no appeal. For all the acquittals and the quashing, this is to call attention to the fact that grand jurors in one of the "lynching States," so called very generally throughout the Union, obeyed the spirit and letter of the judicial charge concerning a lynching crime—and did something! Theirs not to prejudice or forecast the result in the trial court. According to the latter, they made sixteen mistakes of fact. But in point of duty, as they saw it, they made no mistake. In point of a decent and salutary lessoning of their country and region touching grand jury treatment of lynchings, certainly they made no mistake.

There were three lynchings in Alabama last year. In Texas there were nine. A comparative study of pertinent records of grand juries in the two States may partially explain this difference.

TUSCUMBIA LYNCHING TRIAL OPENS

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-4-19

Negroes Declare Detectives Promised to Pay For Their Testimony

IDENTIFY ONE MAN

Jailor Declares Frank Dillard Was in Mob Which Moved Negroes

JENKINS TRIAL NEXT

Court Plans to Dispose of Cases Against Alleged Leaders First

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Feb. 3.—It was late this evening before a jury was selected and hearing of witnesses begun in the trial of a score or more men charged with being implicated in the lynching of two negroes at Sheffield last November. The case of Frank Dillard of Sheffield was the first to be taken up, and when court adjourned tonight, the States' evidence against Dillard had been presented.

Sam Wheat and Tom Stubbs both negroes, testifying for the State stated that they occupied cells in the Sheffield jail on the day of the lynching of Will Byrd, and when the mob stormed the jail and took Byrd away they recognized Dillard as one of the members of the mob. On cross examination by Attorneys for Dillard both the witnesses admitted that they were in jail themselves charged with crimes at the time, and also that detectives had talked with them and had promised that they would be paid for testifying.

Jailer Vance Wallace testified that he was in the upper part of the jail building while the mob was busy below taking the negro from the cell, and that he saw Dillard and others in the crowd, although he did not know whether Dillard joined the mob later in the actual hanging of Byrd. The trial of Dillard will be resumed tomorrow morning and indications are that the case will go to the jury by noon.

The trial of Jeff Jenkins, also of Sheffield, will follow that of Dillard, these two men being charged with being the leaders of the mob which hanged the two negroes.

NEGROES TESTIFY DILLARD MEMBER SHEFFIELD MOB

Jailer Also Declares He Saw Man From Upper Window While Sheffield Jail Being Stormed

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD FEBRUARY 4, 1920

Tuscumbia, Febuary 3.—The special session of the circuit court of Colbert county was convened at the courthouse in this city today and the trials of a score or more of men charged with being implicated in the lynching of two negroes in Sheffield last November were begun. Judge J. J. Curtis of Jasper is presiding and Solicitors Jones and Thompson are representing the state in the prosecution of the men.

Sam Wheat and Tom Stubbs, both negroes, testifying for the state, stated that they occupied cells in the Sheffield jail on the day of the lynching of Will Byrd, and when the mob stormed the jail and took Byrd away they recognized Dillard as one of the members of the mob. On cross-examination by A. H. Carmichael, attorney for Dillard, he negroes admitted that they were in jail themselves charged with crimes, and also that detectives had talked with them and had promised that they would be paid for testifying.

JAILER SAW DILLARD

Jailer Vance Wallace testified to having been in the upper part of the jail building when the mob made its appearance, and it was from that part of the building that he saw Dillard and others, while the mob was busy below taking the negro from a cell. He did not know whether Dillard joined the mob later in the actual hanging of the negro. The trial of Dillard will be resumed Tuesday morning and it is expected will go to the jury by noon

The trial of Jeff Jenkins, also of Sheffield, will follow that of Dillard. Dillard and Jenkins are charged with being the principals in the two lynchings from the very outset. Since they were arrested immediately following the lynchings both have maintained that they are innocent of having participated in either of the lynchings.

Lynchings – 1919
Legal Punishment of Lynchers

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MEN HELD FOR FOUKAL LYNCHING TAKEN TO BAY MINETTE WEDNESDA

The Montgomery Advertiser

Twelve Each From Birmingham and Montgomery Jails On Way to Trial

7-10-19

When the Louisville and Nashville's fast southbound train No. 1 slid out of the passenger station at Montgomery at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday noon, twenty-four white men, mostly farmers from around Fairhope and Point Clear, sped toward a trial at Bay Minette for the alleged lynching of Frank Foukal on the night of June 22.

Twelve of the men were from the Jefferson county jail at Birmingham and the others were just out of the jail at Montgomery. All are said to have made some sort confession. In addition 2 other men at Bay Minette are said to have confessed, making 26 in all. All of the men had been rounded up by officers in Mobile and Baldwin counties.

Chief Deputy Charles C. Hand, of Baldwin county, stated that it was Sim Andrews who "let the cat out of the bag," furnishing such information as led to the arrest of the others. He also stated that only 12 of the men are liable to legal proceedings which could mean a death penalty that the others can only be tried on a charge of conspiracy, for which the maximum sentence allowed by law is not heavy.

Men From Birmingham.

The men who were brought down from Birmingham are: M. O. Underwood, Poe M. -Underwood, John R. Underwood, S. N. Williams H. A. Bishop, Charles T. Nelson, Albert S. Nelson, James E. Nelson, Sim Andrews, W. T. Bishop, Jim Henderson and Charles Bryant. They were in charge of F. H. McDuff, chief deputy and Lee White another Jefferson county deputy sheriff

Those who were carried from the Montgomery county jail were: W. W. Wright, Harmon Pierce, Louis Bishop, John Johnson, Albert Lipscomb, Devereaux Nelson, Rudolph, Pierce George Nelson, Harvey Underwood, Joe Underwood, Henry Bishop, and Wesley Bishop. To take them back Chief Deputy Charles C. Hand and Deputy Sheriffs J. M. Woolley, C. A. Irwin J. M. Smith and Howell Hall reached Montgomery Wednesday morning, and at noon went south in charge of the total of 24 men.

Trial to Begin Monday.

The grand jury of Baldwin county is in session and the trial of the 26 men is to be held commencing Monday. The officers from that county state that there was considerable excitment down there, but that everything is quiet at the present and no trouble is expected.

Nelson Released.

Cicero Nelson was held in the Montgomery county jail but was released July 4, on an order from Assistant Attorney General Horace C. Wilkerson.

First, the twelve men in the Montgomery county jail were quietly slipped out and carried to the union passenger station. There they marched to the railroad yard in the rear of the shed and loaded in a special passenger coach. Soon No. 1 began to show up in the north yards. eventually passing the side track holding the special coach and then coming to a stop under the passenger shed. Deputies were on hand to take charge of the twelve men from Birmingham.

Later, the special coach containing the twelve men from the Montgomery county jail was switched to the end of the Louisville and Nashville train and coupled with it. Then the deputies who had gone ahead after the men from Birmingham brought their prisoners back and placed them in the special coach.

Some Were Handcuffed.

Some of the men were handcuffed while some were not. Just ahead of the special coach was the splendid dining car "Pirano," from which came an appetizing odor. It seemed to make all of the men hungry, some of them commenting upon the fact. The same was true of the Birmingham aggregation—some were handcuffed and some walked free, with deputies trailing alongside of them.

Greet Men From Birmingham.

When the crowd from Birmingham filed into the special coach there was much greeting indulged in with such exclamations as: "Hey" John'; "Hello Bill," etc., and all appeared to be little worried about their future. Most of them were just farmer boys, while here and there one could see older men among the number. All sat down quietly and began talking in a jolly sort of way.

Men Behave Well.

Deputies from Birmingham said the men all behaved well while in the Jefferson county jail, and the same was true at Montgomery of the twelve men held here, it is said. Talking seems to be a favorite pastime with them, judging from what the officers of the law stated; and Jailer Pettus, at Montgomery, says they reminded him of a lot of parrots.

Underwood Reputed Prosperous.

Marshall Underwood, one of the men is said to be well off, having sold wool from his sheep last year for $4,000. He was at one time one of the county commissioners of Baldwin county. His son, Ira Underwood, sat facing him in the coach, and soon began to cry.

Finally the train stopped it all, so far as the Montgomery people who were present were concerned as it sped away in the distance carrying 24 men to face the seriousness of the trial soon to come off in South Alabama.

FIRST OF BALDWIN LYNCHING CASES IS COMPLETEDTUESDAY

The Montgomery Advertiser

Trial of Case Against Walter Bishop Will Start Wednesday

7-15-19

EXPERTS DECLARE ANDREWS IS SANE

Wilkinson, in Address to Jury, Bitterly Arraigns Lynching as Blot on Baldwin to Be Erased Only by Conviction of Mob Members

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BAY MINETTE, ALA., July 15.—The jury in the case of Sim Andrews, charged with the murder of Frank Foukal, this afternoon, after being out a little over three hours, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and recommended he be sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary. The conviction is regarded as a signal victory for the state on account of the difficulty encountered in the selection of a jury from citizens of Baldwin county.

The trial of Louis Bishop, alleged self-confessed slayer of Foukal, begins Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Assistant Attorney General Wilkinson, in addressing the jury, said in part:

"Gentlemen of the jury, if you can't break this man's neck, if you can't rid Baldwin county of such miserable cattle as this, you had better tear down this court house. kick His Honor, the judge, off the bench, level this town to the earth and die in disgrace in its ruins.

"Here is a blot upon the fair name of Baldwin county; a stain on the floor of the jail that nothing can wipe out but the blood of Sim Andrews. If you acquit him, go to the sign that stands at your railroad station. wipe out the letters that appear there and write in their place in characters of living fire 'This is Bloody Baldwin County. Don' Stop at Bay Minette.'"

Mr. Wilkinson made the last argument for the state before the jury retired and the effect of his vitrioli ararignment was instantly apparent Every eye was upon him throughou his short address and when he tool his seat there was a stillness in the atmosphere that was almost oppressive.

The case went to the jury shortly after four o'clock this afternoon after Judge Gamble had delivered his official charge in addition to a number of special charges introduced by counsel for the defense.

That Andrews is perfectly sane and able to distinguish the difference between right and wrong, is the expert opinion of Dr. W. D. Partlow, superintendent of the Alabama Insane Asylum at Tuscaloosa. Dr. Partlow took the stand for the state at eleven o'clock this morning. He said he had subjected Andrews to two separate examinations and was convinced that the defendant is in possession of all his faculties. This opinion was substantiated by Drs. Joseph Hall and S. E. McLeod, of Bay Minette, and Dr. V. McR. Showalter of Fairhope.

Andrews' family physician, Dr. Jasper Middleton, a witness for the defense, who claims to have known Andrews from infancy, testified that some six years ago he and Andrews were waylaid by a negro and fired upon. He said most of the load of buckshot entered his own body, but that several shot took effect in Andrews' head at the base of the brain. Andrews, he stated, was taken to a Mobile hospital in an unconscious condition, but eventually recovered. Since then, however he alleged Andrews at times acted queer.

Never in an Asylum.

Upon cross examination it developed that Andrews had never been in an asylum and has never received treatment for any mental disorder.

L. H. Andrews, brother of the defendant, also stated the prisoner had acted strangely at times since the shooting. This was especially noticeable, he said, when Sim was any way excited.

The testimony of Mrs. Andrews, wife of the defendant, was substantially the same.

Walter Bishop, also under indictment, upon being called to the stand admitted he had discussed getting Foukal with Sim Andrews on the Friday preceding the murder. He said Andrews warned him at that time there might be trouble, but that he joined the mob on Saturday night to come to Bay Minette. He also stated Andrews opened the doors leading to Foukal's cell. He admitted he had appealed to Andrews to help him out. "I told him," said Bishop, "that this Bolsheviki had killed my brother like a hog and we were going to get him." He said he told Andrews also that thousands have died in no man's land for a cause not half so great as this.

Andrews Admits Being With Mob.

Andrews himself, who was noticeably reticent when placed on the stand Monday, proved more talkative today. He admitted being in the mob which lynched Foukal, but said he came along to protect Sheriff Richardson and in the hope he might deter the mob from their purpose. He said he fired twice in Foukal's cell but both times at the floor. "I ran out then, and said 'All right boys, I have got him.'" Andrews concluded. "Then Louis Bishop ran in the cell after me and began shooting."

During the morning a number of witnesses were called to the stand to testify both for and against Andrews character. The general trend of this evidence was that Andrews was dangerous when intoxicated, but was ordinarily peaceful.

18 INDICTED FOR ALABAMA LYNCHINGS

FINALLY ESCAPE

437

Jury Takes 20 Minutes for First Acquittal

Second Case Is Quickly Disposed Of and Incident Closes When Court Orders 16 Other Cases Dismissed.

N Y C POST
FEBRUARY 19, 1919

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., February 15.—On Monday morning, February 3, in Tuscumbia, the county seat of Colbert County, Ala., the first two of eighteen men who had been indicted for lynching two negroes, Will Byrd and Henry Whiteside, at Sheffield, Ala., on November 10 and 12, were placed on trial, Judge J. J. Curtis presiding.

On November 10, Will Byrd, of Sheffield, became intoxicated, and in celebrating the signing of the armistice went out to the edge of the town and fired a revolver several times, this being his method of celebrating the coming of peace. For this he was arrested and placed in the city jail at Sheffield. On the Thursday night previous, Policeman Graham, of the same city, had been shot by an unknown person, and for this crime two negroes, George Willingham and Henry Whiteside, were arrested and lodged in jail at Tuscumbia, the county seat, some three miles distant from Sheffield.

When news of the arrest of Byrd was spread through the town, a mob of some twenty or twenty-five persons went to the jail, secured Byrd, with no apparent resistance on the part of the keeper of the jail, and carried him to a spot near the town and lynched him. At the time that Byrd was lynched he was yet intoxicated and was under the impression that the mob was only fooling with him.

On the following Tuesday night a mob went to the Tuscumbia jail and secured Henry Whiteside and lynched him. Whiteside had been shot between the knee and the thigh in his left leg, and from the time he was arrested on Sunday up to the time that he was lynched his wound had not been dressed except by himself. When news of the mob being formed reached the officials another person, named Willingham, was spirited away and lodged in jail in Birmingham. Whiteside would have been removed by them had it not been that blood poisoning had set in and they feared

move him, as doing so might cause his death. His life could have been saved only by amputating his leg and this operation was to have been performed on the day following the one on which he was lynched.

At the instigation of the Governor at that time, Charles Henderson and State Attorney-General Thigpen, an investigation was made of the lynching and indictments returned against eighteen men upon the evidence submitted by the special grand jury. A special session of the Circuit Court was called to try Frank Dillard and Jeff Jenkins, who were said to be the two ringleaders. Judge J. J. Curtis, of the Sixth Judicial District, was sent to Tuscumbia to preside at the trial.

Less than 200 persons were present at the sessions of the court, among them being about one dozen women, most of whom were relatives of the defendants.

The case was opened for the State by calling L. J. Weatherly, Chief of Police of Sheffield, who testified that he know nothing about the lynching or the lynchers. Two negro prisoners, Sam Rivers and Saul Stubbs, in the jail testified they had seen Dillard help to carry Byrd out of the jail, and the jailer, V. T. Wallace, said he had found Dillard and Jenkins in the middle of his three rooms, where the keys of the jail were kept.

The defence opened by calling Policeman Hollingworth, who testified he would not believe the two negro witnesses on oath. Jeff Jenkins, a co-defendant, testified he went to the jail with Dillard to lock the prisoners up. Dillard in his own defence corroborated Jenkins.

Judge J. J. Curtis presented his charge to the jury in an unimpassioned manner, and his statement was the only fair part of the trial that was seen. The jury arrived at a verdict in about twenty minutes, but they were detained until the jury for the trial of Jeff Jenkins had been chosen, when they were finally admitted. The verdict was "not guilty." In spite of the warning of the court that no outbursts should occur, at the reading of the verdict the decision was greeted with a loud burst of applause.

The jury for the trial of the second defendant was chosen late in the afternoon of February 4. The trial was a condensed repetition of the Dillard trial and a similar verdict of "not guilty" was rendered at 9:35 the next morning. Upon recommendation of the State solicitors Judge Curtis nolle prossed the remaining sixteen defendants, and the incident closed.

Ex-Gov. Charles Henderson and ex-Solicitor Attorney-General Thigpen deserve great credit for doing more than any other Southern men in having the case investigated and brought to trial. In spite of the often repeated statement that the best element of the white people of the South are against lynching, the truthfulness of this statement is yet to be proved for at the present time it seems in communities such as Sheffield and Colbert County there is no chance whatever of securing a vardict of guilty against any white man, no matter how brutal his crime, when he is accused of lynching a negro.

SIM ANDREWS IN CELL OF FOUKAL AWAITING TRIAL

The Montgomery Advertiser 7-14-19

Alleged Bay Minette Lyncher Sleeps on Cot of His Victim

ANDREWS TRIAL TO BEGIN ON MONDAY

Trial of Other Baldwin County Men Indicted For Complicity in Foukal Murder Set to Rapidly Follow First Case; 600 Jurors Summoned

BY JOSEPH R. McCOY
Staff Correspondent.

BAY MINETTE, Ala., July 13.—Occupying the same cell used by Frank Foukal to whose murder he has confessed, Sim Andrews awaits trial here Monday. He sleeps on the shme cot on which Foukal was sleeping when a mob of some twenty five men broke into the Baldwin county jail and shot him to death, the same cot on which Foukal half reclined when awakened by the mob and was shot by Sim Andrews.

Sim Andrews well acquainted with the surroundings which has been his abode as a prisoner for two weeks through his connection with the jail as deputy sheriff is apparently free from the ghastly touch which might be expected to follow in a place where he sent his victim to death. The jailer says that notwithstanding the gruesome environment, Andrews sleeps soundly.

Andrews is charged with murder in the first degree. He will plead not guilty because of insanity. Judge A. E. Gamble of the Baldwin county circuit court will preside over the trial. The prosecution will be conducted by Assistant Attorney General Horace C. Wilkinson, assisted by J. Fritz Thompson, Bibb county solicitor; G. O. Dickey, solicitor for the Second Judicial circuit, and Henry Moorer, assistant solicitor of Baldwin county.

The defendant will be represented by James Webb, of the well known legal firm of Webb, McCalphin and Grove, of Mobile; Dr. W. D. Partlow of Tuscaloosa, and Dr. D. E. Bonurant, of Mobile. Prominent alienists will arrive here Monday morning to make a professional test of the mental test of Andrews. They will also make a test of the mental condition of Louis Bishop and Walter Bishop.

Randolph Pierce, who, during a sudden fit of insanity, while out on bond, seized a gun and shot off the foot of his young son, is declared by local authorities to be unquestionably insane. He stands before the window of his cell gesticulating, beating his bare breast and uttering a constant stream of words the meaning of which is utterly unintelligible.

The prisoners now in the jail awaiting trial either for murder or conspiracy decline to discuss their case. The only statement they have made for publication is to express their thanks for the kind treatment given them by the sheriffs and jailers of Montgomery and Birmingham while they were in the prisons of these two cities.

Sim Andrews is occupying the cell occupied by Foukal when he was killed by choice. He requested that he be given this cell but gave no reason for his selection.

Walter Bishop, also charged with murder, declares that he has found justification for his act in the Scriptures. It is stated by those about the jail that from time to time he delivers a short sermon to his fellow prisoners.

Following the Sim Andrews trial the court will take up in order the cases of Louis Bishop, Walter Bishop, Sam Williams, Albert Lipscomb, Devereaux Nelson, Edward Nelson and Harvey Underwood, all indicted on charges of murder in the first degree. Marsh Underwood, Joe Underwood, Harvey Williams and Johnnie Johnson all charged with murder in the second degree will then be placed on trial, in the order named. They are also charged with conspiracy. Harvey Pierce, Rudolph Pierce, Charles M. Nelson, Robert Underwood and Albert Nelson, Hudson Wright, Wesley Bishop, "Big" Henry Bishop, "Little" Henry Bishop, Ira Underwood, Charles Bryant, Jim Henderson and Eddie Moore will face trial on charges of conspiracy.

The costs of the thrials will be enormous. It is estimated that the cost of the services of some six hundred jurors will amount to not less than $500 a day. Other items which will run up the cost to an immense figure will be the payment of fees, witnesses and expert testimony.

Baldwin county is stirred up through out its length and breadth over the coming trials. It is expected that the greatest crowd that has gathered in Bay Minette for a court trial will seek entrance to the court room. No trouble or disorder of any character, however, is anticipated. The Andrews trial was originally set for 10 o'clock Monday morning, but the hour was advanced to 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon because many witnesses will not be able to reach Bay Minette before noon, Monday.

MOB LEADERS GO TO PRISON

The Montgomery Advertiser 7-22-19

Rowdies Get Setback When Court Upholds Law

(By Continental Press.)

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 21.—Realizing that if a lyncher is permitted to remain unpunished the decency of the community is greatly endangered, Judge Long of the Superior Court sentenced fifteen white men, indicted for participating in the riot here Nov. 17, to serve from fourteen months to sixteen years in prison. The men were found guilty of attempting to lynch Russell High, a prisoner in the city jail. Andy Gilliam was the only defendant on trial that secured a verdict of acquittal.

Governor Active

A special term of court was held in order to dispose of the cases. Governor Bickett used every influence to bring the guilty parties to justice, and pleaded that no mercy be shown the lynchers. This city was in a turmoil for three days following the attempted storming of the jail for Russell High. The attempt was halted by the mayor of the city and Gov. Bickett, who ordered troops to the scene.

Those Convicted

The men convicted are: George Doutit, J. E. Savage, Pleas Cline, Grover and Walter Kiser, Will Carter, Frank Hester, Ira Walker, Pearce Hammonds, A. R. Vastevens, Cris Chapell, John Brandon, Arthur Manley, Carl Fields and J. L. Mabe. Some are said to be business men having stores in districts largely populated by our people. It is rumored that the defendants will appeal to the Supreme Court.

BIBB COUNTY GRAND JURY INVESTIGATES KILLING OF A NEGRO

The Montgomery Advertiser 6-24-19

Miller Charges Body to Inquire Into Charges Against Five Men

(Special to The Advertiser.)

CENTERVILLE, ALA., June 23.—The special term of the Circuit Court of Bibb County, Alabama, for the purpose of investigating the alleged lynching of Jim McMillan, a negro, killed at Woodstock on Wednesday morning of last week was convened by Judge B. M. Miller at 10 o'clock a. m. today. Judge Miller charged the grand jury briefly ,but earnestly on the question of homicide, and touched upon lynching. He stated to the grand jury that lynching was savagery in its worst form, and urged the grand jury to do their full duty regardless of the persons involved in their deliberation.

All of the grand jurors responded to the call of their names, except one, who is at the present time in another county and could not be reached by the sheriff. Solicitor J. Fritz Thompson is with the grand jury and witnesses are now being examined and a full and complete investigation of the killing of the negro at Woodstock will be made.

Five white men are already in jail charged with participating in the death of the negro. These parties all reside in the northern part of Bibb County in the neighborhood of Greenpond and Woodstock. Everything is quiet and orderly here and there is no indication, whatever, of any excitement.

Deputy sheriff B. F. Griffin is acting as Bailiff for the grand jury. It is predicted that the grand jury will make a report of this investigation on tomorrow, Tuesday, and it is probable that another recess will be taken, and the grand jury allowed to return to their homes.

PLEAS OF GUILTY END TRIAL OF 28 LYNCHERS

7-19-19 Constitution

Bay Minette, Ala., July 18.—The prosecution of persons recently indicted in connection with the mobbing of Frank Foukal, a prisoner in the Baldwin county jail, June 2[illegible] scored practically complete success today when trial of 28 men indicted came to abrupt end. Confessions of guilt were accepted by Assistant Attorney General Wilkerson from all but two defendants. Those who confessed their guilt will either pay fines or do hard labor, or both.

The trials which began this week resulted in the sentence of Sim Andrews, ex-deputy sheriff, to the penitentiary for ten years; Louis Bishop, brother of Robert Bishop, the latter slain by Foukal, was given fifteen years, and Walter Bishop, a third brother, was acquitted by reason of insanity.

Several cases were disposed of at the session of court this morning and the remainder will be settled when court opens on Monday.

Those disposed of today were:

Edward Nelson, second degree murder, $1,000 fine; Devereaux Nelson, Albert Lipscomb, George Nelson, Sam Williams, John Johnson and Harry Williams, second degree murder, $500 fine and six months hard labor; Joe Underwood, conspiracy, $200 fine; Ira and Robert Underwood, both under age, conspiracy, $100 fine.

In procuring convictions of those who participated in the mob Baldwin becomes the first county in Alabama to obtain conviction in a case where a white man was connected with a lynching.

Immediately following the lynching Governor Kilby instructed the attorney general's office to bring about the punishment of the lynchers. How the department carried out the chief executive's instructions is now history.

The only remaining cases to be tried are those of Charles Nelson and Marsh Underwood. Nelson will be tried on a charge of murder in the first degree and Underwood on a charge of second degree murder at the November term of court.

Lynchings — 1919

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

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28 MEN INDICTED FOR ONE LYNCHING

Montgomery Advertiser

Alabama Grand Jury Goes After the Members of Mob That Killed Foukal in Prison Cell.

7-10-19

Bay Minette, Ala., July 9.—Completing its investigation of the lynching of Frank Foukal in the Baldwin county jail Sunday morning, June 28, a grand jury convened in special session today and returned indictments against nine men for murder in the first degree, against four for second degree murder and fourteen indictments charging unlawful conspiracy.

Trial of the men indicted for first degree murder, who were brought here today in company with fifteen others who were sent from jails at Montgomery and Birmingham, were set for Monday and Tuesday, before Circuit Judge A. E. Gamble. Assistant Attorney General Horace Wilkinson will assist Cricuit Solicitor E. O. Dickey in the prosecution.

Those indicted for first degree murder are Sim Andrews, Louis Bishop, Walter Bishop, Edward Nenson, Albert Lipscomb, Sam Williams, Devereux Nelson, Harvey Underwood and George Nelson. Those indicted for second degree murder are Marshal Underwood, Harry Williams, John Johnson and Joe Underwood.

An additional arrest in the case was made during the day when Charlie Nelson was arrested on a capias charging unlawful conspiracy.

Andrews and Louis Bishop will be the first men tried; the latter on the night of July 3, in the Montgomery county jail gave the details of the lynching of Foukal and the men he named as having taken part in the raid on the jail and subsequent events all face first degree murder charges.

The grand jury whose session has been completed, returned a total of seventeen true bills in the case and twenty-eight people are affected. Judge Gamble held a brief session of court this afternoon and the men indicted and upon whom the capiases had been served were arraigned. Each man entered a plea of not guilty.

FINAL CHAPTER IN BALDWIN LYNCHING WRITTEN TUESDAY

The Montgomery Advertiser

11-26-19

12 Defendants Held For Conspiracy Draw Heavy Fines For Actio

Tuesday afternoon witnessed the close of the famous Bay Minette lynching case, when the 12 men who have been awaiting trial for conspiracy for several months, plead guilty and were sentenced to pay fines ranging from $100 to $300. The cases were called shortly after the Baldwin county circuit court reconvened for the afternoon session, with Judge A. E. Gamble presiding. They did not, however, come to trial.

All of the accused immediately entered a plea of guilty and by an agreement between Solicitor J. Fritz Thompson, of Centreville, special prosecutor for the state, and Webb and McAlpine, of Mobile, attorneys for the accused, were permitted to pay their fines. The names of the twelve, who are alleged to have been implicated in the lynching of Frank Foukal, who was shot to death in the Baldwin county jail on the morning of April 22, follow:

Rudolph Pierce, Harmon Pierce, Wesley Bishop, Henry Bishop, Henry Bishop, Jr., Hudson Wright, Marshall Underwood, George Bryant, Jim Henderson, Eddie Moore, Harvey Underwood and Clarence Underwood.

Following the murder of Foukal, the state of Alabama took over the task of seeking out the guilty persons and bringing them to justice. Horace C. Wilkinson, at that time, assistant attorney general, but recently appointed judge of the Jefferson county circuit court, was dispatched to Bay Minette, and within a week, with the co-operation of W. R. Stuart, sheriff of Baldwin county, he had rounded up the entire personnel of the mob. All of the principals later confessed.

Subsequently, Sim Andrews, Louis Bishop and Walter Bishop were indicted for murder in the first degree and placed on trial. Andrews, who had formerly been a deputy sheriff, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Louis Bishop, also found guilty of murder in the second degree received a sentence of 10 years imprisonment. Walter Bishop was found not guilty because of insanity, and was committed to the Alabama Hospital for the Insane, at Tuscaloosa.

While confined in the state prison at Wetumpka, Louis Bishop developed tuberculosis, and was removed to the tuberculosis ward. A few nights later he made his escape and has not yet been recaptured.

Following the conviction of Andrews and the two Bishops, a number of other alleged members of the mob threw themselves upon the mercy of the court and accepted fines and sentences of hard labor for the county. The cases disposed of Tuesday were the last remaining on the court docket which had to do with the lynching of Foukal.

LURID STORY TOLD OF JAIL WRECKING

After a Week Spent in Selecting a Jury, Trial of 23 Alleged Rioters at Knoxville Begins.

Constitution-Advertiser

11-21-19

Knoxville, Tenn., October 20.—A graphic recital of the wrecking of the Knox county jail by a mob on the night of August 30 was given today by officers who defended the bastile, when the case of the state against twenty-three of the alleged rioters came up in criminal court before Judge T. A. R. Nelson.

The case, which was called for trial a week ago, had been delayed by the inability of counsel to select a jury, the first venire of 500 men having been exhausted, the first day, securing nine jurors. Another venire of 200 was called and two more jurors were secured. An dditional venire of 500 men had been summoned for Monday morning and the one juror needed was secured just before the noon recess of court.

The storming of the jail grew out of the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsey on the morning of August 30, for which Maurice Mayes, a negro, has been convicted and sentenced to die.

It was in an effort to lynch the alleged murdered that the mob broke into the jail and looted both the bastile and the sheriff's residence, which adjoins, taking among other things about twenty gallons of whisky.

Sheriff W. T. Cate was the star witness for the state. He stated that he had taken the negro Mayes to Chattanooga for safe-keeping and that on his return to the city Sunday morning he discovered the jail and his residence had been broken into and looted and many valuables taken. Also, he said, a number of prisoners, including four murderers, had been released by the mob. Two of these were under death sentence. That part of the jail in which negro prisoners are confined was the only one which was not wrecked, the sheriff stated. He described the condition of the premises, saying a front window had been blown out.

WILL TRY FOURTEEN.

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Jan. 4.—A special term of the Colbert county circuit court has been called to convene in this city next Monday, January 6, by Judge C. P. Almon, for the trial of the fourteen or more men under

rest and in numerous jails throughout the state, charged with first degree murder in connection with two negro lynchings, Will Bird and George White, in Sheffield last November. The indictments were returned by a special grand jury after two sittings, and the men whose names have been previously reported transferred by Sheriff Keeton to other counties. They will all be brought to Tuscumbia Sunday probably to be present when court convenes. It is not known who will constitute the jury, as yet. The convicted men have procured the best counsel obtainable, and will make a hard fight for their freedom.

Judge W. E. Fort of the circuit court of Jefferson county, will preside over the court, instead of the regular presiding judge, Hon. C. P. Almon, who has other courts at this time. Solicitor W. B. Bolling of the Fifth circuit of Fayette, Ala., will be present to conduct in the main the prosecution of the indicted men, in the place of Solicitor H. P. Jones, who will be unable to attend on account of other courts. He will be assisted by County Solicitor W. H. Shaw of Tuscumbia. Many witnesses have been summoned, and the trials will attract unusual attention.

ALLEGED LYNCHERS SENT TO SHEFFIELD

The Montgomery Advertiser

1-6-19

Three Men Lodged in Jail of Montgomery County Are Transferred

Joe Fuller, Alex Nichols and Peter Bob Freeman, who were brought to Montgomery several weeks ago from Sheffield and placed in the Montgomery county jail have been transferred back to Sheffield by Jailer Pettus, on order of Circuit Judge Almon.

These men were arrested at Sheffield, charged with being implicated in the lynching of two negroes there November 10. They were brought to Montgomery that they might not have an opportunity of communicating with others who were arrested on the same charge, and to lessen their chances of escape. Several other men who were arrested at the time charged with complicity in the lynchings were taken to Birmingham and Huntsville for the same purpose.

The negroes lynched were thought by the mob to have killed an officer at Sheffield, but later another negro was indicted by the grand jury for the murder.

WHITE MEN JAILED FOR LYNCHING NEGRO

Constitution

1-21-19

Centerville, Ala., June 20.—Charged with being members of a party of white men who, after seizing a negro, forced him to stand on a stump where he was shot to death, four white men were lodged in the county jail at midnight Thursday and a special session of Bibb county court has been summoned for June 23 to investigate the affair.

The alleged murder occurred near Greenpond, Ala., and it is declared that other negroes in that section were maltreated by the same parties. Trouble between the two races occurred at Woodstock, near the scene of the above shooting, early in the week. The men in jail here are J. Blankenship, James D. Oglesby, Elisha Green and Tom Russell.

ANDREWS LYNCHING CASE

Supreme Court to Hear Appeal of an Alleged Mob Victim's Widow.

12-9-19

Columbus, O.—The supreme court of Ohio has decided to review an alleged sensational lynching case coming from Sandusky county, in which Olive Willey (white) is suing the county commissioners of Sandusky and Wood counties for $10,000 damages under Hon. H. C. Smith's Ohio anti-lynching law. In 1915, John Henry Willey (white) was found hanging near Pemberville. It was alleged that he had been lynched by a mob for the alleged crime of killing Eva Kimball, a relative of his wife. He was out on a bond when he mysteriously disappeared and later was found hanging in a tree. Mrs. Willey brought suit against each county for recovery of $5,000 damages under Editor Smith's anti-lynching law. The trial court refused to admit testimony tending to show that Willey had been threatened by a mob with lynching. The supreme court permits Mrs. Willey to appeal from the decision of the Sandusky courts.

COLBERT GRAND TO HOLD SPECIAL SESSION NEXT WEEK

Montgomery Advertiser

News reached Montgomery Wednesday that a special term of the Colbert count ycircuit court has been called for January 6 by Judge C. P. Almon, of Florence. This is supposed to be very significant in view of the recent indictment of nearly forty persons by the recent Colbert grand jury growing out of the lynching in the Tuscumbia-Sheffield district, and a subsequent official statement to the effect that the grand jury probe would be resumed in January, and that the trial of the persons indicted would be held as early and speedily as practicable.

Joseph R. Tate, solicitor of Jefferson county who conducted the recent probe in Colbert county, was in Montgomery a few days ago and conferred with the governor and the attorney general relative to the lynching cases.

Texas to Try Whites for Lynching Negro

LOS ANGELES CAL HERALD

SEPTEMBER 10 1919

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 10.—Within the next few weeks, probably during the first of October, two murder cases which are destined to attract nation-wide attention will be tried here.

These are the cases of A. B. Boyd and Tracey Flannigan, indicted by the Upper county grand jury in connection with the lynching of Chilton Jennings at Gilmer, on July 24, and transferred here on the motion of District Judge Warren of that district to insure a fair and impartial trial. These are the first cases in the south where white men have been charged with murder in connection with a lynching where a negro was accused of criminally assaulting a white woman, and during the trial, because of the precedent set, the judicial eyes of the nation will be focused on Dallas.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

MOBILE, ALA., July 2.—With the arrest of Devereaux Nelson of Point Clear, Louis Bishop and John Johnson at their homes at Barnwall in Baldwin County, seventeen men are now under arrest, alleged to have been members of the masked mob which entered the Bay Minnette jail Sunday morning, two weeks ago, and shot Frank Foukal to death. According to advices received from Bay Minnette several of the men under arrest have made full confessions, including, according to Assistant Attorney General Horace Wilkinson, Sim Andrews, former town marshal, — Narhope, John Johnson and Albert Lipscomb.

According to word received in Mobile quoted to the Assistant Attorney General, all three men have given the authorities all the information desired and as a result more arrests will follow.

Louis Bishop, brother of Robert Bishop, who was shot to death by Foukal, was arrested at his home at Barnewall, also John Johnson. It was stated by Deputy Sheriff Walter Puckett of Mobile, who was aiding the officials of Baldwin County in the round-up of the men, that Johnson and Louis Bishop left Mobile sometime during Tuesday aboard a schooner for the eastern shore.

The name of the Baldwin County official who is said to have been implicated in the confession of Lipscomb has not been given out. It is believed however, that this man and two or three others will be taken by the officers soon, completing the round-up of the entire mob.

Seven Indicted For Attempt To Lynch A Negro At Berkley Springs, W. Va.

The Daily Mail

Martinsburg, W. Va., September 5.—Seven indictments against men charged with being members of a mob which broke open the jail at Berkeley Springs, near here, several months ago in an effort to lynch Hugh Ferguson, a Negro charged with felonious assault, who was hanged in the state penitentiary at Moundsville on August 6, were returned by the grand jury at the term of circuit court now in session in that town. Two of the indictments were against business men of Berkeley Springs. Some of the accused stoutly denied having taken part in the action of the mob which compelled the sheriff of Martinsburg county to rush Ferguson to Martinsburg and theince to the penitentiary in order to prevent his being lynched.

SPECIAL COUNSEL TO FIND LYNCHERS

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 31. 1919

North Carolina Governor Declares Lynching of Negro Has Humiliated State.

Following the offer of Gov. T. W. Bickett of North Carolina of $500 several days ago for the arrest of those engaged in the lynching of Powell Green, a young negro who killed R. M. Brown, a moving picture man at Franklinton, he has appointed special counsel to assist the solicitor in apprehending the guilty parties. Asked by The World what other efforts he would make to apprehend members of the mob, Gov. Bickett telegraphed last night as follows:

"RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.—In addition to reward for lynchers of Powell Green, I have employed special counsel to assist solicitor in apprehending guilty parties. When I heard of lynching I issued the following statement:

"'The whole State is shocked and humiliated by this horrible outrage on our laws. Such deeds put to open shame our boasted white civilization and make the name of Southern chivalry a byword and a reproach. It is true that the crime committed by the negro was an atrocious one, for he shot down without cause and without provocation one of the best citizens of Franklinton. This naturally aroused great indignation, but it affords no semblance of excuse for a mob taking the law into its own hands.

"'The negro above all others is entitled to the protection of the law. He has no voice in the making of the laws. He has no hand in its execution. All the power and all the processes of the law are in the hands of white men. And yet this mob savagely denied to a helpless negro prisoner the right to stand before a white Judge and a white jury and receive a white man's justice.

"'The sad truth is that the men who did this negro to death gave way to the same barbarous, brutish passions that made the negro shoot down his victim without cause. For the members of that mob crucified the elementary principles of justice, for which white men have fought and bled and died through a thousand years. They have assaulted the very citidel of our civilization, and all the power of the State will be exerted to apprehend and punish them to the fullest penalty of the law.'"

8 PERSONS INDICTED FOR OMAHA LYNCHING

Constitution Editor

Omaha, Neb., October 21.—The first indictments against persons who took an active part in the riot and subsequent lynching of Will Brown, in Omaha on Sunday, September 28, were returned today by the grand jury against six men and two boys. The indictments charge murder in the first degree, conspiracy to commit murder, arson and rioting.

SHERIFF ON TRIAL FOR NOT PRODUCING LYNCHED NEGRO

Constitution Editor

Jackson, Miss., April 1.—The most unique case in judicial annals of this county and unusual in the state, began here today. O. J. Turner, sheriff of Humphreys county, was arraigned Tuesday on a charge of failure to produce Eugene Green, negro, for habeas corpus proceedings. Green was lynched by a mob at Belzoni, Miss., and his body was thrown in the Mississippi river. The remains have not been recovered.

Green shot and seriously wounded William Hagan, town marshal of Belzoni. Green's attorney caused the arrest of the sheriff, claiming that the sheriff was ordered to produce Green in court March 15 and failed to do so. The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

FOUR ACQUITTED LYNCHING CHARGE IN EASTMAN TRIAL

Constitution Editor

Eastman, Ga., October 18.—G. C. Rogers, coroner of Dodge county, C. Cadwell, Will Watson and John Quillian, of Laurens county, were acquitted today at a preliminary hearing before Justice C. B. Murrell, of Dodge county, of the killing of Eli Cooper, a negro, whose body was found in the ruins of a negro church at Cadwell the latter part of August.

Cooper's widow testified at the hearing. Her testimony conflicted with that given at the coroner's inquest. All of the defendants proved their whereabouts on the night of the alleged homicide.

At the time of Cooper's murder several negro churches were burned. Rewards of $1,350 had been offered for the apprehension of the persons responsible for the destruction of property and the murder of the negro.

INDICTMENTS IN OMAHA RIOT SENT IN

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 21.—The first indictment against persons who took an active part in the riot and subsequent lynching of Will Brown in Omaha, on Sunday, September 28, were returned today by the grand jruy against six men and two boys. The indictments charge murder in the first degree, conspiracy to commit murder, arson and rioting.

WHITE MEN INDICTED FOR LYNCHING OF CHILTON JENNINGS, GILMER, TEXAS.

The Dallas

A. B. Boyd and Tracey Flanning, (white) who were implicated in the lynching of Chilton Jenning (Colored) July 24, at Gilmer, Texas, have been found guilty of murder and their cases transferred to Dallas for trial. Several others were indicted but their cases have been transferred to other counties. In his charge to the grand jury, Judge Warren of Gilmer made one of the strongest appeals ever made by a southern judge sitting upon the bench in defense law, order and justice.

MAY OFFER REWARD FOR NEGRO'S SLAYERS

Constitution Atl

With a view of offering a reward for the apprehension of the slayers of Eugene Hamilton, a Jones county negro, Governor Dorsey yesterday wrote a letter to the sheriff of the county to ascertain whether or not any of the members of the mob had yet been taken into custody. Hamilton was tied to a bridge and shot after having been taken from the jail by a white mob. He had been convicted of an assault with intent to murder made upon a white man and was in jail pending the beginning of his sentence.

4 ALLEGED LYNCHERS PLACED UNDER ARREST

(Associated Press)

GILMER, TEXAS, August 2.—Four white men, charged with murder in connection with the lynching here of 24 of Chilton Jennings, a negro, were arrested by Texas Rangers today on the Upshur county grand jury had returned indictments.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 26. 1919

Lynchers Fined $300

BAY MINETTE, Ala., Nov. 25.—Twelve white men, indicted last spring for lynching Frank Foukal, a white man, pleaded guilty by agreement in court here to-day and paid fines ranging from $100 to $300. Foukal was shot to death by a mob while in jail, and two of the ringleaders were convicted and given long prison terms.

N Y C AMERICAN
AUGUST 3. 1919.

Four Texans Indicted for Lynching Negro

GILMER, Texas, Aug. 2.—Four men, charged with lynching Chilton Jennings, a negro, here July 24, were arrested to-day after an investigation by the Upshur County Grand Jury.

The investigation disclosed that less than fifteen persons actually participated in lynching the negro, who was charged with assaulting a woman.

Lynchings—1919 439
Legal Punishment of Lynchers

TWO NEW ARRESTS MADE LATE TUESDAY

7-1-19

Men Are Brought to Montgomery and Then Placed in Jail "Somewhere in Alabama"—Horace Wilkinson Tells of How Round Up Was Made in Baldwin

ONE ACCUSED MAN BELIEVED IN OPEN BOAT ON MOBILE BAY

Arrested Men Are Walter Bishop, Marsh Underwood, Albert Lipscomb, Albert Nelson, Cicero Nelson, Edward E. Nelson, Sam Williams, Sim Andrews, Harvey Underwood, Ira Underwood, Rudolph Pierce and Another Man

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BAY MINETTE, Ala., July 1.—Other arrests are expected in the Frank Foukal murder case. This announcement was made here tonight following new developments in the case. What these developments are officials would not state. Two additional arrests were made this afternoon. One of these is Rudolph Pierce.

Quietly, and without firing a shot, the combined forces of the sheriffs of Baldwin, Mobile and Escambia counties, placed under arrest Tuesday within the space of 8 hours ten men, who, it is alleged, participated in the murder of Frank Foukal, on June 22.

Those who are now on their way to a place of safekeeping "somewhere in Alabama," and who are being held on warrants charging murder in the first degree, are: Walter Bishop, Marsh Underwood, Albert Lipscomb Albert Nelson, Cicero Nelson, Edward E. Nelson, Sam Williams, Sim Andrews, Harvey Underwood, and Ira Underwood.

Rudolph Pierce was arrested by the sheriff of Baldwin county Tuesday afternoon.

Louis Bishop is in an open boat somewhere on Mobile Bay, and his capture is only a matter of hours. Three others who are suspected of being implicated in the crime were surrounded Tuesday evening, and news from Bay Minette at that time was to the effect that they would be under arrest Wednesday morning.

Assistant Attorney General Horace C. Wilkinson, to whom a large measure of the credit is due for the dispatch with which evidence in the case was gathered and the arrests made, passed through Montgomery Tuesday on the same train with the ten prisoners. During the short halt at the Union Depot, he told the story of the roundup.

"The first thing we did was to get the gang spotted," he said. "The rest was easy." At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, posses headed by the Sheriffs of Baldwin and Escambia counties, filed quietly out of Bay Minette, each going in an opposite direction. At the same time, on the Mobile side of the Bay, another party led by the Mobile county sheriff, began their journey southward.

Arrived at their destination, the posses on the Baldwin county side silently surrounded the dwellings of the suspects. Watch in hand, each man awaited the appointed hour. When finally the hands on the timepieces reached "zero" simultaneously, the door of half a dozen houses located in widely separated localities, were forced open. There was no struggle. Aroused from their slumbers, the wanted men submitted without making any attempt at resistence. They were given time to dress and were then escorted under guard to an appointed rendezvous.

At daylight Tuesday morning, the prisoners began to arrive in Bay Minette, singly and in pairs, until all were assembled. It was about this time that the Mobile sheriff telephoned the information that he had arrested three additional suspects, two on the streets of the city of Mobile, and a third, who was seeking concealment along the crowded docks of the waterfront. A special day coach was chartered for the prisoners, who were hurried from Bay Minette on the first train coming north.

Other arrests are expected to follow. It is alleged that there were several members of the original mob, whose heart failed them at the last minute, and who were not with the party which entered the jail. Two of these latter, it is stated, are already under arrest and have divulged information which will be of great assistance to the State in its prosecution. Charles Bryant and James Henderson, who were placed under arrest late Monday afternoon, are alleged to have admitted being with the mob at the outset, but said they later dropped out. It is these two men, who are alleged to have furnished the authorities with the names of those who actually accomplished Foukal's murder.

The scene of the round-up is in the south-central portion of the County near the shores of Mobile Bay. Practically all the men arrested are young farmers residing in a rich black land section lying between the towns of Fairhope and Robertsdale. They are all well known throughout the County, particularly Sim Andrews, who for years has been a deputy sheriff. Andrews, it is alleged, headed the party which made its way into the jail and to the cell where Foukal was murdered.

The incident which resulted in the killing of Robert Bishop and later, the murder of Foukal, occurred at Foukal's home, near the town of Fairhope. The affair had its origin it is stated in a controversey between Robert Bishop and Foukal, over the sale of a mule, which Bishop had purchased from Foukal. It is alleged that Bishop was dissatisfied with the bargain and returning the animal to the Foukal farm, during the owner's absence, demanded a refund of his money. Upon being refused, it is stated Bishop made Foukal's wife turn over to him all the ready money she had in the house, and sign a check for the difference in the price he had originally paid for the animal.

On June 1st, it is stated, Robert Bishop, accompanied by his brother came to the Foukal farm and had words with Foukal, who was working in his field. Foukal, it is stated, went to his house, and with his wife, set out in the direction of his brother-in-law's home in a driving rain. The two Bishop brothers it is stated, made a short cut across the fields, and were in the vicinity of the brother-in-law's house when Foukal arrived. Immediately Foukal appeared, it is stated, one of the Bishops opened fire with a shot gun. It is then that Foukal brought his rifle into play, it is tsated, and returned the fire. The shot lodged in Robert Bishop's neck, killing him instantly.

Foukal was arrested and taken to the Baldwin County jail, at Bay Minette, to await trial. He remained there until the morning of June 22nd, when he was shot to death by a mob which murdered him in his cell, after first overpowering Sheriff O. B. Richardson, who was on watch.

Assistant Attorney Wilkinson, refuses to take any credit to himself for the successful round-up of those charged with Foukal's murder, but praises in the highest terms, the work of Sheriff Stuart of Baldwin County, and the Sheriffs of Escambia and Mobile counties, who he says rendered valuable assistance. Mr. Wilkinson said he had not slept for two nights and had eaten only one meal since Sunday afternoon. He looked tired and utterly fagged out, but it was plain, he was deeply gratified over the results of hi sinvestigation.

"All I have to say," remarked Mr. Wilkinson as he boarded the moving train which was starting on its journey to Birmingham, "is that I've got the evidence I've been looking for. It will be up to the jury to decide how the case will end."

MEMBER OF PARTY IN FOUKAL LYNCHING IS HELD TO BE INSANE

The Montgomery Advertiser 7-18-19

Baldwin Jury Deliberates Third Case For Four Hours Thursday

ALABAMA PRESS IS GIVEN HIGH PRAISE

Bishop's Counsel Attacks Newspapers For Space Devoted to Trial; Physicians Disagree as to Walter Bishop's Mental Condition; Wilkinson Quizzes a Doctor

BY JOSEPH R. McCOY.
Staff Correspondent.

BAY MINETTE, July 17—"Not guilty by reason of insanity," was the verdict returned by a Baldwin county jury trying Walter Bishop, on a charge of murder, in connection with the Foukal lynching, at 9:30 o'clock Friday night. As a result of the verdict Bishop will be committed to the Alabama Insane Hospital on an order to be signed by Judge A. E. Gamble Friday morning.

Bishop received the verdict of the jury with unrestrained emotion. Rushing to his wife's side he threw his arms about her crying repeatedly: "Oh God, is it possible leaving my family here?" He also embraced his attorney Jas H. Webb, and then falling upon his knees shouted a prayer of thanksgiving to his Maker.

Evidence introduced by the defense during the trial Friday indicated that no less than sixteen blood relations of Walter Bishop showed traces of insanity and that several of these had been confined to the State hospital at various times. The action of the jury trying the case, therefore, did not occasion a great amount of surprise, evidence as to Bishop's family connections mental conditions, and the appearance and action of the defendant himself while on the witness stand late in the evening proving a hard problem for the State to surmount in pressing home its charge of deliberate murder.

Bishop quoted freely from the scriptures while testifying in his own behalf, his entire discourse being so couched as to emulate a sermon; his expression was wild, unnatural and at times that of a religious fanatic. The impression prevailing here Friday night after the verdict was announced, was that Bishop would spend the remainder of his natural life in the asylum devoted to the care of such people.

Friday's proceedings were featured by a spirited attack and defense of the press of Alabama in connection with publicity given the trial of the defendants in the Baldwin county lynching.

Press Commended.

"I commend the newspapers of Alabama, and the rest of the country for the interest they have taken in the murder of Frank Foukal by a lawless mob, and for the publicity they have given facts in the case. When the news went out, over the wire, of the revolting crime that had been committed it instantly became the duty of every newspaper editor and reporter to inform the outside world that Baldwin county was not populated by Bolshiveks and fools, but by upright and honorable citizens, who want to see that justice is done. I wish to take this opportunity to commend in the highest terms the reports that have gone out of the proceedings here and to add that those reports could not be truer more impartial more accurate and fair if they constituted the court record of the cases that have been tried."

Such was the reply of Assistant Attorney Horace C. Wilkinson to the criticism of J. W McAlpin counsel for the defense in the trial of Walter Bishop, of the amount of space which has been given by Montgomery and Alabama newspapers to publicity in the Foukal murder and the arrest and trial of those who are alleged to be responsible. Mr. Wilkinson defended the Alabama press in opening his closing argument for the State Friday afternoon. His remarks in behalf of the press were received in silence by James Webb and J. W. McAlpin who are representing the defendant. Neither attorney made any effort to reply.

Arguments Occupy Time.

Arguments of counsel for both the State and the defendant took up practically all of the afternoon session. The first witness to be called after court reconvened was Dr. R. E. Hails who stated he had been the Bishop's family physician for fifteen years and that Hattie Bishop, Harold Bishop, and Mrs. Grace Childress, all blood relations of the defendant, were either insane or weak minded. He testified that Walter Bishop, in 1911, was under the care of a Dr. T. E. Bondourant of Mobile, for a mental disorder. That the defendant was apparently cured, but it was his opinion that he could easily become demented under excitement or strong emotion.

Since Walter Bishop was 19 years old he would, under certain conditions, become a raving maniac Dr. Hails said. Do you consider your judgment infallible in these matters? asked Assistant Attorney Wilkinson.

Yes I do replied Dr. Hails. He was asked by Mr. Wilkinson if it was not

a fact that he had held a conversation with Henry Bishop not over thirty minutes before coming on the stand and that he had told Henry I have the jury with me and will get you all out.

Dr. Hails hotly denied this and asked to recall the details of the conversation he said he could not remember.

Did you tell a lie on the witness stand? urged Mr. McAlpine. No, replied Dr. Hails and it would be dangerous for any man to accuse me of it.

Other Physicians Testify

Dr. Joseph Hall, a practicing physician of Bay Minette said he did not believe Walter Bishop was crazy. He said he had examined Bishop and found no symptoms of insanity. Dr. J. C. McLeod, another local physician, who also examined the defendant, said he did not believe Walter Bishop was crazy and that he did not know anything about any insane relatives which the prisoner might have. Here the State rested and Solicitor G. O. Dickey made the first argument for the state.

Mr. Dickey said Walter Bishop was just as guilty as the man who fired the shot that killed Foukal, that the defendant was the "King Bee," and had raised, organized and headed the mob which took Foukal's life. He ridiculed the insanity plea. With regard to Bishop's reference to Flanders Field he said it was true that many of Baldwin's sons had died there, but that they had died to preserve the very principals which the defendant had violated.

Able Argument

J. W. McAlpine in the ablest argument that has yet been heard here referred to the decision in the Parson's case and raised the question as to whether or not Bishop was insane at the time the murder of Foukal took place. He said Bishop if freed would be a menace to the community as there were institutions provided for the treatment of the insane. Referring to the details of the killing of Robert Bishop as told by Robert's brother Louis; of how Foukal was alleged to have calmly picked cucumbers in an adjoining field leaving Robert Bishop's corpse lying in the road nearby. Such a man he said ought himself to be killed and killed quick. He asked for a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. James Webb appealed to the jury not to let themselves be overcome by the silver tongue of the Assistant Attorney General or by his scathing invective which he said would blister the hide of a Rhinocerous.

Closing for the State Assistant Attorney General Wilkinson stated the defense had found it impossible to prove that Walter Bishop was afflicted with any mental disease. He recalled that Mr. Webb said Bishop had changed greatly in the past few years. I admit this is a fact said Mr. Wilkinson. For God's sake gentlemen, don't give him a chance to change any more he said.

The case went to the jury at 5:30 o'clock.

WILKINSON RUSHED TO BAY MINETTE TO PROBE JAIL MURDER

Assistant Attorney General Will Assist Baldwin Solicitor in Investigation

SPECIAL SOLICITOR ORDERED TO ASSIST

Governor Kilby Has Instructed Prompt and Rigid Investigation of Murder of Frank Foukal by Masked Mob in Baldwin County Jail Sunday Morning

Horace C. Wilkinson, special assistant attorney general, has been ordered to rush to Bay Minette, here to do everything possible to clear up the details of the killing of Frank Foukal, a prisoner in the county jail, last Sunday morning. Orders to the assistant came as the Wednesday development in what is characterized as one of the boldest murders in the state. A masked mob, composed of about ten men, overpowered Sheriff Richardson, and shot Foukal seven times.

Mr. Wilkinson will co-operate with the solicitor of Jefferson county, Joe Tate, and the solicitor of the Baldwin district, Colonel G. O. Dockey. The Governor, lending every possible assistance to the law enforcing authorities of the county, also ordered the Jefferson solicitor to the scene of the killing.

Decision to offer a large reward and assist the county authorities in apprehending the guilty persons resulted from conferences the Governor had with citizens of the county. Late Saturday he authorized the payment of a reward of four hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of each member of the masked mob.

Details of the state's efforts to clear up the case were not given out at the capitol. It is understood Mr. Wilkinson left for Bay Minette on Wednesday, joining the Jefferson solicitor at Montgomery.

The authorities have been instructed to leave no stone unturned in having the guilty men arrested.

GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARD

In a proclamation issued Wednesday Governor Thomas E. Kilby offers a reward of $400 each for the arrest of any or all of the alleged murderers of Frank Foukal who was shot to death by a mob which forced its way into the Baldwin county jail, at Bay Minette Sunday night.

This proclamation is made in response to an appeal from the citizens of Bay Minette, which, in the the form of a petition, was filed in the Governor's office at the Capitol Monday morning.

Governor's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, authentic information has reached this department that Frank Foukal was murdered in the jail at Bay Minette, Baldwin county Alabama at about two a. m. June 22nd, 1919, and,

WHEREAS, it appears that such murder was committed by a mob of several persons, the identity of whom is unknown.

NOW THEREFORE I, Thos. E. Kilby, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested as Governor of the State of Alabama, issue this, my proclamation offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars ($400.00) each for the arrest and conviction of any one or more, or all of the murderers of said Frank Foukal, procvided they have not been arrested at the time of the issuance of this proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Alabama to be affixed, at the capitol, in the city of Montgomery, this the 24th day of June, 1919.

THOMAS E. KILBY,
Governor.

By the Governor,
Wm. P. Cobb,
Secretary of State.

Texas To Try Whites On Lynching Charge

The Lone Star State Indicts Two Men—Trial to Start Early Next Month.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 18.—Within the next few weeks(probably during the first of October, two murder cases which are destined to attract nation-wide attention will be tried here.

These are the cases of A. B. Boyd and Tracey Flannigan, indicted by the Upper County Grand Jury in connection with the lynching of Clinton Jennings, at Gilmer, on July 24, and transferred here on the motion of District Judge Warren of that district to insure a fair and impartial trial. These are the first cases in the South where white men have been charged with murder in connection with a lynching where a Colored man was accused of criminally assaulting a white woman, and during the trial, because of the precedent set, the judicial eyes of the nation will be focused on Dallas.

Three other white men indicted at the same time and for the same offense have had their cases transferred to Van Zandt county, but because of the crowded condition of the docket there it is not likely that the trials will be reached before spring.

Judge Warren admonished the mob at Gilmer, which burned Jennings to death in the court house square, to permit the law to take its course. Other leading citizens made similar appeals, but of no avail. Judge Warren, in charging the grand jury to return murder indictments against those who caused the man's death, said: "We have no sympathy for a black brute who criminally assaults a white woman. He deserves the most severe punishment, but the law should be permitted to take its course. Men who take the law in their own hands and take the life of a human being are guilty of murder, and it is your solemn duty to return such indictments against them."

In transferring the cases to Dallas the judge said such action would insure complete justice for those accused of lynching the Negro. He declared the Dallas jury would know nothing of the circumstances and would be unbiased and unprejudiced. Boyd and Flannigan are now out on $10,000 bond each.

The crime with which Jenings was lynched was a criminal assault upon a white woman near Gilmer. It is alleged she was assaulted by a man while going along the road near the village where she lived. There is some doubt as to whether she even identified the man. One report made after the lynching of Jennings, says she did not identify him. Jennings protested his inocence, but admitted that he was working in the vicinity of the alleged crime the day the offense was supposed to have been committed. The investigation of the grand jury showed that less than a score of men participated in the lynching and that none of the prominent citizens of Upsher county were involved in it. The lynching took place shortly after the race riots at Longview and Tracey Flannigan resides at Longview.

TELFAIR LYNCHERS ARE NOT LOCATED

But the Grand Jury Indicts the Sheriff for Gross Negligence—Will Be Tried Soon.

McRae, Ga., September 6.—(Special.)—In their general presentments submitted to Judge Graham at the August special term of Telfair superior court just adjourned the grand jury gave the result of their efforts to obtain sufficient evidence to indict the parties who lynched a negro, Berry Washington, in this county, about two months ago. It appears the victim was quietly delivered to a small mob at the county jail by Deputy Sheriff D. A. McRanie about midnight and was carried to the suburbs of Milan and shot to death. Washington had killed a young white man named Dowdy at Milan the night before.

Shortly after the lynching the deputy sheriff, D. A. McRanie, was himself shot and killed by Manning Powell, who was tried for the homicide at this term of the court and acquitted.

Grand Jury Presentment.

That part of the grand jury presentment bearing upon the lynching reads as follows:

"This jury, with the able and painstaking assistance of our solicitor general in the investigation, finds the deplorable fact that the evidence we had before us is not sufficient to fasten guilt on the parties responsible for this crime, but we feel as a body that together with the instructions from the judge and the efficient help from the solicitor, we have made every possible effort to discover the guilty parties so that they might be brought to trial and be punished to the fullest extent.

"As shown by the evidence before us, we are bound to condemn the negligence of the sheriff and his deputies in not taking due notice and heeding the warnings given them by several parties asking them to remove the prisoner to a place of safety out of reach of an expected mob and thereby forestall and prevent this deplorable crime.

Guilty of Neglect.

"The evidence in the case further shows that in the absence of the sheriff from his post of duty, the custody of the jail was left in the hands of a deputy (now deceased), who not only was familiar with the intentions of the mob, but who also —from what he stated to one of the witnesses—predicted what occurred later on, and in such a way that there can be no doubt that he was not only a sympathizer but a ring leader of said mob. We feel that the sheriff was guilty of gross neglect of duty in not protecting the prisoner in his charge."

After these presentments were submitted, Judge E. D. Graham passed an order referring to the charges made against the sheriff by the grand jury and directing the solicitor general to file proper proceedings against Sheriff Williams for his removal from office. The case will stand for trial the third week in October at the regular term of the court.

WANTED FOR LYNCHING, WYRICK SURRENDERS

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 11.—C. A. Wyrick, agent of the Southern railway and wanted in Sheffield, Ala., in connection with the recent lynching of two negroes, walked into the county jail here yesterday and surrendered, later furnishing bond in the sum of $15,000. Wyrick is accused of leading the mob at Sheffield which stormed the jail at Sheffield on November 11, but friends here state that he was in Chattanooga on that date and filled out his draft questionnaire before Judge Sam D. McReynolds. Efforts are being made to have Governor Tom Kilby honor requisition papers on demand of the governor of Alabama. Wyrick was a former deputy sheriff here and is well known.

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N Y E SUN
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CONVICTS LYNCHERS FOR FIRST TIME

Alabama Imprisons Men Who Shot White in Cell.

BAYMINETTE, Ala., July 18.—For the first time in the history of Alabama convictions and pleas of guilty were entered in a lynching case in which a white man was the victim of a mob when to-day in the Baldwin County Court two men were convicted of complicity in the murder and given penitentiary sentences, while twenty-eight other members of the same band entered pleas of guilty. Ten of those pleading guilty were given fines or sentences to hard labor, while the cases of the other eighteen will be taken up when court reconvenes Monday.

The case was that of Frank Foukal, who was shot to death in his cell in jail, where he was being held on a charge of murder. Local authorities immediately began seeking those responsible for the crime, with the result that more than thirty persons were arrested. The convictions and pleas of guilty came to-day, only a few weeks after the attack took place.

Sim Andrew and Louis Bishop, the two men convicted, were given penitentiary sentences of ten and fifteen years respectively. One other was acquitted on a plea of insanity and a fourth was adjudged insane before coming to trial.

The fines given ten of those pleading guilty ranged from $100 to $1,000, while others received both fines and sentences of six months at hard labor.

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ANTI-LYNCH LAW SUBMITTED TO GOVERNOR BY ATTY. DAWKINS

The following is a Law draw on lynching and submitted to the Governor on January the 8th, 1919, and remarks made on the same by Attorney J. F. Dawkins, 424 East 6th Street, Austin, Texas.

His Excellency,
W. P. Hobby,
Governor of Texas.

Sir:

I represent a subcommittee of the committee which was granted an audience by you on Monday, Dec. 30, 1918. And according to your request we now submit matters more definite in regard to lynching, which we earnestly and most respectfully request your excellency to read in person or to have read to you in its entirety, for it vitally affects the Negro far and near in the remotest corners of this great state.

In substance, during last summer, in speaking to a Colored audience I heard a very distinguished white gentleman say that various things make for patriotism and loyalty to ones country, among them is the possession of property, wealth, homes and firsides and the enjoyment in a large measure of political, industrial, and civic rights, but the possession of these by the Negro is negligible; yet, when the white man called him and informed him that the freedom of his country was in danger,, he awoke from his couch of inactivity, sprang to his white brothers' side, and during the conflict which followed proportionate to his wealth and numbers, the contribution of the Negro in treasure and in blood, in fidelity and in sacrifice challenges comparison with that of any other races or nationality enjoying the privileges and opportunities of this republic.

He trained in the various contonments. He braved the surging waters of the stormy Atlantic where the German submarines, the lurking wolves, the cowardly coyotes, the assassin of the sea lay in wait to torpedo him and to send him to fathomless depths below.

The Negro soldier with the spirit of the lowly Nazarene throbbing in his heart and pulsating through his bosom as he died upon Calvary's rugged brow to make men holy, so under the leadership of the white man and at his white brothers' side did the Negro die on the vine-clad hills and in the blood soaked trenches of France to make men free; and the Bible says greater love than this has no man that he lay down his life for his friends, and the Negro soldier at the behest of this government laid down his life in order that Europe might be free from German domination and American in the future might be free from German encroachment.

On the fatal field of Europe the Negro soldier braved the splashing waters of the cold Jordan's stream and marched with his white brother through the valley and shadow of death to make the world free and safe for democracy, and we come to you, to your excellency, as the governor of this great state to ameliorate the home condition, the condition in Texas of the Colored contingent and their race of the khaki clad boys, who caused the American eagle to seize autocracy in its talons and with the sparkle of the sun in its eye, to flop his wings and to utter a scream that shook the continent of Europe from circumference to center and now causes the German nation to shudder with awe and with terror.

We petitition you to use your utmost endeavor to chase mobocracy forever beyond the confines of this great state of ours.

Texas is great in size, great in resources, the greatest in the Union; may she under your leadership be the greatest injustice to the Negro race, as a fitting tribute to the loyalty of that race and to the memory of the black boys who died to maintain the honor of their state and dignity of their nation.

The great commoner, the late lamented ex-governor, James Stephen Hogg in his message to the 24th legislature in 1895 among other things had this to say in reference to mob law: "Common sense is against it. State pride is against it. And every instinct of humanity should be against such a crime as mob murder. "When a man commits an offense, under the laws of this state, the Constitution guarantees to him a fair, impartial public trial. There can be no man in his cooler moments who would not revolt at the destruction of these constitutional safeguards. "There is little sentiment or excuse now anywhere to support the spirit of mob violence. Those who contend for it insist that a man should be executed for committing an assault to rape.

If the legislature should deem it advisable to make the offense a capital felony to be punished by death or confinement in the penitentiary, withion the discretion of the jury then the last excuse offered by any intelligent man in the state for the encouragement of mob law be suppressed, should not only be the solemn pledge but the unfailing guarantee and action of the state."

In line with these expressions and the security of the citizens of this state from mob violence, we herewith submit to you the following law against mob violence the passage of which we earnestly request your excellency to recommend to the 36th Legislature.

Law Against Lynching, Submitted to the Governor.

Art. I.—Mob Defined.

Any number of persons assembled for the unlawful purpose of offering violence to the person or property of any one, supposed to have been guilty of a violation of the law to the person and property of any inoffensive persons for the purpose of exercise correctional powers or regulative powers over any person or persons by violence and without lawful authority, shall be regarded and designated as a mob.

Art. II.—Dispersing Mob.

It shall be the duty of the sheriff his depty or deputies or any officer of the law who shall have knowledge of the assembling of a mob, to command it, the mob immediately and peacefully to disperse; and every person failing or refusing to disperse shall be considered one of the mob shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined five hundred dollars and confined in the county jail not less than six months.

Art. III.—Suppressing Mob Violence.

If at any time the sheiff his deputy or deputies or any officer of the law who has actual or constructive possession of a prisioner, has a reason to believe that said prisoner is in danger of suffering violence at the hand of a mob, it shall be such officer's duty at once to command all by-standers or other persons, with whom he can directly communicate, or communicate with in a reasonable time to aid and assist him in defense of such prisoner, and to furnish such assistance with such weapons as shall be necessary to protect such prisoner; and if any by-stander or other person so requested by the sheriff, his deputy or deputies or any officer of the Law to aid him, shall fail or refuse to assist in defending such prisoner, the person so failing or refusing shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction threof shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of six months.

Art. III. a(). To Requisition. Arms and Ammunition.

The sheriff, his deputy or deputies or any officer of the law in pursuance of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing articles shall have power and authority and is hereby given power and authority and is peremptorily directed and commanded to requision in the name of the State of Texas any arms and ammunition in any hardware or other store with which to arm persons aiding and assisting in the protection of such prisoner, such arms and ammunition so requisitioned to be thereafter paid for at the customary price by the county or county and city. If in a city in which such mob was assembled; and it shall be the duty of any proprietor of or clerk in such store to aid or assist the sheriff or other officer herein before mentioned to obtain such arms and ammunition; and any proprietor of or clerk in such store who is guilty of any passive or active obstruction toward such sheriff or other officer herein before mentioned in obtaining such arms and ammunition so requisitioned shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction theof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than six months. Such county or county and city paying said expense may be indemnified in the same way and manner as mentioned and designated in Art. XII, hereinafter contained.

Art. III (b).....Appeal to the Governor for Aid.

If any deputy sheriff or other officer of the law shall deem it impossible to protect a prisoner in his actual or constructive possession from mob violence it shall be the duty of such officer to acquaint the sheriff of the county in which such mob is at the time assembled of that fact, if such sheriff is near, whereupon such sheriff shall appeal to the governor for aid and assistance in protecting such prisoner or if sheriff is not near such officer shall appeal to the governor directly without delay; and upon receipt of such appeal it shall be the duty of the governor to order the adjutant general to proceed at once with all haste to the place where such mob at the time is assembled with arms and amunition and sufficient militia to quell and diserse such mob and protect such prisoner. The expense of which shall be borne by the state, though the state may afterwards recover from the persons composing the mob in the same way and manner as mentioned in Art. XII, hereinafter contained. ....

Art. III (c). Justifiable Homicide.

If in the efforts made as foresaid to suppress or disperse such mob or to protect such prisoner hereinbefore mentioned any such person or any persons present as participants or spectators or otherwise shall be wounded or killed, said sheriff be wounded or killed. Said sheriff his deputy or deputies or any officer of the law or any person or persons acting with them or by their orders shall be held guiltless and justifiable in law.

Art. IV. Officers Shall Forfeit The the Right of Suffrage and Offices.

If any person shall be taken from the actual or constructive possession of the sheriff his deputy or deputies or any officer of the law who at the time had actual or constructive possession of such person it shall be primafacie evidence that he or they as the case may be failed to do his or their duty toward protection such person and upon the fact being made known to the governor, he shall publish proclamation declaring the office of such officer or officers vacant, and such office or officers shall thereby and thereafter be immediately vacated and such officer or officers shall thereafter be divested of the right of suffage and also be ineligible to any office, appointive or elective within the gift of any officer or of the people of this state.

Art. V. Any Person or Person Composing a Mob.

Any person or persons who shall compose a mob with the intent to inflict damage on the person or property of any individual charged with crime or any other idividual or under the pretense of exercising correctional or regulative powers over such person or persons by violence and without authority of law, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than sixty days for each and every offense.

Art. VI. Punishment of Lynchers or Abettors of Lynching.

Any person who shall participate, or actively aid or abet the lynching of a human being shall on conviction suffer death or be imprisoned in the penitentiary during his natural life and any person who being a member of any mob and present at any such lynching, shall be deemed guilty of abetting such lynching and on conviction shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary not less than two years nor more than ten years.

Art. VII. Person Aiding in the Escape or Evading of Punishment.

Every person not standing in the relation of husband or wife or grand parent, child or grand children, brother or sister by consanguinity or affinity, who after the commision of the crime of lynching or of mob violence to the person or property of any individual shall habor conceal or aid any member of the mob who participated or abetted such crime with the intent that such member of such mob shall escape arrest and punishment shall be deemed an accessory after the fact, and may be charged, tried convicted and punished as such, although such member of the mob be neither charged nor convicted and upon conviction

thereof such accessory shall be imprisoned in the state prison not less than two years nor more than ten years.

Art. VIII. Indemnification of Heirs or Legal Representatives.

The county in which a person is lynched by a mob shall pay the heirs or legal representatives of such person ten thousand dollars which shall descend to such heirs or or legal representatives in accordance with the laws of descent and distribution in the state of Texas.

Art. IX.

Any person suffering death or injury from a mob attempting to lynch another person shall come within the provision of the preceeding article. He, his heirs or legal representatives, shall have a like right of action as one purposely injured or killed at the hand of the mob.

Art. X. Action for the Recovery of Money.

Where an action becomes necessary, such action for the recovery of money provided for in the two preceeding articles shall be commenced within three years from the time of such injury or death.

Art. XI. The Commissioners to Include Money in Next Tax Levy.

An order to the commissioners of a county or of a county and city as the case may be, against which such recovery is had, to include it with the cost of action in the succeeding tax levy for such county or county and city as the case may be, shall succeeding tax levy for such county or county and city as the case may be, shall be a part of the judgment in each and every case.

Art. XII. The County May Recover From Members of the Mob.

The county in which a lynching occurs may recover the amount of a judgment and cost against it in favor of the heirs or legal representative of the person injured or killed by a mob from any of the persons composing such mob; a person present with hostile intent at such lynching shall be deemed a member of the mob and liable to such action.

Art XIII. County or City Liable to Heirs of Legal Representatives Where Person is Killed.

Any county or any county and city, if done in a city shall be liable for injury or damage done to the person or property of any person charged with crime or for injury or damage done to the person or property of any in-offensive person by a mob to the person or his heirs or legal representatives in the sum of five thousand dollars for injury inflicted on such person or persons by such mob and where such person or persons do not die from the injury thus inflicted; and in case of damage to such property by such mob such county or such county and city, as the case may be, shall be liable to such persons, hereinbefore mentioned to the extent of such damage sustained. Such county or such county and city as the case may be, may recover such money in that behalf expended from any person or persons in the mob in the same way and manner as mentioned in Article XII, hereinbefore contained.

Art. XIV. Suit Shall not be Abated for Non or Misjoinder of Parties.

In any suit or action brought by the state, county or county and city against any member or members of a mob to indemnify the state or county, or county and city as the case may be, for money expended by reason of action of such mob, the suit or action shall not be vitiated or abated on account of too many or too few persons or non or misjoinder of persons or parties in such suit or action, but such suit or action shall be proceeded with until final adjudication.

Art. XV. The Venue of All Mob Cases.

All cases against persons accused of the crime of lynching or mob violence or, as an accessory after the fact as hereinbefore mentioned or for the recovery of money by a person, his heirs or legal representatives on account of such person suffering death, bodily injury or property damage at the hands of a mob shall have their venue, both criminal and civil cases in Travis County, Texas; and all criminal cases in which a member or members of a mob are being tried shall be prosecuted by the Attorney General of the State of Texas, as chief prosecutor.

Art. XVI.

Be it also enacted that any person being a member of a mob or in any way participating in or aiding and abetting mob violence to the person or property of any individual or exercising correctional or regulative measures or powers toward any person or persons accused of crime or any in-offensive person or persons shall never claim, have or receive any benefits by virtue of or arising from the suspended sentence law or the indeterminate sentence law of this state.

Provided further that any accessory after the fact hereinbefore mentioned in Art. VII, shall come within the provision of this article and other laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Cognizant of the fact that all nations and races were gathering and on their way to gather around the momentous peace table in Paris, France, to speak and contend in the allignment of the nations, and the re-adjustment of the affairs of the world for justice and right for their race and nation, I conceived the idea that the time was ripe and opportune to communicate something specific and definite to the governor in behalf of the Negro race in our lone star state.

Whereupon I submitted the foregoing address and law on lynching to the governor of the state.

From an article in the Houston Post last summer and an editorial in the San Antonio Express last week I have the impression that we can enlist the support of both those powerful dailies in our cause; and with their aid I believe we can get other papers to join in.

Beside every preacher, every teacher, every lawyer, every doctor, every Negro business man and every Negro organization, secret or what not of whatever caliber or importance is earnestly urged to deleuge the governor and their representatives in the legislature with importunities to pass the foregoing law against lynching, which if passed and enforced will drive lynching remotely from our borders, for the blood of the family, man, woman and children lynched at Huntsville in 1918 cry out to high heaven for something to be done for the safety and protection of Negroes in this state from the Negro hating mob; bearing in mind when luke warm these facts, that, "Nothing attempted nothing gained" and that "God brings things to pass for those in the right, who depend upon him, but at the same time try to help themselves."

Effort and effort again and do not let up in your efforts until some law is passed that will at least relieve our helpless and defenseless women and children from the heinous, bloody and fiery jaws of the lawless mobs of this state.

Respectfully yours,

J. F. DAWKINS.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 9, 1919

FEDERAL LAW AND LYNCHING

Bishop Beckett Gives the Negro's Point of View.

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Please have the kindness to give space in your crowded columns to the following, referring to your editorial of the 7th inst., entitled "Negroes Radically Divided." I am not attempting to defend Moorfield Storey, for I am sure he is fully able to do that for himself, but I am speaking as a member of the race which Mr. Storey and other men like him, both North and South, are trying to aid, and I believe in doing so are real benefactors of the Nation, and as such I know whereof I speak.

The "notion of national enactments" for the suppression of lynching in this country did not originate with Mr. Storey, but rather, to my certain knowledge, the "notion" originated in the South, or was, at least, advocated by leading Southern papers. "Making lynching a Federal offense" was one of the many concrete suggestions on the program of the conference, either one of which is equally open to criticism.

I believe it is generally understood that when a State fails or admits it is powerless to protect its citizens in their legal and constitutional rights, then Federal interference is not a "notion," but a law. Mr. Storey is not alone in this matter; all good white people of the South and of the country are tired, sickened and ashamed of this incubus in the Nation, and they are endeavoring to rid the country of it from many angles, and we are depending largely upon our daily papers, our medium of intelligence and information, to assist in finding and advocating a remedy for the destruction of lynch murder.

Again, Mr. Editor, you say: "If the negroes stood together on the Booker T. Washington platform, they would reduce such bitterness to a minimum." Mr. Washington has been taken from us, but we respect his memory. He did his work well. But as great as Mr. Washington was and as much as he did for his race and the world, had he lived to be 100 years old and able to work and teach, he could not unite the whole Negro race in this country upon any one proposition, any more than could Abraham Lincoln unite the whole people of this country upon one proposition sixty years ago.

It is not right in the sight of righteousness and justice that any group of people in America should have bitterness in their hearts for us, lynch and burn us, because we are not united on "Mr. Booker T. Washington's platform."

Mr. Editor, I am a Negro and I speak with authority when I say that the Negro does not seek social equality among white people in this country. He has in his own race social equality just like other people and he is satisfied. But he is seeking for and will always contend for social rights and social privileges, since he is a social being and lives among other social beings.

Then, too, the Negro reasons that if he is a citizen of the country he must be so from a political point of view, and is therefore entitled to the political rights which the country guarantees to its citizens everywhere.

We do not think, Mr. Editor, that we are "radically divided." Certainly we have our differences of opinion upon general matters, like other people. I think the Negroes of this country stood solidly together upon the policies of this Government relative to its war measures. And upon the essentials as pertaining to the interest of the race I have found in my forty years of public life among Negroes that their solidarity can be depended upon.

Referring to what Dr. William Pickens, dean of Morgan College, in Baltimore, said as set forth in your editorial, this should not be taken seriously. Dr. William Pickens does not claim to speak for the race.

Then, too, Mr. Editor, the conference was called to take into consideration ways and means for the suppression of lynch murder and mob violence, and not political jobs for white men and black men, nor what the President said to the people in Georgia. All will agree that such talk was irrelevant to the subject before the conference.

W. W. BECKETT,
Bishop of Fourteenth Episcopal District, A. M. E. Church.

378 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, May 8, 1919.

FEDERAL LAW URGED AGAINST LYNCHING

New York, May 9.—Resolutions urging the passage of federal laws against lynching and the formation of white and negro committees throughout the south to agitate against mob murders were unanimously adopted today at the national conference on lynching, which is in session here. The principal speakers at today's session were Moorfield Storey, of Boston, former president of the American Bar association, and former Governor Emmett O'Neal, of Alabama.

Mr. Storey charged that all over the country men of light and leading deliberately closed their eyes to what was being done. He denounced lynching as a disgrace to the country and demanded that it be stamped out, irrespective of politics or religion.

William Nickerson, secretary of the American Mutual Benefit association, of Houston, Texas, declared that appealing to state legislatures was a waste of time, as officials were afraid they would lose their positions if they took drastic action. He charged that pastors of churches were afraid to come out against lynching lest they antagonize their congregations.

J. C. Wilson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Welfare league, who presided at the conference here tonight, declared that the white people of Mississippi have pledged their earnest efforts to eradicate lynching in that state.

"We in Mississippi have come to the conclusion that we can no longer shirk our duties to the colored people," he added. "We owe this duty and must recognize it and we are doing it now as is no other state in the union. The colored people have not always been able to secure justice in the courts nor to have the best advantages of education, but the time has come when all these things must change."

CHURCHES REQUEST ANTI-LYNCHING LAW.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 6.—A resolution petitioning congress to enact a federal anti-lynching law was unanimously adopted by the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America at the opening of the three-day convention here today. The council also went on record in favor of making the day on which peace is finally declared a day of national thanksgiving.

The Christian Reform church in North America and the Church of God in the United States were elected to the council today.

——Buy Victory Bonds——

Lynchings—1919
Legislations Relating to 4/44

A VERY HEALTHY SIGN.

The Observer is gratified and delighted beyond expression to see the legislature of the Lone Star State introducing a bill to blot out mob-violence in this State or reduce it to a minimum.

It is particularly well pleased with the attitude of Governor Hobby, Attorney-General Cureton and many of the Texas solons to remove this cancer from our great commonwealth.

It is a remarkable tribute to the patriotism and Americanism of the metropolitan press of the State, when such leading white dailies as the Houston Post, Houston Chronicle, Galveston-Dallas News, San Antonio Express, Beaumont Enterprise, Dallas Times-Herald and other white journals come out openly and unequivocally for the enactment of any measure to eradicate lynch law from Texas.

There has been a bill introduced at Austin, which is known as the "Kittrell bill," and it has the endorsement and support of the chief executive of the State and attorney-general, and favorable action is anticipated. This proposed bill appears in full elsewhere in this issue.

It is indeed a most healthy sign when such a mobocratic commonwealth as Texas will take the initiative of all Southern states in endeavoring to eradicate mob law by drastic and stringent legislation.

Contrary to the argument and position of some of our white daily newspapers relative to the states surrendering their rights and jurisdiction over cases of mob-violence and contending that the states cannot adequately cope with the lynching evil, The Observer believes that the states are fully able to suppress such barbarous and uncivilized demonstrations.

If the Southern states cannot hold under subjection and mete out deserving punishment to the perpetrators of such atrocious and brutal crimes, then the white South has failed miserably and its failure is attributable only to its own lethargy, apathy and indifference.

It is a sad and bitter commentary upon the white man's civilization, when he admits that the lawless and irresponsible element within his race—despite the fact that this element is supposed to be in the minority—has such power and influence that it is impossible for the various Southern states to reduce their nefarious and heinous operations and activities to a minimum through the instrumentality of the courts, which were organized for the specific purpose of punishing those guilty of any offenses against society.

The Southern states have had fully a half century to prove that they can conduct and maintain good government and The Observer, past actions to the contrary notwithstanding, is not willing yet to admit that the Southern white man's civilization is a rank and willful failure.

The riffraff and hoi polloi can be held under subjection when the South's policy of tolerance and moral cowardice has been radically changed.

There has been some argument that the "Kittrell bill" is too drastic, but the Hillsboro horror demonstrated conclusively that mob law must be dealt with by administering a strong and drastic cathartic.

When a patient is seriously or dangerously ill, a physician who "knows his stuff and can peel his garlic" will prescribe very drastic medicine, and while often he will resort to hypodermic medication or application of pharmaceutics or drugs to alleviate the pain and give the patient temporary relief, he immediately sets to work to remove the cause for the indisposition and consequent suffering.

And when a physician refuses to pursue either of these programs, or both, there is generally something doing for the undertaker and grave digger.

So it is in our body politic and those officials who have been elected and selected by the electorate to administer unto the ills and weaknesses of the State, serving in the role of legislative doctors, cannot afford to even permit the impression to become prevalent that they are in league with political undertakers and grave diggers.

On behalf of the colored citizens of Texas and the Republic and expressing the sentiment of all good citizens, irrespective of color or creed, The Observer wishes to commend Governor Hobby, Attorney-General Cureton and the members of both houses for the consideration of this statute and here's hoping that favorable action will be taken and the bill become engrossed on the statute books of Texas.

The Observer wishes to congratulate those citizens who are responsible for this agitation and the sensible and business-like manner in which they went about it.

While the legislature shall deliberate over the measure, let us implore our Heavenly Father to so guide and direct their actions that the bill will pass and become a thorn in the side of Texas' contingent of mobocrats, hellocrats and exponents of Hunnish kultur.

Finally, The Observer desires to compliment Governor Hobby for the stand he took regarding the Hillsboro disgrace and for ordering a thorough and rigid investigation and a demand that the guilty parties be punished. No recent governor has ever taken such a manly and brave stand and he must be supported and encouraged in his efforts to make Texas safe for all its citizens.

Would Deprive Mob Members of the Right of Suffrage

The San Antonio Express

Bill Introduced Simultaneously in Both Houses of Legislature Means Politicle Ostrocism for Participants in Lynchings

Senator Paul D. Page of Bastrop, Senator

Staff Special to The Express.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 4.—Identical resolutions for the amendment of the State Constitution to deprive any one participating in a lynching of the right of suffrage as now applies to duelists, were introduced in the Senate this morning by Senator W. L. Dean of Huntsville and in the House by Representative William A. Black of San Antonio, and referred to the committee on constitutional amendments.

Eleven signatures were obtained to his resolution inside of 30 minutes this morning by Senator Dean, his absence during the past week, having compelled him to put off this matter until almost the last minute. Those signing his measure were Senators George W. Dayton of Valley View; F. M. Gibson, of Bonham; Harry Hertzberg of San Antonio; R. P. Dorough, of Texarkana; Charles R. Floyd, of Annona; Martin Faust of New Braunfels; W. S. Bell, of Crowell; Ed Westbrook, of Wolf City; Lon A. Smith, of Henderson, and R. L. Carlock, of Fort Worth.

Among the senators who had not the opportunity to sign the resolution this morning, but who have declared themselves in favor of it are: Senator J. J. Strickland, President Pro Tem. of the Senate; R. M. Dudley of El Paso and Senator R. M. Johnston of Houston.

Representatives who signed the resolution are: E. A. Atlee, W. H. Barnes, C. W. Barrett of Bell, C. T. Bass, C. M. Beard, T. J. Beasley, A. L. Beason, William A. Black, M. E. Blackburn, H. S. Bonham, C. S. Brown of Liberty, Marvin H. Brown of Tarrant, S. A. Bryant, G. W. Burton, J. T. Canales, Ben L. Cox, Sid Crumpton, A. B. Curtis, John C. Darroch, John E. Davis of Dallas, John Davis of Dallas, D. W. Dickson, Ben F. Dwiggins, F. S. Estes, H. E. Faubion, John J. Ford, J. W. Hall, Herman Heideke, H. B. Hill of Wheeler, H. B. Hornby, Norman G. Kittrell Jr., Sam C. Lackey, C. O. Laney, Edward H. Lange, C. J. Lee, R. L. McDowra, Dan McMillin, Wallace Malone, Herman J. Miller of Austin, Z. B. Moon, Eugene Nordhaus, W. F. Parsley, J. L. Quicksall, John C. Rogers, M. E. Rosser, S. M. Scott, B. H. Smith of Hopkins, W. W. Stewart, Mack Talor, Claud D. Teer, E. J. Weber and N. B. Williams of McLennan.

Some twenty Representatives who, for various reasons, declined to sign the resolution, have pledged their support when it comes up on the floor. Also several members of the Senate who were questioned concerning the resolution prior to its introduction, expressed willingness to sign it or to support it in the Chamber, but some of these were not at hand when the document was being circulated for signatures. Following is the full text of the resolution:

2-8-19

To amend section 4 of article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas to provide that any citizen of this State after the adoption of this amendment, who shall participate in any mob that takes the life of any person, or who shall aid, abet or assist such mob, shall be deprived of the right of suffrage and from holding any office of trust or profit under this State; and providing that members of the Legislature and all officers before they enter upon the duties of their office shall, in addition to the oath prescribed by section 1 of this article, take the oath that they have not since the adoption of this provision participated in any mob that takes the life of any person, nor aided, abetted, or in any manner assisted such mob.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That section 4 of article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended that the same will read and hereafter be as follows: Section 4. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution fight a duel with deadly weapon, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapon, either within this State or out of it, or who shall act as second, or knowingly assist in any manner those thus offending, or who shall participate in any mob that takes the life of any human being or in any manner aids, abets or assists such mob, shall be deprived of the right of suffrage, or of holding any office of trust or profit under this State. Members of the Legislature and all officers before they enter upon the duties of their offices shall, in addition to the oath prescribed by section 1 of this article, take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not since the adoption of amended section 4, article 16 of the Constitution of this State, participated in any mob that took the life of any human being, nor have I aided, abetted or in any manner assisted such mob."

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State of Texas at an election to be held throughout the State on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1920, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "For the amendment to section 4, article 16, of the Constitution of the State of Texas providing that any citizen, after the adoption of amended section 4, who participates in any mob that takes the life of any human being, or aids, abets or in any manner assists such mob, shall be deprived of the right of suffrage and of holding any office of trust or profit under this State, and providing that all members of the Legislature and officers shall take an oath that they have not participated in any mob, or aided, abetted or in any manner assisted the same," and all those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment to section 4, article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas providing that any citizen after the adoption of amended section 4 who participates in any mob that takes the life of any human being, or aids, abets or in any manner assists such mob, shall be deprived of the right of suffrage and of holding any office of trust or profit under this State, and providing that all members of the Legislature and officers shall take an oath that they have not participated in any mob, or aided, abetted or in any manner assisted the same."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Sec. 4. That the sum of $_____, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

Federal Grand Jury Will Probe Lynchings

The East Tenn. News.

Following Failure of State Authorities To Prosecute.—"Right" Judge Seems To Have Set on Cases.—Wholesale Dismissal of Mobbists, Following Investigation of Two of Number Held.

Special To The News

Sheffield, Ala., Feb. 10.—That the Sheffield lynching cases will be investigated by the federal grand jury, which began its session here last week, is indicated by the presence of Henry A. Jones, one of the state solicitors, who was engaged in the prosecutions of the score or more of white men who were indicted by the state authorities, charged with the lynching of two Negroes at this place. Solicitor Jones, according to his statement, was so thoroughly disgusted with the camouflaged manner in which the cases against the mobbists were handled in the circuit court, that he insisted that the matter be taken up with the federal authorities, and there is no doubt but that the rejoicing of the mobbists was a little too soon, as they must prove their innocence before the federal investigators.

Cases Nolle Prosse

After experiencing great difficulty in securing a judge to try the cases, the states attorney persuaded Judge J. J. Curtis to set on the bench and the witnesses for the prosecution, mostly Negroes, who were confined in the jail on the night the mob stormed the jail and took the two men therefrom, swore positively that the men against whom the indictments were returned, and who appeared in the court room to answer the charges against them, were parties that formed the mob. Although this evidence was produced at the trial, and other evidence that went far toward establishing the guilt, following the examination of Jeff Jenkins and Frank Dillard, Judge J. J. Curtis, who presided at the trial, issued a request that the cases against Jenkins and Dillard and the other sixteen against whom indictments have been returned, be nolle Prosse.

Innocent Victim of Mob

Early last November, one of the members of the Sheffield police force who had the reputation of a "bully" and whose method was one of using his club on every prisoner he arrested, especially the Negroes, set about to beat unmercifully George Frazier, a Negro, who was arrested on a frivolous charge and the prisoner pulled a pistol and [illegible] cer, killing him instantly. He was confined in jail. During the day Sam Wallace, another Negro, was heard to make the statement, "Frazier did right. The officer need no have beaten him up in making the arrest." Wallace was arrested and placed in jail with Frazier and on the night following the arrests, the mob formed, "over-powered" the jailer and took both the man who did the killing and Wallace to a nearby spot and lynched them.

INTRODUCES ANTI LYNCHING BILL IN MISSOURIA LEGISLATURE

The Raleigh Independent 2-22-19.

(St. Louis Argus.)

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 12.—Senator Kinney of St. Louis introduced a bill today defining unlawful assemblages for the purpose of injuring persons or property and providing severe penalties. Five or more persons who assemble with the intent of injuring any person or property are constituted a mob within the meaning of the bill. The assembling of such persons together for an unlawful purpose is punishable by a fine of from $100 to $1,000 and possible imprisonment in jail from 30 days to one year. Another section deals with mobs when persons or property are injured as the intent of such unlawful assemblage. These acts constiute a felony, punisable by not exceeding five years in the penitentiary and the collection of such damages as may be adjudged.

In the case of lynching parties, the relatives of a victim may sue in the sum of $5,000 for death and recover from those who constituted the mob.

Another section undertakes to fix the liability of sheriffs and other officers who have men under arrest and surrender them to mobs. Such surrender is held to be prima facie evidence of neglect of public duty and may result in the office being declared vacant. The officer or officers, however, who have been ousted may file proceedings to be reinstated within 90 days.

The act would reach all such offenses as whipipng people to drive them out of some locality and similar actions frequently reported from isolated districts

Advises Heavy Fines For Lynching

The East Tenn. News.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 10.—Attorney General George W. Chamlee appeared before the state association of attorney-generals in Nashville, advocating the enactment of a law placing a price of $2,500 on every man lynched or mobbed in the state. That amount would be made a charge upon the county treasury in the county where the lynching occurred, and would be paid over to the next of kin of the man lynched. Mr. Chamlee said that he believed this would serve to stimulate interest among citizens generally in protecting a man under arrest from an angry mob. Another important matter in this connection was advocated by General Chamlee, and that was to give to the governor the power to remove any sheriff or police officer from office who allowed a prisoner to be taken from his custoday by a mob. General Chamlee said that, too, would go a long way towards preventing lynchings.

The attorneys- general, in their session. General Chamlee said, will pay special attention to legislation tending to prevent the rule of mob law. Every effort, he said would be made to discourage the mob spirit and insure the lawful trial of every person accused of crime. The association of prosecuting attorneys is composed of nineteen members, and all of them attended the recent conference. Governor-elect Roberts appeared before the conference and discussed several matters in connection with the enforcement of the laws.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

The killing of the Jim-Crow bill, and the introducing of an Anti-Lynching bill in the Missouri Legislature is a step in the right direction, and show those men who are particularly responsible for this progress as being imbued with the spirit of the times. The Jim-Crow measure was class legislation designed to perpetuate an agonism between the white and colored races in this country, while the Anti-Lynching bill is broad and democratic and is designed to protect all citizens from mob violence regardless of race or color. The Jim-Crow bill was introduced by a diminutive mind, dominated by race prejudice and an un-American principle; while the Anti-Lynching bill was introduced by a Big mind dominated by true Americanism and a patriotic spirit.

The colored people of this nation are peculiarly interested in the success of this Anti-Lynching measure because it is our race that is usually the victim of mob violence where it gets beyond control in this country.

To the everlasting ***shame*** of Senater Von Mayes of Pemiscot County of this State for his part in the Jim-Crow bill, while everlasting ***honor*** to Senator Michael Kinney of St. Louis for his part in the Anti-Lynching bill. Senator "Mike" Kinney as he is best known to the 'boys' in St. Louis is a friend of man. He is unlike many of his colleagues of the democratic party dwarfed by race prejudice, but is open minded and thus allows himself to grow with the spirit of the times. The magnanimity in the spirit of a man who is a democrat will inspire his colleagues both democrats and republicans to do their full duty by supporting such a bill.

The Appropriate Time

There never was a more auspicious time than now for the wheels of old Missouri to move forward. The recent war has changed things. The word "Democracy" is on the lips of every class of people of all the world. Men have fought for it and men have died for it. Yes, the black boys of Missouri who are just returning from the bloody battle fields clothed with honor and glory for their daring deeds of bravery. The soil of France is yet wet with the blood of their dying brothers who gave their lives ***freely*** that democracy might live. Surely while these things are fresh in the minds of the public, this is the most appropriate time for the Negro; like all other classes of citizens, to enjoy the fruits of democracy. Surely there is not a man—not a red-blooded American who would deny the Negro this right.

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LYNCHING AND THE STATES.

Does not the esteemed Houston Post take a light view of the lynching problem when it says that now that the States have "failed" to stop lynching, the Federal Government should be given a hand at it? It is a popular notion that the Federal Government should be caused to intervene wherever local agencies have failed to achieve an end deemed desirable by the public. The stain of lynching is upon the name of every State of the Union. It is broader and blacker on the names of Southern States—but by what rule of reason can one conclude that the Federal Government can do in this case what local authorities have failure to do? The Post says:

> The Post believes, however, that the half-century old lynching problem is about to pass from the jurisdiction of State authority into the domain of Federal action. Surely, in the light of a half century of lynching, in whcih the victims have numbered thousands, the failure of the States must be confessed.
>
> To argue why or to plead excuses, difficulties or the presence of influences that hampered the State processes of justice, will not avail. The States have had laws, courts, peace officers, militia, ranges and other elements of power to strive—to say nothing of upright officers, an eloquent pulpit and an outspoken press to plead for civilization, law, humanity and Christianity—but all without avail.
>
> The failure has been shamefully complete and when the Federal government shall essay this task of suppressing anarchy, and dealing with those who set at naught the laws of the country and set themselves up as judge, jury and executioner, no State which has a bloody record of mob law staining its escutcheon will have any right to protest.
>
> The Post deplores the tragical history that has forced it to this conclusion, but it nevertheless believes that the failure of the States justifies Federal action, if it be possible for Federal action to reach the curse.
>
> And it believes that Federal action would be less hampered in dealing with the peculiar difficulties surrounding mob violence than State processes have been.

Unfortunately, the Post advances no reasons why it thinks the Federal Government would be "less hampered." Would a Federal jury in Texas be more determined in punishing lynchers than a State jury chosen from the same environment? Surely not. Then does the Post desire a change of venue to another State? In that case in what State should a Texas mob be tried for murder? Would it be practicable to remove the mob from Texas to Massachusetts?

The Advertiser believes that continued vigilance by Governors, judges, newspapers and all other leaders will have the same tendency to diminish the number of lynchings in other States that such vigilance has effected in Alabama. A few years ago Alabama had more lynchings than any other State. Today its record is far better—though still open to improvement.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JEMI
NOVEMBER 3 1919

"ANTI-LYNCHING."

The label, "anti-lynching," has been bestowed, properly, upon an amendment of the Constitution which will be submitted to the voters of Kentucky at to-morrow's election. Adoption of this amendment will enable the Legislature to pass the automatic removal law under which peace officers guilty of failure to oppose mobs bent upon lynching prisoners are removed from office.

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Several States have tried the automatic removal law as an experiment and the result has been notable decrease of mob outrages.

No other means so effective have been discovered. The outlook is that the law will be adopted generally as a result of the proof of its value. Kentucky may avail herself of it through the action of the next Legislature if the amendment be voted to-morrow. Should it be lost it would be necessary to wait five years to resubmit it. The Constitution provides that a question of amendment once voted upon may not be voted upon again until after five years have passed.

Both of the political parties have declared formally their advocacy of the anti-lynching amendment. There is no political opposition to its adoption. It stands in no danger of defeat through opposition. Presumably a very large majority of the voters will vote for it unless they neglect to give it their attention.

It would be most unfortunate if this amendment should fail after having received the cordial approval of both political parties. Do your part in its behalf by voting for it and by directing the attention of others to its importance.

IT WILL BE STOPPED.

Every day the end of mob violence in this country draws nearer.

Mob law and democracy are exactly opposite in principle; there is no common ground upon which both can rest, sooner or later one must give way to the other.

Mob law and democracy are exactly opposite in principle; there is no measure of compatibility between them; there is no common ground upon which both can rest.

Sooner or later one must give way to the other and go down before it; and there is no hypothesis upon which to base a doubt but that democracy will win.

This applies to mob law in all of its forms—whether it be bomb-planting or the mailing of infernal machines by a mob of anarchists or lynching by a frenzied mob of outlaws who override the authority of the courts of justice.

Speaking before the recent Southern Sociological convention at Knoxville, Tenn., Professor Edward Mims, of Vanderbilt university, said of mob law, with particular reference to lynching, that it—

> "is unjustifiable under all circumstances and conditions. If the community cannot stop lynching, then the state can. If the state cannot stop lynching, then the nation can—and will."

What Professor Mims said is true; and it is for the people of the states to determine whether lynching and mob violence in all of its forms shall be stopped by the exercise of state authority and power, or whether it shall be stopped by the intercession of the federal government.

If the states prefer to wait until the national government assumes jurisdiction, that, of course, is their privilege; but the day is not far distant when, if the states do not show themselves competent to put an end to lynching, the federal government will take a hand, for by one means or the other, this insufferable business must and will be stopped.

Full Text Anti-Lynch Measure Introduced In Present Congress

The Informer herewith reproduces the full text of the anti-lynching bill introduced in the United States congress by Congressmen L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, Mo. Almost upon the heels of its introduction his state pulled off a lynching bee, differing from mobocratic demonstrations in that the victim was also white. The bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the putting to death within any State of a citizen of the United States by a mob or riotous assemblage of three or more persons openly acting in concert, in violation of law and in default of protection of such citizen by such State or the officers thereof, shall be deemed a denial to such citizen by such State of the equal protection of the laws and a violation of the peace of the United States and an offense against the same.

Sec. 2. That every person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage by which such citizen is put to death, as described in Section 1 hereof, shall be deemed guilty of murder and shall be liable to prosecution and, upon conviction, to punishment therefor, according to law, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the place where such putting to death occurs.

Sec. 3. That every county in which such putting to death as described in Section 1 hereof occurs shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, which may be recovered by action therefor in the name of the United States against such county for the use of the dependent family, if any, of the citizen so put to death; and if none, for the use of the United States, which action shall be brought and prosecuted by the attorney of the United States for the district in which such county is situated in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction therein. If such forfeiture is not paid upon recovery of judgment therefor, such court shall have jurisdiction to enforce payment thereof by extent or levy of execution upon any property of the county, or may compel the levy and collection of a tax therefor, or otherwise compel payment thereof by mandamus or other appropriate process; and every officer of such county and every other person who disobeys or fails to comply with any lawful order of the court in the premises shall be liable to punishment according to law as for contempt and to any other penalty provided by law therefor.

Sec. 4. That every State or municipal officer having the duty or power of preservation or conservation of the peace at the time and place of any such putting to death as described in section 1 hereof, who, having reasonable cause to believe that the same is being or is to be attempted, neglects or omits to make all reasonable efforts to prevent the same, and every State or municipal officer having the duty or power of prosecuting criminal offenses at such time and place who neglects or omits to make all reasonable efforts to prosecute to judgment under the laws of such State all persons participating in such mob or assemblage as described in section 1 hereof, except such, if any, as have been or are held to answer therefor in a district court of the United States, as provided in section 2 hereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the United States and shall be liable to prosecution therefor in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction in such place, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5. That every State or municipal officer having the custody within a State of a citizen of the United States charged with or held to answer for any crime or offense who suffers such citizen to be taken from his custody by a mob or more persons evenly acting in concert in violation of law with the purpose of putting such citizen to death or inflicting bodily violence upon him in default of protection of such citizen by such State or the officers thereof, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the United States and shall be liable to prosecution therefor in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the place where the same occurs, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 6. That any prosecution for either of the offenses defined in sections 2, 4 or 5 hereof, and in any action for the forfeiture imposed by section 3 hereof, every person who has participated in lynching or in the putting to death of, or of the infliction of great bodily violence upon any person without authority of law, and every

...son who entertains or has expressed any opinion in favor of lynching or in justification or excuse thereof, or whose character, conduct or opinions have been or are such as, in the judgment of the court, may tend to disqualify him for the impartial and unprejudicial trial of the case, shall be disqualified to serve as a juror; and the attorney for the United States in such action or prosecution shall be entitled to make full inquiry thereof and to produce evidence thereon; and every person who refuses to answer any inquiry touching his qualifications on the ground that he may thereby criminate himself shall be disqualified as aforesaid.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
MAY 3, 1919

A BAD RECORD.

According to statistics compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a digest of which appears in the news columns elsewhere in this issue of The Constitution, a total of 3,224 persons, white and colored, were put to death by mob violence in this country during the thirty year period from 1889 to 1918.

It is to Georgia's shame that it leads all of the states in this disgraceful record, with a total of 386 victims of lynch law.

The time was when lynching was confined to punishment for only one type of crime.

Many years ago The Constitution, pointing to the danger of the mob taking the law into its own hands, took the position that if lynchings for even that one crime continued it was only a step for mob law to assume wider jurisdiction, and that it would be only a question of time until lesser crimes would be accepted by the mob as justification for its jurisdiction.

That day has come!

The report of the lynching record, above referred to, says:

Lynchings for other causes than the so-called "one crime" have for the whole period been a large majority of all lynchings, and for the past five years less than one in five of the colored victims have been accused of rape or "attacks upon women."

Thus, despite the fact that legal justice in cases of that "one crime" has always been swift and certain, the mob continued lynching for that offense, until it now has to its credit four lynchings for other offenses to one for that!

These figures are enough to put the people to thinking.

It is as certain as anything can be that sooner or later if the states do not put an end to lynching and mob outlawry the federal government will!

Representative Dyer Introduces Anti-Lynching Bill

May

East Texas News

Missouri Member of Congress Would Make Lynching a Federal Offense.--Entire Negro Population Watching Course of Measure With Intense Interest

East Texas News 5/29/19

Special To The News

Washington, D. C., May 19.—One of the most important bills of the large number brought before Congress, which convened here on Monday, was the anti-lynching bill introduced by Representative Dyer, of the Missouri district of which St. Louis is a part. The bill would make mob participation a federal offense, with counties in which lynchings occurred being compelled to pay $5,000 to $10,000 to the federal government for the benefit of the victim's dependents.

The bill elicits the greatest amount of interest from the more than twelve million Negroes of this country, who for the most part have suffered as the result of mob violence and they are watching the course of the bill with interest.

Governor Hobby Urges More Drastic Anti-Lynch Law

Hobby Houston

In his fourth message to the 36th legislature now in session at Austin, Texas, Governor William P. Hobby recommended more stringent legislation to abolish mob-violence in the State. This is the result of the agitation and conference of the race, through the Texas branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In his message Wednesday, the governor said:

7-25-19

"A quickened respect for law and order and a public conscience that revolts against barbarious deeds demand the enactment of a measure which will put an end to mob-violence and the assumption by those who are irresponsible, of the prerogatives of the courts and juries of this State through the practice of lynching. To make the present laws upon this subject more severe, and to fix the venue for trial and for returning a bill of indictment in any county adjoining the county where such a crime is committed, would in my judgment be a step toward the suppression of this practice."

The Anti-lynching Resolution for Constitutional Amendment

San Antonio Express

5-6-19

THE JOINT RESOLUTION introduced in both branches of the Legislature yesterday, to submit to the people a proposition so to amend their State Constitution as to exclude the lyncher from holding public office and from the right of political suffrage in Texas, must be considered the cornerstone of that structure protective of the law, the order, the society and the good name of the Commonwealth which Governor Hobby and the lawmakers in Austin are endeavoring to erect at this session, through anti-lynching legislation.

The Texas Constitution, particularly its "Bill of Rights," not only declared and defined every man's natural, essential and unalienable rights of life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, and of legal protection in his exercise of all these rights, but it commanded the Legislature thereafter to enact such protective laws with particular relation to each of the rights set forth.

So it was with regard to the prevention and punishment of dueling; of bribery and corruption in politics; of perjury and forgery; of cruel and unusual punishments; of office-holding, voting, and court testimony by ex-convicts. So it was with regard to the maintenance of the right of habeas corpus, the right of trial by impartial jury, the right to keep life and property, subject only to due process of law. So it was with regard to honest political campaigns and elections, honest public official service, honest judges, honest enforcement of the law by all who are charged with its enforcement.

For those States, particularly, that do not want a Federal statute against lynching—enforcible by United States Marshals or United States soldiers—but for all States essentially, vitally and imperatively, the case of preventing and punishing this disruptive crime is a constitutional case:

No other crime specifically denounced and punished by constitutional mandate, as well as by special statutes enacted in obedience to such mandate, does so much to defy and defeat the "Bill of Rights" as does lynching—murder by mob violence. It denies and defeats the rights therein specified—practically every one of them; due process of law; habeas corpus; trial by jury; appeal. It cuts to the very heart of democratic government and democratic principle. It has a sardonic contempt for all law and order and government; for all that is taught in the school; for all that is preached in the church; for all that is approved by organized society and the organized body politic. Its criminals look upon law officers as political cravens or traitors; upon grand juries and courts as a political farce; upon constitutions and laws and legislatures as political fungus. But these criminals dare to work only in mobs, and that is a sufficient index to their character.

No longer is the lynch-mob made up chiefly of aggrieved kinsmen of the original victim and of sympathizing friends, neighbors, fellow-citizens. No longer does even the race question dominate the aggression of cowardly criminals. The average rough of the average mob responds to a lynching much as he would respond to a dog fight, a bull fight, a prize fight. His brutality is satisfied. And he works in a gang and considers himself safe from the law. "Hot indignation"? "Self-protection"? "The race question"? Why, the latest lynching barbarity in Texas—the Hillsboro atrocity of January 20—was perpetrated 49 days after its victim had committed his crime, and just after he had been sentenced to hang a month thence!

The Constitution and laws of Texas and of the United States were made for all men—and for all men to respect and obey. The penal statutes were made to be enforced against all transgressors. Political office-holding and political suffrage were ordained—or are rapidly being re-established, rightly—for those fit to enjoy them, not for the enemies of government, law and order, the social system and the political system. The Texas Constitution already treats the duelist and the political corruptionist as political lepers; it should be made to treat the lyncher as a political leper, and the decent citizenship should desocialize him and his disease, as well. If the lyncher, in what he does and what he represents as a foe of organized government, is fit to vote and fit to hold public office, then the duelist is a public benefactor and the corrupt politician is fit to be Governor!

Lynching does not act as a deterrent of rape, murder or theft. Lynching statistics speak for themselves, in this regard: In 1917, there were 38 lynchings

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in the United States—and in 1918 there were 62! Lynching does not put a stop to crime, either heinous or petty; but lynching itself is an altogether heinous crime that must be stopped.

What lynching DOES do is to make the name of community, county and State a reproach and a hissing. What lynching does do is to spread the influence of its rottenness to those social groups to whom we are legally and morally bound to give the best, closest protection—to the young; into the schools; into the homes—and there impress its conduct of lawlessness and disorder.

San Antonio Express.

Let it go out to the South, to the Nation, to the world, from the Senate and House of Representatives and Governor's office at Austin, that Texas has at last made its utmost constitutional and legal provision to stamp out the PUBLIC CRIME of lynching—and will enforce that provision to the letter and the limit!

2-5-19

Let Texas, which ranked second in the States' lynching record of the past year, take the lead in throwing the whole weight of its moral and legal influence, into the domestic task of establishing and maintaining democratic safety.

Every Senator and Representative who signed this anti-lynching resolution for constitutional amendment, and every legislator who votes for it, will deserve much of the decent element of the Texas and American citizenship—much of their respect, gratitude and approval.

It is a great proposition—great-spirited—fearless—modern—clean! It will be a great record to make, for Texas and the Union—the adoption of this resolution by the Thirty-sixth Legislature, even if it should be rejected by the people in the general election of 1920.

But we do not think it will be rejected by the people. The decent, the law-abiding, the public-spirited are in a vast majority in this State. They do not attempt to justify lynching on the impossible theory that two wrongs make one right. They do not argue that because their Constitution gives the prisoner the right of being confronted with the witnesses, and the right of appeal, and because the criminal appellate court is too small to effect an even speedier disposal of appeals than it is now doing, the Constitution and laws of their State and Nation therefore should be degraded and trampled into the dirt under the heels of a lynch-mob of murderous torturers.

May the Legislature do its full duty by Texas, in the eyes of all honest men and women, by adopting this resolution!

Lynchings - 1919.
N.A.A.C.P. Press Reports on.

N Y C WORLD
MAY 30, 1920

RECORD OF AMERICAN SHAME.

"In the year 1919, 84 persons were murdered by mobs or 'lynched,' of whom 78 were negroes, and 11 were publicly burned alive. In the thirty years 1889-1918 lynching mobs murdered 3,224 persons in the United States, of whom 2,522 were negroes and 702 white persons. Of the negro victims 50 were women."

Such a statement of facts as that published by the directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is no mere argument for justice, it is an unanswerable indictment of American civilization. It is a national record of shame that admits of no palliation.

The total number of lynchings in the United States, not including victims of race riots, was in 1919, with the exception of 1915, the largest in nine years. Of 84 lynchings during that period, 22 were in Georgia, 12 in Mississippi, 10 in Arkansas and 8 in Alabama, or almost 60 per cent. in these four Southern States alone. Florida follows with 5, North Carolina with 4, Texas with 3, Colorado, Missouri, South Carolina and West Virginia each with 2, and Kansas, Nebraska, Tennessee and Washington each with 1. In Colorado two Mexicans were lynched; in Alabama, Kansas, Missouri and Washington one white person in each State.

How false is the customary justification offered for the lynching of negroes in the South is shown by examination of the alleged causes in every case. In 19 cases out of 84 "assault" or "attempted assault on white woman" was the alleged cause, as against "murder" in 27 cases. On the other hand, "altercation with white man," "not turning out of road for white boy in auto," "insulting white man," "talking of Chicago riot," "expressing himself too freely re lynching of negro," and similar causes were alleged.

Year after year this same kind of evidence is piled up before the American people and nothing comes of it but futile protests, because where lynchings are committed the community either countenances the crime or shelters the real criminals.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 4, 1920

ONE AMERICANISM WHOLLY BAD.

Of the seventy-eight persons lynched in the United States last year seventy-two were negroes, nine of them former soldiers. Mob judgment was executed in varying forms of barbarity, shooting, hanging and burning alive accounting for most of the murders. With nearly all such lawlessness confined to Southern States, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas must be awarded the evil distinction of leading the list.

This is what we complain of in Soviet Russia. When we say that it is our purpose to make the world safe for democracy we do not mean simply that democracy shall not be ridden down by monarchs booted and spurred. We are just as determined that democracy shall not be overthrown by violent minorities asserting the right to autocratic rule regardless of law. If more than one person a week were done to death without trial in England, France or Italy, a practice regarded here as a bad habit would in those countries be accepted as anarchy.

The American Legion has many praiseworthy plans for the promotion of what is called Americanization. It might with propriety devote some of its energies to the discouragement of a crime that is almost exclusively American. In particular, it should be moved by the fate of its nine fellow-veterans. A Republic that denies to its former soldiers due process of law needs a housecleaning which the Legion, with its high ideals of service, is well fitted to perform.

3,224 LYNCHED IN 30 YEARS

Of These 2,522 Were Colored, 702 White—50 Negro Women Slain.

A bulletin entitled "An Appeal to the Conscience of the Civilized World," made up entirely of statistics and photographs, is issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a record of American mob activities for the year 1919.

"In the year 1919 eighty-four persons were murdered by mobs or 'lynched,' of whom seventy-four were negroes, and eleven were publicly burned alive," it is declared. "In the thirty years, 1889-1918, lynching mobs murdered 3,224 persons in the United States, of whom 2,522 were negroes and 702 were white persons. Of the negro victims, fifty were women."

The record by states for 1919 follows:

Alabama (1 white)	8
Arkansas	10
Colorado (Mexicans)	2
Florida	5
Georgia	22
Kansas (white)	1
Louisiana	8
Mississippi	12
Missouri (1 white)	2
Nebraska	1
North Carolina	4
South Carolina	2
Tennessee	1
Texas	3
Washington (white)	1
West Virginia	2

The methods of lynching were as follows: Burned, 14 (11 before death, 3 after death); shot, 31; hanged, 24; beaten to death, 2; cut to pieces, 1; drowned, 1; manner unknown, 11.

The alleged causes resulting in lynchings are tabulated as follows: Murder, 27; assault on white woman, 14; attempted assault on white woman, 5; insulting white woman, 5; intimacy with white woman, 2; attempting to pull white woman from horse, 1; shooting white man, 7; altercation with white man, 1; beating and robbing white man, 1; found under bed in white man's house, 1; not turning out of road for white boy in auto, 1; misleading mob, 1; insulting white man, 1; boastful remarks about killing of sheriff, 1; result of race riot, 1; talking of Chicago race riots, 1; expressing himself too freely about lynching of negro, 1; leader among negroes, 1; circulating incendiary literature, 1; member of Nonpartisan league, 1; trouble between white and colored mill workers, 1; abetting riot, 4; causes unknown, 4.

The association directors declare they "feel constrained to publish to the world certain facts with regard to the treatment of negroes in the United States," and that the record, it is hoped, "will make its appeal to those persons everywhere to whom civilization is something more than a name."

PITTSBURG PA. DISPATCH
APRIL 28, 1920

State for Lynching

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is experiencing some of the hostility that met the earlier efforts of the abolitionists must be painfully impressed with how little difference there is between the thoughts and actions of the slave owners of the South and the ideals and acts of their grandsons, 60 years later, in 1920. The aggressive attitude of the association organized to promote the civic progress of the Negro race in the United States has given it a position that is more difficult than the legacy of the Negroes of the Southern States, which is not one of justice and safety. Recent efforts of the organization to protect the legal rights of the Negroes of the South have met with considerable violence, as in Texas and Arkansas, but in Mississippi the State itself seems to have open-eyedly pledged itself to the defense of lynch law and rule by mobs.

A Negro minister was arrested in Mississippi for soliciting subscriptions for the Crisis, the official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and fined $400, in addition to a prison sentence of several months. An attorney sent to look after the case was stopped in his work and threatened with lynching if he did not "go back where he came from." This led to a vigorous protest to the Governor of Mississippi, but it was not answered. Repeated letters finally brought a response from the Lieutenant Governor

incomplete.

NEW YORK CITY POST
NOVEMBER 10, 1919

63 LYNCHED THIS YEAR

Fifty-nine Negroes Were Victims of Mob Violence in Ten Months.

During the first ten months of the present year sixty-three persons in the United States were lynched by mobs. Of this number sixty-one were American citizens and two were Mexicans. Fifty-nine of the victims were negroes. These facts are made public to-day in a statement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue.

The causes given for lynching include the circulation of incendiary literature and "talking of Chicago riot." The statement says further that "four negroes were lynched for 'intimacy' with white women, one for not turning out of a road for a white boy in an automobile, one for altercation with a white man and one tabulation shows murder and assault the most frequent cause. Georgia led the States with a record of seventeen lynchings, Mississippi followed with ten in Alabama and Louisiana divided third place with eight lynchings each.

Twenty of the victims were shot to death and nineteen were hanged, eleven were burned at the stake and the others were done to death in various ways, in nine instances the details of the lynching being unknown.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
OCTOBER 20, 1919

Girl, 15, Is Attacked By Negro In Shed; One Black Is Held

Ermine Howard, 15-year-old daughter of Mrs J. Howard, 657 West Hill street, was attacked by a negro at 9:30 o'clock last night when, accompanied by a young sister, she went to the shed, in the rear yard, for a bucket of coal. The young girl broke from her assailant's grasp and ran to the house.

Eugene Monday, 19 years old, a negro, was arrested by Corp. Cowans and Patrolman Cook, charged with housebreaking. The negro lives in the neighborhood.

According to neighbors the negro has been winking at the young girl when she passed him on the street. Several remarks have been uttered by the negro, about her, witnesses say.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
JANUARY 3, 1920

RECORD LYNCHING YEAR.

Complete lynching statistics for the year 1919, made available by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, showed 78 mob murders during the year, the greatest number of any year since 1915, when 96 persons were lynched.

Georgia leads the list with 21 lynchings, Mississippi follows with 12, and Alabama and Arkansas are third and fourth in the list, with 8 and 7 lynchings, respectively.

Of the persons lynched in 1919 4 were white Americans, 2 were Mexicans and 72 were negroes. Shooting to death claimed 27 victims, hanging 23 and burning at stake 13. Nine of the victims were ex-soldiers of the United States Army.

In the list of alleged causes of lynching murder is given in 27 cases, assault in 14 cases, and shooting of a white man in 4 cases.

In less than one-fifth of the lynchings of 1919 was assault upon women even alleged as a justification.

NEW YORK CITY EVE SUN
DECEMBER 26, 1919

Nine Negroes Lynched in 1919.

Nine negroes, former soldiers, were lynched in the United States during 1919, according to a statement issued yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue. The majority were accused of assault or insult to white women, or murder, but one man is said to have been shot by a white man because he did not turn out of the road soon enough.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
JANUARY 8, 1920

Want Investigation of Negro Lynchings

Announcement was made to-day by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that preparations are being made for a Congressional hearing to be held this month on resolutions providing for Federal investigation of lynching and other mob violence in this country.

Leaders of colored people and other prominent persons will testify. Officers of the association say they expect to prove the failure of certain local officials in dealing with lawbreakers.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
DECEMBER 26, 1919

9 Negro Ex-Soldiers Lynched.

Nine negro ex-soldiers were lynched in the United States during 1919, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, No. 70 Fifth Avenue. One man is said to have been shot by a white man because he did not turn out of the road soon enough.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
DECEMBER 26, 1919

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BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
DECEMBER 26, 1919

COLORED EX-SOLDIERS LYNCHED

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, to-day published a statement showing that nine colored ex-soldiers had been lynched in the United States during 1919. Of the nine, two were burned to death, two were hanged, four were shot and one was beaten. One of the colored soldiers was shot to death because he did not turn out of the road soon enough for passing white men.

3,224 Persons Lynched by Mobs In Last 30 Years

The Atlanta Constitution

Georgia Leads the States With 386—2,834 of the Total Number Lynched in the South.

A3-3-19.

New York, May 2.—In the last thirty years 3,224 persons have been put to death by mobs, according to a report made public today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

For the thirty-year period from 1889 through 1918 the north has had 219 victims, the south 2,834, the west 156 and Alaska and other localities 15.

"Georgia leads in the list with 386 victims," says the report, "followed by Mississippi with 373 victims, Texas with 335, Louisiana with 313, Alabama with 276, Arkansas with 214, Tennessee with 196, Florida with 178 and Kentucky with 169.

"Fifty colored women and 11 white women were lynched in fourteen states. Thirteen of the fourteen states in which women fell victims to mobs were southern states, Nebraska being the only state outside the south which lynched women. The north and west, together, have lynched twenty-one persons the last five years' period, whereas during the same time 304 persons were lynched in the south."

Regarding President Wilson's appeal to state governors and other civil officers to prevent lynching, the report says:

"Despite President Wilson's earnest appeal, made under such extraordinary circumstances, lynchings continued during the remaining period of the war with unabated fury. Sixty-three negroes, five of them women, and four white men fell victims to mob ruthlessness during 1918 and in no case was any member of the mobs convicted in any court and in only two instances were trials held. In both of these instances the mob members were acquitted."

In conclusion the report says:

"It is apparent that lynchings of negroes for other causes than the so-called 'one crime' have for the whole period been a large majority of all lynchings and that for the past five years less than one in five of the colored victims have been accused of rape or 'attacks upon women.'"

Lynchings - 1919

Near Lynchings, in which the law did not interfere.

421

YOUNG BOOKER WASHINGTON FLEES HUNTED BY MOB

1-11-19

Freeman 1-11-19

The Life of Son of Famous Educator Endangered--- Forced to Run for Safety of His Life.

Special to The Freeman.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 23.—Bravely denouncing not only the action of the mob which lynched a colored man at Sheffield, Ala., but naming some of the participants and demanding that they be brought to justice, young Booker T. Washington was compelled to flee the South.

He was serving as claim adjuster for the colored employees at the Mussel Shoals plant, which is engaged in war work for the government, and has been highly commended for his splendid work. The plant employed nine thousand men.

Young Washington openly denounced the violation of the President's proclamation against mob violence, and then described some of the perpetrators of the offense. The hatred against him was so pronounced that he was forced to flee for his life, and taking his wife and children, he made his way, with the aid of white friends, through several states and into Ohio.

He escaped injury and death in his travel from Mussel Shoals only by providential interference. Telephones were busy and small bands were holding up vehicles and searching trains in every direction.

After several days of quiet in Ohio, young Washington, against the advice of friends, made his way back to Tuskegee and his own home, but no sooner had he arrived than he was waited upon by friendly whites, who warned him of the conspiracy and plots to wreak vengeance upon him for his stand against the Sheffield outrage. His friends acknowledged their pain at the necessity imposed upon them by the mob and its lack of regard for justice and right, but felt that they would be powerless to protect young Booker, and possibly the institution, if he remained there.

Acting upon the spirit of sacrifice of self, and his duty to the great work of his father, young Washington, under cover of darkness, again made his way to a distant point and entrained for St. Louis, where he now is with his little family of wife and two young children.

Thus the criminal-minded minority in Alabama again blots the fair name of the state and the rest of the justice-loving people there, in spite the incomparable work of the fath of young Booker Washington. There is no denying the fact that the late Booker T. Washington gave international reputation to Alabama and placed Tuskegee in the vocabulary of the world as well as proved himself a constructive educational reformer.

The Eagle commented upon the Sheffield lynching at the time, and pointed out the premeditation on the part of the mob, which boldly announced its intention to pursue and kill others.

The Eagle correspondent interviewed young Booker Washington, and finds him undaunted by this concrete illustration of race hate in the South. He is a very competent young man and has the reputation of carrying through to successful conclusion anything which he undertakes.

POSSES SEEK ASSAILANT OF WOMAN NEAR CHEVY CHASE

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
JULY 6. 1919

Convinced that the negro who brutally assaulted Miss Mary Saunders, aged twenty-two, while she was walking to her home in Somerset, Md., at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, is the same man that has been striking women and snatching purses in the suburbs for the past two weeks, the police today have every available man searching for him. They are co-operating with the Maryland authorities and with the armed posses which scoured the country-side last night and are continuing their search today.

If the assailant is caught before the law reaches him, it is regarded as certain an effort will be made to lynch him. His capture is regarded as only a matter of time.

Police officials feared this morning that a lynching will result if the now thoroughly enraged citizens capture the negro.

Attacked Two Others.

That the man who beat Miss Saunders with a stone and dragged her fifty feet through waist high grass, from the pathway in which she was walking, is also responsible for the assault and robbery of Mrs. Bessie Gleason, near her home at 14 Nicholson street, Chillum Castle Heights, last Monday, and is the same man who approached Miss Margaret Stiles, near the "bottoms" in Takoma Park recently, is certain, Inspector Grant, of the Detective Bureau, told the Times today. "The attack yesterday afternoon" he said, "was anticipated, though we did not know where the negro would strike this time. He knew that we were watching for him, and so carried his activities just over the District line. For the past week we have had every man that could be spared from the Headquarters force, heavily armed, stationed in the woods and suburbs where this negro's at-

SWORN TO LYNCH FLEEING NEGRO

Maryland Farmer Shot Dead, Daughter Will Die

BOSTON MASS GLOBE
AUGUST 18, 1919

Citizen Posse Scouring the Woods for the Assailant

Special Dispatch to the Globe

BOWIE, Md, Aug 17 — Sworn to a lynching, hundreds of citizens of this and neighboring towns are beating the woods for a negro who early this afternoon shot and instantly killed George Peters, a prosperous farmer of Jericho Park, and mortally wounded his daughter, Katherine, 24 years old. The shooting occurred when the negro was refused work by Peters. A revolver first was turned on the man, and when his daughter came to his assistance she was shot four times. The remainder of the family were at church.

After accepting $200 which the girl gave him in the hope of escaping injury herself, the negro emptied the revolver into her body and sauntered off. Miss Peters crawled 200 yards to a railway track leading to Washington. One train passed, the engineer failing to see her hand-wavings. Another train, a freight, was halted by a track walker, who placed Miss Peters in the caboose. She was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where no hope is held out for her recovery.

This is the third brutal attack on a white woman by a negro in Prince Georges County, which has aroused citizens to the pitch of lynching. Two colored men have paid the penalty for the other attacks on the gallows.

MISSISSIPPI WILL NOW DO THE USUAL

Negro Who Attacked White Woman Being Sought; Lynch

ing Is Indicated

HATTIESBURG, MISS., April 14—A prominent woman residing about a mile and a half from Hattiesburg, this afternoon fought a negro assailant for thirty minutes before assistant came, when the negro took to flight. The negro attacked her as she was looking for a calf near the roadway. Using a calf rope, she kept the negro at bay until other negroes working at a gravel pit, some distance away, were attracted by her screams and came to her assistance.

Feeling runs high in the neighborhood. A lynching is feared if the negro is captured. Sheriff A. E. Harbison and several parties, including military police, are searching for the negro.

NEGRO WHO ESCAPED ONSLOW LYNCHERS IS STILL FREE

744 Wilm... Dispatch
FEBRUARY 10, 1919

(Special to The Dispatch.)

NEW BERN, Feb. 10.—Forty-eight hours after his disappearance from the Onslow county jail, supposedly in the hands of the mob which lynched John Daniels, slayer of Grover Dickey, manager of the Roper Lumber Company's farm at Camp Perry, not a trace has been found of Daniel Petteway, the accomplice of the mob's victim, and the Onslow county authorities are now thoroughly convinced that he managed to make his escape and is now far away from the scene of the crime and the lynching.

Search all over that section has been made for the negro. It was thought that his body would be found hanging to a tree somewhere in the vicinity of the jail, as was that of Daniels, but not a trace of it has been found.

Sheriff Walton, of Onslow county said there was not the least doubt in his mind that Pettway had managed in some way to get away. He could not say whether he was turned loose by the mob or escaped during the excitement which prevailed when the mob leaders were taking Daniels out of the cell in which he was confined.

Excitement in the little Onslow county-seat was today greatly abated and practically all fear of further trouble and a clash between the whites and blacks had departed and there is hardly any probability that there will be any more disorder.

So far, although every effort has been made to ascertain the identity of some member or members of the mob which strung Daniels up, all attempts have proven futile and it is very likely that the names of none of these will ever be known to any but those who participated in the lynching.

LAURENS MOB HUNTS FOR NEGRO SLAYER

Atlanta Constitution
6-7-1919

Dublin, Ga., June 6.—(Special.)—A mob, estiamted at from 200 to 600 men, is searching for Huber Cummings, a negro who shot and killed Raymond Cannon, about 12 miles from Dublin, Sunday afternoon. Cummings was last seen when he plunged into Chappell's millpond, 6 miles from the scene of the killing, and there most of the mob has been for nearly 24 hours. He either drowned, escaped or is still hiding in some of the clumps of bushes in the pond, which is large and old.

Sunday afternoon Mr. Cannon was driving his car just a short distance behind the car of Buster Wells, a negro. Wells suddenly stoped and, before Mr. Cannon could stop his car, he bumped into Wells', making a small dent on the gas tank. He and Wells had a short argument about the accident, and had reached an agreement when Cummings came up and advised Wells not to make any agreement. Mr. Cannon immediately told Cummings to "keep his mouth out of it," which enraged Cummings, who ran into his house, just opposite where the accident happened, secured a shotgun and covered Mr. Cannon with it.

Witnesses state that he held the gun on Mr. Cannon for about half a minute, when Mr. Cannon suddenly jerked his pistol and fired at Cummings. The negro fired at the same instant, sending a load of buckshot into Mr. Cannon's face and breast, killing him on the spot. Cummings left at once.

If captured by the mob now hunting him, there is little chance for Cummings to escape lynching. Mr. Cannon was about 30 years of age, and had been back from the army only a short time. He leaves a widow, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cannon.

GEORGIA MOB AWAITS ARRIVAL OF PRISONER

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
OCTOBER 6. 1919

WASHINGTON, Ga., Monday.—Jack Gordon, negro, arrested here for killing Deputy Sheriff Freeman in Lincoln County Saturday night, and who was sought for the greater part of the night by a mob bent on lynching him, was taken in charge of Sheriff Kelly, of Lincoln County, early today and started for Lincolnton. The mob, which had surrounded the jail, dispersed half an hour previously after assertions by leaders that they would meet the Sheriff's party at Lincolnton.

Members of the mob declared that Gordon and five other negroes who were reported to have been arrested by a posse after alleged remarks in sympathy with Gordon's act would be lynched at the scene of the shooting before morning. About a dozen automobiles followed the Sheriff's car as it left town. Some of those in the trailing machines asserted that the Sheriff would be allowed to place his prisoner in jail, but others said the negro would be taken from him after he passed into Lincoln County.

POSSE SEEKING A NEGRO ASSAILANT OF MISSISSIPPI WOMAN

(Associated Press)

GULFPORT, Miss., March 27.—Sheriff Clarke and a large force of deputies are scouring the woods in the vicinity of Lyman, Miss., far an unknown negro who choked a woman resident of Wortham, Miss., yesterday morning. A little child of the woman entered the kitchen when the negro was attacking the mother and ran out to alarm neighbors. The negro took to the swamps. Latest information today was that the negro was still at large.

FLEET NEGRO ELUDES MOB AND COPS

COLUMBUS CITIZEN

JULY 3, 1919

A near riot occurred in downtow streets Thursday noon when an u known negro was pursued for block by a crowd of more than 50 pe sons and an auto load of cops an finally eluded both the crowd an the police at State-st and Grant-a

The negro was detected by Mr A. C. Altmaier, proprietor of th Lace an' Novelty Shop at 123 High-st in the act of stealing a $3.5 pair of ladies' gold lace hose.

He escaped to the street. Mr Altmaier ran after him. Men took u the chase, pursuing the negro eas in Chapel-al. The crowd grew a the chase progressed. The negr hid in the Hertline barn near the Postoffice, but ran from the barn when his hiding place was found.

Police, in a flivver, joined in the chase, which led east in State-st. At Grant-av the negro disappeared

MISSISSIPPIANS ARE AFTER NEGRO MURDERER

11-8-19,

(Associated Press)

MAGNOLIA, ARK., Nov. 7.—B. E. Greer, sheriff of Columbia, was shot and killed today by a negro, said to be Ed Jomeson, when Greer went to the negroe's home to investigate a report that the latter had killed his wife. Posses are searching for the negro.

POSSE IS SEARCH... FOR NEGRO B...NDITS

Sharon, Pa., February 8.—Threatening to "burn them at the stake," a posse of one thousand persons today was searching the vicinity for two negro bandits who shot and killed Mrs. Stefanino Derotta after robbing her grocery store at Petroleum, near here, last night. The woman's two daughters, aged 6 and 9, who witnessed the shooting, said one of the robbers held the mother while the other shot her through the heart.

Lynchings - 1919 Prevented

422

ARMED OFFICERS PREVENT LYNCHING OF BLACKS HELD FOR CONDUCTOR'S MURDER

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
MAY 19 1919

Twenty-five policemen and a dozen sheriff's deputies, armed with automatic shotguns, held off a mob which visted the county jail at 4 o'clock this morning.

The men, mostly employed by the Memphis Street Railway Co., sought to avenge the murder of Conductor Ben S. Gibson, 347 Union av., slain at the Y. & M. V. crossing on the Florida st. line Saturday night. This was their third attempt to obtain possession of two negroes, arrested in connection with the crime.

Perry Holds Off Mob.

Daring and coolness of Sheriff Perry and police officials prevented a double lynching when the mob appeared at the jail gates and demanded the prisoners this morning. Twice before during the night, the crowd had advanced within a block of the prison.

Rattling the iron gates and loudly demanding admittance, leaders of the mob halted at the entrance. Standing on the steps Sheriff Perry made a short talk refusing to give up the negroes and urging the men to go home.

The men answered by demanding loudly and insistently that the negroes be turned over to them and threatening to take the prisoners by force.

"If you feel that way about it then come and get them if you dare," shot back the sheriff.

But no man came. A few minutes later, Sheriff Perry ordered the mob to disperse and when it refused he opened the gates and ordered his officers to arrest every man found with a weapon on him Most of the men fled.

Two conductors were arrested on charges of carrying pistols They gave their names as J. T. Beloate and W. C. Moore. They were locked up.

Several hours before they called at the jail, the mob stormed Central police headquarters, believing the negroes were there. More than 100 men dashed thru the front entrance and swept thru the corridor toward the prison door.

They were halted by Night Capt. Kehoe and headquarters officers who blocked their advance. Capt. Kehoe argued with the men to go home and let the law take its course, but they refused. Finally, at his suggestion, the mob picked three men to search the prison. The negroes were not found there, so the crowd left.

Fire At Police Auto.

Knowing that they would then go to the jail, Capt. Kehoe loaded an auto with riot guns and dispatched them to assist the officers on duty there. On his way back to headquarters, Emergency Officer Brunner passed the mob. His car was showered with stones and several shots were fired.

By means of the telephone and the Gamewell system, policemen were quickly summoned from a number of wards. They commandeered passing autos and ordered the drivers to take them to the county jail. They found the riot guns awaiting on their arrival, a short time before the mob appeared at the jail gates.

The negroes—Woodson Townes, 906 Michigan av., and Elijah Stackhouse, 1125 Texas av.—are locked up at the county jail. Both are wounded. Stackhouse was arrested yesterday; Townes, captured at the time of the murder, was removed to the jail after a lynching party had visited the General hospital early Sunday morning.

Gather Near Hospital.

This mob collected on the hospital lawn, near the car barns. About 2 a.m. the men entered the building and proceeded to the negro ward. Lifting Townes from his cot, they placed him in a sheet, held by four men, and started for the door. With the arrival of the police, summoned by telephone, the men laid the negro upon the floor and left the building. Officers remained on guard at the hospital until Townes was taken to the jail.

Sunday police located Stackhouse, the second negro implicated in the tragedy, at 1125 Texas av., and took him to the jail. He had been wounded in the abdomen.

It was the intention of the mob, police say, to take both negroes from the jail this morning and carry them to the Y. & M. V. crossing on Florida st., where the conductor was murdered Saturday night. A crowd, ready to string them to a telephone pole, was in waiting there.

Conductor Gibson, who came here recently from Verona, Miss., resided at 347 Union av. He assisted to flag the car over the crossing. As a number of holdups have occurred there, he carried a revolver in his hand. He was boarding the front vestibule when a shot was fired from the rear platform. The bullet entered his brain, causing instant death.

Motorman Opens Fire.

Motorman M. W. Booker, 830 Vance av., snatched Gibson's weapon from his hand and opened fire on three negroes on the rear platform. Townes fell with a bullet thru his leg. Stackhouse, shot in the abdomen, fled to his home.

Both negroes declare that the shooting was not done by them or the third negro on the platform, whom they say they do not know. He escaped. They declare the shot that killed Conductor Gibson was fired by some one behind the car.

Motorman Booker ran his car to Florida st. and Love av. and telephoned for an ambulance to remove the conductor's body. A crowd had gathered and was threatening the wounded negro when police arrived and placed him under arrest.

EFFORTS OF MOB TO LYNCH MARION NEGRO THWARTED

Suspect Spirited to Mt. Gilead and Then to Mansfield When Posse Followed.

LEADERS UNDER BONDS

Morrow County Sheriff Locked Up Member of Band and Took Colored Man Away.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
FEBRUARY 1 1919

Marion is under semi-martial law, with all saloons closed and restrictions placed upon a nmber of citizens who led a mob, early Monday morning in an attempt to lynch a colored man, charged with attacking Mrs. Mayme Christian.

A mob of more than 300 citizens formed at the county jail shortly after midnight, demanding that G. W. Warner, aged 20 years, colored, be turned over to them. The sheriff told the mob that Warner had been taken away and permitted a committee to inspect the interior of the jail to prove his assertion.

Learning that the prisoner had been spirited to Mt. Gilead, a posse formed and went to that city, where a similar demand was made upon the sheriff of Morrow county. Refusal led to the visitors picketing the jail vicinity. One of the leaders was William Christian, recently discharged from the service, who is a son of the woman attacked Sunday night.

Sheriff Vanatta and three deputies then arrested the ten Marion men. Placing them in cells on the second floor of the jail, the officers hurried the negro prisoner in an automobile to Mansfield.

UNDER PEACE BONDS.

The Marion men entered pleas of guilty to the charge of inciting a riot in mayor's court Monday, and were placed under peace bonds.

Warner, who is said to be demented, is thought to have information relative to the brutal murder of Mrs. Clyde Scranton. The body of the woman was found on an ash heap in Marion last Wednesday night, where it had been thrown after the assault and murder. Two negroes were seen in the vicinity shortly before the body was discovered.

NEGROES SPIRITED FROM VICKSBURG

GANTT'S BLOODHOUNDS RAN DOWN THREE YESTERDAY

Negro Entered Home of Mrs. O'Kelly and Hounds Followed Tracks to Robert Walker

VICKSBURG [illegible] HERALD
APRIL 24, 1919

Three negroes, Robert Walker, Ben Johnson and Willam Granton, traced by Gantt's bloodhounds of Crystal Springs, were spirited out of town yesterday evening by Sheriff Scott's deputies to prevent summary action by indignant citizens. At least it was feared Judge Lynch would hold court and there were threats to this effect.

The arrests were made as a result of visitations made by unknown negroes to several homes during the last few nights and frightening women and girls. In one place, the home of Roy Wilson last Saturday evening a pair of shoes and a small sum of money were stolen. This was the only place where robbery was reported. At three o'clock this morning Sheriff Scott was notified that a negro had entered the home of Mrs. Ada O'Kelly, a well known school teacher. When she discovered him in the room, she gave the alarm and he escaped. Mrs. O'Kelly was badly frightened, but with the exception of the shock sustained, she suffered no other ill effects, and taught her classes as usual yesterday.

Gantt and his hounds arrived on the early A. and V. train, accompanied by C. C. Petit, special officer. The hounds were taken direct to the home of Mrs. O'Kelly on Martha street. The footprints of the negro were plain and the dogs had no difficulty in getting the scent. They followed the tracks from the start, with Sheriff Scott, Chief Groome, Special Officer Petit, Capt. Lauderdale and Deputy Sheriffs Ferguson and Lanier close to Mr. Gantt.

Aubrey Russell, one of the jailers, said that it was noticed that the hounds did not falter at any point, but went from Mrs. O'Kelly's home at Marshall and Grammar towards the A. and V. tracks, then through the subway to the Y. and M. V. yard, then into a switchman's shanty, then back up Levee street into Mrs. W. T. Connors, where they ran into a room where the telephone is placed and then to South Madison to a house, called "The Arch," which stands between Mulberry and Levee streets. Several negroes were in the place, but Robert Walker was the only one to jump and run when he heard the dogs.

Walker did not get far, as the hounds were upon him in a few minutes and the officers took him in charge. His arrest was effected at 11:45 a. m. and he was taken before Mrs. O'Kelly who said he looked like the negro who entered her room. He was identified by a girl whose room had been entered by a negro.

Walker is a copper colored negro, aged about 22 years, height about 5 feet and 7 inches, weight 140 pounds and wore jumpers or overalls. He declared he came from Jackson, Tenn., arriving here Monday night, and on Tuesday night slept on a government quarterboat. He gave the name of the watchman, a negro, who he said, would say he slept on the boat all night. He also gave the name of the man in charge of the boat.

Mr. Russell took the handcuffs down to the place where Walker was arrested and placed the irons upon his wrists. Mr. Russell said that the negro did not tremble in the slightest degree when he placed the irons upon his wrists, and he was the first man he had ever handcuffed who did not show some signs of fear or trembling.

Landed Ben Johnson

As a man was wanted for shooting at the switchman of the Y and M. V., Tuesday night the hounds were put on his trail. They took the officers straight to the place of Ben Johnson, a negro, at South and Levee streets, who had been indicted on several occasions for receiving stolen property. The place was searched. The officers found a revolver between the mattresses on a bed The weapon had been discharged within a short time, and only one shot had been fired. The officers also found three cases of whiskey and a lot of shoes. Johnson was promptly taken in tow.

Lands Third Negro.

Another trail was struck for the negroes who had entered other places than the O'Kelly home and at five p. m., the hounds took the officers to William Granton a negro living in North Monroe street, near Glass Bayou in the northern part of the city. Granton was taken to jail.

It was not long before the report was made that al the negroes had

been taken to Jackson or some other place for safe keeping.

People Were Arming

The people throughout the city became alarmed over the manner in which some negro or negroes had been visiting bedrooms during the early hours of the morning and began to burnish up their fire arms and load them. Anything that would shoot was brought into use and everybody was preparing to give the intruder or intruders a warm reception, everybody determined to shoot to kill. The officers redoubled their efforts to make an arrest, and Chief Groome, as well as members of the police force stood extra watches.

GEORGIA GOV. ACTS PROMPTLY TO SAVE PRISONER.

Sylvania Negro, Under Sentence of Death, Is Carried to Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 24.—Paul Bates, a negro who killed Grady Oliver, a white farmer near Sylvania last summer, was brought to Savannah last night and placed in jail for safe keeping. He was convicted late yesterday at Sylvania and sentenced to be hanged February 21st. The Newington home guards were on guard at the court-house at Sylvania during the trial, but there was no disorder. The home guards of Augusta were ordered to Sylvania last night, but the trial was over before they arrived. There was no excitement at any time.

Sylvania, Ga., Jan. 24.—At the request of Judge R. M. Hardeman, of the middle circuit, martial law was declared yesterday in Sylvania, and the state militia ordered to report to the judge to protect Paul Bates, a negro charged with the murder of Grady Oliver, a prominent white man of Screven county. Superior court is in session and continued threats of mob violence caused the judge to take this step. The Newington home guards were promptly ordered to Sylvania, the county seat and Thursday were on continuous guard in the courthouse throughout the progress of the trial.

There were no outbreaks during the day and the militia commanded perfect order.

Mr. Grady Oliver, it is alleged, was killed last October by the negro, a wages hand on his place. There had been some previous disagreements about how certain mules of Mr. Oliver's had been handled by the defendant and in the early morning as Mr. Oliver was tending to his hogs and cattle, the darkey had an altercation with him and is supposed to have fired upon Mr. Oliver from an open window of a tenant house. The body of Mr. Oliver was found on the back porch of the tenant house and a trail of blood into the yard and the negro was last seen in the house before the killing. He fled and was later captured in Burke county, a thousand dollars reward being paid when he was captured by W. W. Oliver, the father of the deceased.

Feeling ran high at the time and the prisoner was taken to Savannah for safe keeping, but it was generally thought that the feeling had subsided until the court convened this week. The prisoner was brought to court at first by the sheriff and when he learned that a mob had been formed to lynch the negro he hurried the prisoner away again, and he was brought back last night under military guard.

At six-thirty p.m. the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge sentenced the defendant to be hanged on February 21.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 24.—The Georgia home guard of Augusta, commanded by Captain T. I. Hickman, are now on their way back to Augusta, travelling on the special train which left here with them at midnight Thursday, after orders had been received from the governor for the guards to report to the sheriff at Sylvania to preserve order at the trial of a negro against whom there was considerable feeling.

NEGRO BRUTE ARRESTED AFTER ATTACKING WHITE WOMAN CONFESSES GUILT

JOPLIN MO. NEWS HERALD
JANUARY 26 1919

In less than thirty minutes after Howard Brown a negro 30 years of age had criminally assaulted Mrs. Bessie Gilstrip on the streets of the city Friday night he was a prisoner in charge of the Joplin detectives.

Early yesterday morning he confessed his crime, was arraigned before Frank Armstrong, justice of the peace, and was hurried to the county jail at Carthage, as a safeguard against lynching.

Brown told the police he was lying in an alley between Byers and Moffet avenues, at eighth street. When Mrs. Gilstrip passed he assaulted her, threatening to kill her if she called for help. The woman was dragged into the alley by the negro brute, and as no person passed she was made his victim without interference.

After being released by the negro she went to her home, 802 Moffet, and telephoned the police. Bert Crandall and Lem Maxfield, two detectives came upon Brown on Wall street, north of Eighth.

The negro denied his guilt until identified by Mrs. Gilstrip today, then confessed to hving stopped numerous other women on the streets since his arrival here from the Missouri penitentiary last August.

On the way to Carthage in an automobile in charge of Constable Tom DeGraff and Detective Maxwell, Brown discussed his attacks upon white women in a manner little less than boastful.

Soon after Brown's arrest Friday night a crowd gathered about the city jail and there were threats of lynching, but the crowd lacked a leader and no effort was made to gain possession of the prisoner.

At police headquarters this morning in the presence of Joe H. Myers, chief of police, W. F. Gibson chief of detective and a News Herald reporter Brown made his confession, in substance as follows:

"I was released from the penitentiary at Jefferson City July 31 last year. I was serving a term for burglary, and was sent there from Jasper county. I arrived in Joplin the following day and worked in garages, saloons and restaurants.

"January 6, I held up Mrs. John Hoyle a cook. She didn't have any money, and knocked her down and ran away. I held her up on East Fifth street near a gocery store.

"January 13 I held up Mrs. Stella Cantley, 626 Minnesota avenue on East Seventh street. I took her purse which contained only one dollar.

January 14 I held up Mrs. Williams of 801 West Eighth street at the corner of Seventh street and Byers avenue.

January 16 I held up three women, one being Mrs. Jacobs, at Seventh street and Byers Avenue. I got only $1.55 from her, and 25c from one of the other women."

Brown said he laid in wait for no particular women. He said he attacked whoever came along, after being certain nobody else was in sight. During the day the negro admitted being implicated in numerous other highway robberies. He devoted all of his attention to women.

Mrs. Gilstrip, a telephone operator, went off duty at 9 o'clock Friday night and was on her way home from work when attacked.

Brown has expressed his willingness to plead guilty in the circuit court. The law fixes the maximum penalty for the negro's crime at life imprisonment.

Police in Omaha Save Negro from Mob of Lynchers

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 27, 1919

OMAHA, Neb., Saturday.—A mob of 1,500 persons late last night attempted to take Will Brown, a negro, from police officers and lynch him. He had been arrested on a charge of attacking a young woman. Two-thirds of the police of the city were rushed to the scene and members of the mob beaten before the prisoner could be taken to the station. He was later removed to the county jaid for fear the mob would storm the police station.

SAVE [illegible]

Jail Door Bi[illegible]
ift Had G[illegible]

(Special Dispat[illegible]

BERKELE[illegible]
April 9.—A m[illegible]
to-day batter[illegible]
the jail in an[illegible]
lins, negro, w[illegible]
tacked Mrs. B[illegible]
a farmer, late[illegible]

The sheriff [illegible] back door as the mob entered the jail. He took his prisoner to Martinsburg for safe keeping.

Home Guards Called To Save Negro From Probable Lynchers

WHEELING REGISTER
FEBRUARY 1, 1919

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 31.—Home guards were called out here tonight to protect Gus Nolan, a negro charged with attacking a white woman. Nolan [illegible] the rear of her home, and a passing policeman went to her rescue.

The authorities, fearing a repetition of turmoil ending previous similar incidents in this section of Kentucky, immediately called upon the county officials to protect the negro.

MOB IS FOILED IN AN ATTEMPTED LYNCHING

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 26.—Six automobiles loaded with men made for the woods when news reached here that Hal Nelson, an employe of the Mississippi State Hospital for the Insane was captured 3 miles from here and placed under arrest by officers on a charge of slapping the face of a white woman, an inmate of the tuberculosis camp of the asylum. When the crowd arrived at the spot where Nelson had been arrested they found that he had been taken to a near-by town and placed in jail. The party abandoned the search. Several shots were fired from the automobile at field hands, who fled from the farms in danger of their lives.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL ATTACKED BY NEGRO

Hickory, N. C., April 30.—Tom [illegible]wyn, a negro, was spirited out of [illegible]atawba county last night to a [illegible]lace of safe-keeping, following an [illegible]ttack on a 16-year-old high school [illegible]irl in a wood west of Hickory, and [illegible]n attempt by a mob to take him from the county jail at Newton. The girl, a daughter of a well-known farmer, was attacked as she was returning home from school yesterday afternoon.

TRAILED BY HOUNDS, NEGROES ARE CAUGHT

Vicksburg, Miss., April 23.—Robert Walker, Ben Johnson and William Gration, negroes, arrested here today after bloodhounds had trailed them to their homes, following complaints of citizens that unknown negroes the past two nights have broken into their residences and frightened women and children, tonight were spirited away from Vicksburg by Sheriff Scott for safe keeping. According to the authorities, mob violence was feared.

Walker was trailed by the dogs from the home of a white woman who declared to the police that a negro broke into her residence shortly after midnight this morning. The other negroes were trailed from homes, where it was claimed burglaries occurred.

MEMPHIS NEGRO IS IN STATE PENITENTIARY

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 14.—Alonzo Young, the Memphis negro who ran amuck yesterday arrived here this morning in custody of Memphis officers, who had taken him from Jackson to Milan by automobile, thence here by train. He was taken to the penitentiary for safe keeping.

NEGRO WHO CAUSED CLASH IN DUBLIN IS JAILED AT MACON

Macon, Ga., August 20.—(Special.) Hubert Cummings, the negro charged with killing Raymond Cannon in Laurens county several weeks ago, who was found in a West Virginia town last Thursday, was lodged in the Bibb county jail early to day by Sheriff Watson, of Dublin. Feeling against the negro is so bitter it was deemed inadvisable to take the prisoner to Dublin. In fact, reports coming here from Laurens indicate an attempt to take the negro from the Bibb county jail would not come as a surprise.

Already there has been a near race riot in Dublin over the killing of Cannon and two other persons, one a white man, have been killed in the trouble in that county. Cummings is alleged to have confessed that he killed Cannon. It is not likely he will be tried in Laurens county.

LYNCHING AVERTED

LYNCHING AVERTED.

Special to the Afro-American.

Morgantown, N. C., June [illegible]

Don Michaux, farm owner with a wife and several children narrowly escaped lynching from a mob of a few hundred persons who gathered outside the Burke County Jail last Saturday night. Michaux has a reputation of being thrifty and law abiding nevertheless; suspicion pointed to him as the colored man who attempted assault on a white girl near here.

Michaux was arrested near his home and protested his innocence. He was landed in jail and for five hours, the mob swarmed around with threats. Good white citizens street and Mr. Richard Graham of yard, and finally the sheriff and others succeeded in escaping with the prisoner in an auto by the back door.

Holds Angry Mob at Bay Until Arrival of Sheriff

Crawfordsville, Ark., Jan. 3.—A mob of citizens led by [illegible] Williams (white), a well known merchant of this city, bent on having a little fun by tying a rope to the neck of George Martin and stringing him to a tree, met with stout resistance when Martin fired a volley of shots into the crowd and held the mob at bay for several hours, until the sheriff arrived and spirited him away to a place of safety. A bullet grazed Williams' forehead and he made for a hiding place in a restaurant nearby, taking the door off the hinges as he plunged in head first. The mob dispersed when Martin showed fight.

Martin was accused of stealing a ride on the Missouri Pacific railroad train which has a connecting point at this place.

Lynchings - 1919 Prevented

423

Negro Fiend Trapped In Mt. Holly

Assailant of White Woman Caught on "The Hill" End of Two-Day Man Hunt

MT HOLLY N J MIRROR
OCTOBER 1. 1919

Traced to the fastnesses of the big swamp which lies between Lumberton and Hainesport, along the south branch of the Rancocas creek, James Whiting, a negro who had criminally assaulted a white woman on the road side not far from Merchantville early on Monday morning, was hunted like a wild beast by an armed crowd said to have numbered at least five hundred persons on Tuesday night. Angry citizens carrying every conceivable sort of weapon, joined in the chase and when it became noised around that the negro fiend had been cornered in the swamp which skirts the oyster shell road leading from Hainesport to Lumberton, scores of cars loaded with determined men headed in that direction. The chase grew hot at times and once Larrie Dorn, a Camden detective who was beating the underbrush at the edge of the swamp was hailed from his hiding place by the fugitive who shouted the question, "Will you shoot if I come out?" The official answered in the negative but the negro did not appear and it was impossible to follow his trail through the muck and tangled undergrowth of the swamp.

All night long the man-hunt was kept up but the negro ravisher always managed to elude the posse which was searching for him and he is still at large, that is, if he is alive. Many people, including Sheriff Haines who led a searching party all day on Monday and late into the night were inclined to believe that Whiting was dead. In support of this he stated that the mud of the swamp ranges in depth from two to twenty feet and that a man could easily be swallowed up in it and never be heard from again. Volley after volley was fired point blank into the great thicket by members of the big posse and bullets are said to have sung so thickly in that neighborhood that many of the searchers, fearing for their own lives, were compelled to desist from the hunt and come out of the swamp.

The woman attacked by the negro is Mrs. Mary Notsey, who lives about five miles east of Merchantville. Early on Monday morning she was on her way to Merchantville to take a car to her place of employment in Camden when the negro leaped from a wagon and attacked her.

Hearing groans coming from the road side some time later, Heulings Cole, a farmer who lives near-by, went to investigate. He saw the form of a man hurry from the bushes and fired two shots in his direction. Later he found Mrs. Notsey in an unconscious condition and sent her to Cooper Hospital, Camden.

Cole then told Chief of Police Linderman, of Merchantville, of the attack. The chief immediately called for volunteers to chase the negro and a number of citizens responded. Later they were joined by County Detectives Dorn and Smith, of Camden.

Upon a description of the negro and the wagon in which he was riding they concluded that the fugitive was James Whiting, an employee of Aaron Collins, a farmer living at Green Tree, a small town in this county, about six miles above Merchantville.

In an automobile the party hurried to Whiting's home and as they knocked on the door the negro darted out the back of the house and hurried toward a clump of woods near-by.

Raymond Wicks was the first to see him and he emptied a revolver in his direction. It was at this point that the hunt on a larger scale was taken up.

The news of the chase spread rapidly and in less than a half hour farmers began arriving from all directions, each one equipped with a firearm of some sort. Some carried clubs and several arrived on the scene leading hunting dogs at the end of chains.

From Green Tree the negro was traced to within a quarter of a mile of Mount Laurel and from there to the farm of James Verner, thence to Sheriff Haines' woods in Lumberton township. Coming out of the woods he took to the road which he followed for a half mile toward Oliphant's Mills. Later he was seen coming out of a corn field on Theodore Verner's farm near Easton. From there he made his way to Hartford and thence up the railroad track, over Hainesport bridge to the railroad station where he asked for a match and tried to use the telephone. He could not immediately get a response and he quickly left, saying that he was in a hurry. From the Hainesport station to the swamp in which he took refuge is only a short distance and the fugitive soon disappeared in the big marshy thicket. At that time the news of the crime at Merchantville had not been wired to Hainesport as it had to the majority of other stations along the road and so there was no suspicion of Whiting when he put in his appearance there.

It did not take the news long to spread, however, and soon it was known that the negro fiend was in hiding in the swamp. Scores of men came from all directions and an effort was made to surround the marsh so as to prevent the desperado's escape. Recruits kept arriving all the late afternoon and evening until the road along the east side of the swamp was lined with cars while armed men beat the underbrush and waded far into the dismal marsh looking for the negro. Edward Gaun, of Lumberton struck his trail once and was tracking him through the broken reeds, when another searching party crossed the trail and the search in that direction had to be abandoned. Another Lumberton man had climbed a tree and was taking a bird's eye view of the surrounding country when he saw a man crawling on hands and knees and almost immediately came the question which the Camden detective heard, "Will you shoot if I come out?" The crawling man quickly disappeared and he was not again seen at that point.

When word was phoned to the jail on Monday morning telling of the atrocious attack upon the woman at Merchantville, Sheriff Engle and Deputy Fleetwood took their guns and left immediately for the last place that the fugitive had been reported. Other volunteers got some of the county's riot guns and revolvers and joined in the man-hunt. At one time the big crowd, which then numbered hundreds, sent to the jail for a new supply of ammunition which was provided. A fusillade of bullets was then fired into the swamp on the rather long chance of hitting the negro. Hundreds of shots were directed into the thicket and the wonder is that some of the searchers were not hit.

Finally, after the search had extended into the early morning, the hunt was temporarily abandoned after word came that a colored man had been seen to cross the road and enter a peach orchard near Lumberton. Early yesterday morning the search was resumed but by that time the posse had been greatly reduced in numbers.

Yesterday about noon Mrs. Budd Harmon, colored, living on Oak street, on the Hill, saw a colored man enter her yard. The stranger approached and asked for something to eat. There was something about the man's appearance that aroused her suspicion and she asked, "You aren't the man they've been looking for down in the swamp, are you?" To which the negro replied that he was, at the same time imploring her to let him hide somewhere on the premises until nightfall so that he might make his way on to Bordentown where he had friends. Thoroughly alarmed and yet not wishing to frighten the criminal away, Mrs. Sharp directed Whiting to the chicken house, saying he might stay there. She then kept a close vigil on the building and awaited her husband's arrival home from work. The fugitive made no effort to leave his hiding place and was there when Harmon returned home. His wife immediately told him of her thrilling experience and of the fact that the man so much wanted by the authorities was hiding in their chicken house. Harmon lost no time getting up town and informing Detective Parker of the surprising way in which fate had at last played into his hands. The officer who had interviewed Harmon in an adjoining room, then returned to the main office and casually announced to the cabinet of volunteer sleuths sitting around, that he would be back in fifteen minutes. Hurrying over to the Hill Parker went to the Harmon place and there found the arch fiend who had so upset the country-side for the preceding thirty-six hours. When accosted the negro admitted his identity and submitted to having handcuffs put on his wrists. He was at once bundled aboard an automobile and taken to the jail where he was safely locked up in one of the jail's most secure cells on the second floor. The utmost secrecy was maintained around the jail concerning the arrest of Whiting, and night turnkey Collins wore his most innocent expression when asked when the Camden authorities were going to come to claim the prisoner. He looked positively shocked when apprised of the fact that the negro, Whiting, had been brought to the jail and was at that minute locked up in the institution. He then remembered that Parker had brought a colored prisoner to the jail a short time before and instructed him to take him upstairs and lock him up, but that the prisoner had been Whiting Collins said had never occurred to him.

On the way to the jail the prisoner is said to have stated that he spent Monday night hiding behind some logs in the lake at Rancocas Park, his body submerged and only his head sticking out of the water. He said he had been terrified at the firing and was afraid to leave the water before daylight when he made his escape from that spot.

The version of the negro's capture as given above may differ in some unimportant details from the facts as they were, but in view of Detective Parker's unwillingness to give the latter to the newspaper men, they are published as we were able to gather the story from other sources. The reported capture of the prisoner in a chicken house is denied by Detective Parker who intimates that he engaged one or more colored men to lure Whiting to a place on the "Hill" where he could be captured and that this is what actually happened. When pointedly questioned this morning as to why he had allowed the untruthful report concerning the negro's capture to go out from his office last night he said that the reporters from the metropolitan papers had said they wanted a "thriller" and asked whether they might describe how the negro was driven out of the swamp by fires set for that purpose and how Parker had caught him at the edge of the swamp single-handed. He said he had replied that they could write anything they pleased.

Last night about twelve o'clock a party of detectives came up from Camden by automobile and the prisoner was handed over to them. A quick return trip was made without exciting incident and Whiting is now safely locked up in the Camden county jail.

OKLAHOMA CITY MOB GOES TO JAIL TO GET MAN WHO HOT CONDUCTOR.

the Muskogee Phoenix 10-31-1919

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 30. —Demanding that C. L. Tillry, Negro, charged with killing J. M. Williams, a street car conductor, during a quarrel over acarfare here a short time ago, be turned over to them, a crowd of approximately 350 men gathered at the county jail here at 2:30 o'clock this morning and refused to leave until four of their number had searched the premises thoroughly.

When they failed to find Tillry they left as quickly as they had come. Luther Bishop, county jailer, stated this morning he could not identify any of the men.

Tillry was represented at the preliminary hearing by Attorneys Corbett of Wewoka, Barbour of El Reno, Cary of Guthrie, Hawkins of Oklahoma City, and W. H. Twine of Muskogee. There was very little of the lynching spirit exhibited at that time, but it seems the thirst for blood has been brought about by the lower element of the whites who want to slay a Negro no matter whether he is guilty or not. But happily that element is in the minority, and the best class of white people want a square deal as can be seen from a clipping from an Oklahoma City paper published elsewhere in this paper.

REPORTER.

4/23

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ATTACKING WHITE WOMAN

Montgomery Advertiser (United Press)

SENATOBIA, MISS., Nov. 27—James Patrick, negro, is held in jail at Grenada, on charges of attempting to attack a prominent white woman here, Sheriff J. H. Hill announced tonight. The negro, who was arrested Saturday and identified by the woman as her assailant, according to the sheriff was spirited out of Senatobia when he learned a mob was forming. The mob, he said, was allowed to inspect the jail and the situation soon became quieter.

MILITIA WILL BRING NEGRO MURDERER HERE FOR TRIAL

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
JUNE 23, 1919

Lorenzo Young, negro desperado, who killed Police Sergt. John G. Brinkley and wounded five other men, will be returned to Memphis for trial July 7. His case was set for today, but the state asked for a postponement of two weeks.

The negro slayer will be under the guard of a company of state militia, commanded by a brigadier general, when he is removed from the state penitentiary at Nashville. Special cars will be provided for the soldiers, who will act as a guard for the negro until he is returned to Nashville after his trial.

Practically all the soldiers will be veterans who have seen service in France. They will be under instructions to see that the negro is safely guarded during his trial here and returned to the Nashville prison. Regulation guns and ammunition will be issued to the men before they are given charge of the slayer.

The soldiers will be stationed at the jail while the negro is confined here and also will act as guards during the progress of the trial in criminal court. Sheriff Perry has been asked to co-operate with the general who will have charge of the soldiers.

The decision to return the negro to Memphis was reached at a conference between Gov. Roberts and Attorney General Sam O. Bates. The governor was of the opinion that if the negro was returned here for trial, convicted and taken back to Nashville to be electrocuted, it would serve as a great moral lesson.

Young killed Police Sergt. John Brinkley and wounded five other men when the police attempted to arrest him on a charge of stealing chickens. Three other oficers, including Detective Chief Smith, were wounded.

The negro was shot three times but was not seriously injured.

THREAT TO LYNCH NEGRO FOLLOWS STREET FIGHT

PHILADELPHIA PA ENQUIRER
DECEMBER 8 1919

Police Rescue Man Accused of Stabbing From Angry Crowd

An angry mob of more than a hundred white men surrounded a negro's house at 17 South Mole street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, threatening to lynch Meredith Scott, 26 years old, colored, of Twenty-third street, above Master, after he had stabbed Paul Thomas, 26 years old, a white man, of Wilmington.

No police had witnessed the stabbing, which occurred just off Market street, and none knew of the riot until a man in a taxicab came up to Detective Charles McCullough at the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, and said: "They're lynching a negro on Mole street."

McCullough rushed to where the crowd was gathered in the narrow street and tried vainly to fight his way through. He then sent a riot call to the Fifteenth and Vine streets station and a patrol load of policemen came, broke into the house, found Scott hiding beneath a bed and took him away through the back door. Scott's sister and five other terrified negroes in the house begged to be taken along, lest they be lynched. This was done and the six were held for several hours and released. Scott was held under $600 bail by Magistrate Grelis on a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

Thomas is in Hahnemann Hospital in a serious condition with knife wounds in his neck and shoulders. He is unable to talk. Scott's story is that, with colored friends, he was coming down Market street, and at Fifteenth was molested by Thomas and a crowd of white men, who hurled insulting remarks at him and then started a fight.

NEGRO IS RETURNED TO HILLSBORO COURT

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
JANUARY 20, 1919

Bragg Williams, the Hill county negro, charged with the recent double murder near Hillsboro, convicted last Friday and given the death penalty, and brought here for safekeeping was returned to Hill county early Monday morning for trial in the second case. It is likely the negro will be immediately brought back to Dallas for safekeeping. He has been in jail for several weeks. The murders with which he is charged are said to be the most brutal ever committed in that section of the state.

Young Girl's Slayer Is Saved From Mob And Rushed to Jail

Fitzgerald, Ga., February 11—(Special.)—Accused of killing the 10-year-old daughter of Mat McGee, Will Collins, Ray City has been brought here by officials to escape mob violence.

The trouble occurred at the home of McGee at Ray City Saturday night as a result of a quarrel between McGee and Collins, which occurred during the day at the mill where both work. That night when Collins entered the McGee home the 10-year-old girl ran between the two men, it is stated, and received the shot intended for her father.

Excitement ran high in the little village following the shooting and it is said that only the absence of a leader prevented a lynching. Fearing for Collins' life, Deputies D. W. Griner, Studstill and Shaw, of Berrien county, placed him in a fast automobile and brought him safely through the country.

Alabama Governer Uses Precaution

The Commercial Appeal Memphis

In Protecting Prisoner Against Mob

4-25-19

New York, April 18.—Following information received from a correspondent in Montgomery, Ala., that he had heard a group of white men discussing the possible lynching of a colored man who had shot a policeman of that city, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady, of New York, on April 14, wired Governor Thomas E. Kilby, of Alabama, asking an investigation and protection for the prisoner.

On April 17 the Governor wired in reply that the prisoner had been removed to Mobile, Ala., for safe keeping and that he would have all necessary protection.

In commenting upon this correspondence, Mr. Shillady contrasted the reply of Governor Kilby with that of Governor Theodore G. Bilboa of the neighboring state of Mississippi, who when inquiry was made in December last as to whether he would reply to an inquiry of the Association regarding what he was going to do about the lynching of four Negroes in Shubuta, Miss., two of whom were women, said, "I will tell them, in effect, to go to h——."

FEAR RACE RIOTS AS CROWD SEEKS NEGRO SUSPECT

SIOUX FALLS ARGUS LEADER

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 31.—Home Guards were called out here tonight to protect Gus Nolan, a negro, charged with attacking a white woman. Nolan seized the woman in the rear of her home and a passing policeman went to her rescue.

The authorities fearing a repetition of turmoil attending previous similar instances in this section of Kentucky, immediately called upon the county officials to protect the negro.

Black Confesses Crimes

Washington, Jan. 31.—James Jackson, a young mulatto, was arrested tonight by the police, who said he had confessed to entering three homes in the north west section last week and attacking three young women, two of whom were shot, one fatally. In the scuffle with Miss Lillian Hood of Brownsville, Tenn., Jackson shot himself, inflicting a wound which required medical attention.

NEGRO BROUGHT TO COUNTY JAIL AS A SAFETY PRECAUTION

Horace Chisolm, Charged With Highway Robbery, Arrested at Bessemer. Note Angers Citizens

BIRMINGHAM HERALD
APRIL 12, 1919

Feeling ran high in Bessemer yesterday afternoon when Horace Chisolm, negro, who is alleged to have held up Mrs. Gibb Bruce and other residents of Bessemer and burglarized a number of stores, leaving after each robbery an insolent note, was carried to the jail by Officers C. C. Williams and Jack Currin of Bessemer and L. Bartley Vines.

Owing to the insulting note given Mrs. Bruce after she was robbed on the North Bessemer car line one night recently, and other notes of like character left in stores after he had burgalrized them, quite a sensation was caused by the arrest, and when a large number of citizens gathered at the Bessemer jail the warden rushed the prisoner to the county jail as a safety precaution.

A negro woman who was with Chisolm and who is said to be his wife had two .45 Colts revolvers on her person when her husband was arrested. She was also arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The arrests took place on a North Bessemer street car, at Brighton station.

Besides robbing Mrs. Bruce, the negro is alleged to have held up W. A. Stevens of Gordon Heights and robbed him of $500. This took place last Monday night.

He is also alleged to have burglarized two stores, in both of which were found insolent notes, the writing of which resembled that given Mrs. Bruce, according to the officers. From the store of H. E. Andrews, at Hamilton station, was stolen $200 and the store of Mr. Evans at Brown station was entered a short time ago and $600 stolen. Mrs. Bruce identified the negro yesterday afternoon as the one who held her up. The negro had more than $200 and a valuable diamond ring on his person when arrested.

NEGRO HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM MOB

(Associated Press)

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 8—Jack C. Stewart, white and Henry Johnson, negro, were rescued by police tonight from a crowd of many white men who were threatening to lynch them after the negro had run down four white children with his automobile.

The mob had a noose around the negro's neck, according to the police, when Stewart interfered, pleading that justice be allowed to take its course. The crowd's anger turned against the white man and when police arrived, they say, the rope was being transferred to his neck.

Visiting Mob Fails to Have Negro Prisoner

PALATKA FLA TIMES HERALD
OCTOBER 3, 1919

Shortly after midnight Monday a mob, supposed to have come via the auto route from Sanford, went to the county jail and demanded that Nat Richards, the negro who shot Conductor Butts, be turned over to them. Luckily Sheriff Hagan many hours before had fully prepared for such an emergency by transferring the prisoner to another city for safe keeping.

When the leaders of the mob were permitted to investigate and see that the negro was not in this jail, the crowd left. Some time after some of the visitors became disorderly and fired off their pistols. They also brutally assaulted an old negro, and attacked a young negro near the Union Depot. Upon hearing of the trouble, Sheriff Hagan, who had returned to town after seeing Richards safe in another county jail, repaired to the scene, and after some plain talking got the mob to disperse.

The affair was investigated by the City Council at a special meeting held Tuesday, and resolutions expressing regret of this act of lawlessness and a determination to have the police be prepared to quell promptly any further disturbance were passed.

U. S. Sailors Planned To Electrocute Negro For Wielding a Razor

Norfolk, Va., February 5. Only the timely appeal of a petty officer tonight prevented angry enlisted men of the navy from electrocuting a negro man, whom they believed slashed a comrade, Wm. J. Hahn, with a razor. The cutting occurred during a free-for-all fight on a crowded trolley car that resulted when Hahn attempted to enforce the Jim Crow law. Hahn tried to eject a negro from a front seat when he refused to go to the rear of the car.

The negro used the razor and in a few minutes a dozen fights were in progress and passengers in a panic. Sailors seized a negro, suspected of being the wielder of the razor, tied him to the trolley pole of the car, and were endeavoring to lift him up to the trolley wire, when the petty officer interfered and by appeals persuaded the men to let the police handle the situation

N Y C SUN
FEBRUARY 1. 1919

Cops Out to Avert Lynching.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 31.—Home Guards were called out here to-night to protect Gus Nolan, a negro, charged with attacking a white woman.

Lynchings - 1919 Prevented

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OFFICERS SAVE NEGRO FROM ANGRY MOB

The Dallas Morning News
9/16/19

Persistent persuasion and a never-falling supply of good humor are assigned as reasons for the safety from death of Robert Grigsby, a negro, 17 or 18 years old, who was placed in the Dallas County jail early last night, after two deputy citizens had kept the negro from the hands of a mob variously estimated at between 200 and 500 persons, at Wilmer, 15 miles south of Dallas, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Deputy Sheriffs Pat Richards and Allen Seale, accompanied by Deputy Constable Will Green of Wilmer and J. C. Bramlett, arrived in Dallas after going through an experience they described as lacking but the stricking of match to set off a situation already threatening to their own lives as well as the negro they were attempting to save from a violent death at the hands of a mob.

When they arrived at the jail the Negroe's neck was helf encircled with a pink-tinged ring the size of a half-inch rope from which the black skin had been removed in two abortive attempts to hand the Negro and an attempt to drag him behind an automobile. His body also was covered with abrasions that had been inflicted with a rope and a club.

Negro Makes Statement.

In a siged statement made befoore District Attorney J. Willis Piersoon last night the negro admitted all of the allegations made by the father of two little girls who figured in the incident that brought on the attempt at violence. Wilder stories were in circulation among the great crowd of people that had gathered, but they were minimized by some of the calmer men who were present but took less active part in the proceedings, according to the officers.

According to the story of the girl's father, which was borne out by Grigsby's signed statement, he was proceeding along the Seagoville-Wilmer road yesterday about noon when he met two little girls about 10 or 12 years old. He drew a pistol from the pocket of his shirt and told the children to stop. When they attempted flight stop or he would shoot. At about that time one of the children saw a man approaching from across a field and cried out: "Yonder comes papa now.' The Negro took to flight in another direction and was pursued by J. M. Dockery, father of the girls. A mile away in the bottom lands close to Trinity River the negro was overtaken and forced to accompany Mr. Dockery back to his home at the point of a shotgun. Deputy Constable Will Green had been telephoned to come and arrived at the Dockery home a little later. The father told of the incident and said that in view of the fact that he had not placed hands on the children he felt that "he has not done enough for me to kill him."

Crawl in Cotton Field.

Others in the meantime had telephoned to Sheriff Dan Harston and Messrs. Seale and Richards answered the call. Green set off with the prisoner for Dallas and met about twelve men, who placed a barb wire about the negro's neck, but later were persuaded to let him accompany officers, after talking with the girl's father. When he had proceeded on up the road two miles to Wilmer an automobile tire went flat and several automobiles had joined in the pursuit. Green, with the negro, fled afoot into a cotton patch and were crawling through the heavy growth of cotton, while Bramlett, who accompanied Green to the farm, went across another field to procure an automobile to resume the trip to Dallas. When Green and the negro had proceeded for a distance of about 150 yards in the field they were discovered and a crowd of men with ropes took the negro from his hands.

The car had stopped at the edge of Wilmer and by the time the crowd had reached the negro, Seale and Richards had appeared. They appealed to the men to allow the law to take its course and time and again removed the noose from about the negro's neck. Later they removed it from the tlephone post and a little later succeeded in keeping the rope off another telephone post. Then an attempt was made to drag the Negro and the officers with the Negro, who were given assistance by Bramlett and Earnest Stadden, who had employed the Negro, all the while keeping up a running fire of pleading to the men to allow them to bring the Negro to Dallas. None of the officers is able to describe how finally they persuaded the leaders of the crowd of angry men to allow them to place the negro in an automobile and start for Dallas. "We'll never know how it happened," Deputy Richards said, "but we kept our guns in our pockets and kept cool. It wouldn't have done to get mad. If any one of us had spoken angrily we would have lost a negro and we might have got hurt, too."

District Attorney Pierson, after taking the statement of the negro and listening to the story of the officers, declared it the greatest achievement of the kind that had ever come under his observation. He warmly congratulated the men who brought the negro safely to jail.

The negro formerly lived at Clarksville, but had lived at Wilmer for about four years, he said. He has been employed by Earnest Stadden for about four months with a thrasher and on the farm.

PORTERFIELD IS SUFFERING FROM 2 PISTOL WOUNDS

The Montgomery Advertiser
7-13-19

Lodged in Mobile Jail by Officers of Montgomery County

(Special to the Advertiser)

MOBILE, Ala., April 12.—Physicians in charge of the county jail here declared this afternoon that Robert Porterfield, the negro who killed J. Earl Davis in Montgomery, Thursday afternoon, will be in bad condition for several weeks. Porterfield's wounds, which he received when shot by the policeman, while not serious are giving him a great deal of trouble.

The negro was secretaly brought to Mobile by Sheriff John L. Scogin and Deputy "Bill" Frizzle early Friday morning because of threats of lynching in Montgomery. Porterfield was examined by physicians yesterday and it was found that the wound in the neck is giving him considerable trouble. The physicians declared there is some danger of blood poisoning setting in.

Sheriff Scogin and Deputy Frizzle made the trip to Mobile with the negro in a closed automobile.

NEGRO CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT AT ASSAULT HUSTLED OUT OF CITY

The Montgomery Advertiser
9-27-19

Burt King Charged With Accosting Young Lady Arrested Friday

Charged with at attempt to criminaly assault a young lady on South Lawrence Street Thursday night about 10 o'clock, Burt King, a negro, was arrested at 7:30 o'clock Friday morning by officers J. F. Avant, Ralph King, Bernard Young, and Ralph Rapport, the arrest being made as the negro was on his way to the place where he works.

The negro was taken to police headquarters, where he was identified by the young lady and also by her sister. The young lady became quite ill at the police station after she had positively identified the negro, due to the nervous strain which she had gone through, and had to be taken out of the room. The sister of the young lady lives on South Lawrence Street. She stated that this same negro on several occasion, before, had tried to acost her and another young lady while on their way home.

The negro, who is an ex-soldier, was hurried away to the county jail for safe keeping, after he had been identified at police headquarters by the young ladies. After a conference betwen Governor Kilby and Sheriff Scogin he was taken out of the city in an automobile under the charge of special deputies and a transfer agent. Just where the officers took the negro is not known at this time, but the supposition is that they drove to some nearby railroad station and there placed the negro on a train and took him to a jail in some other county.

The young lady was walking north on South Lawrence Street, about 10 o'clock Thursday night, to the telephone office on Washington Avenue, where she is employed. When she was about one square south of the county court house she was acosted by a negro who grabbed her by the shoulders and told her to stop.

She screamed and the negro tried to quiet her, but failing to do so the negro ran south on Lawrence Street and the young lady ran across Lawrence Street. The police were notified at once and Officers Young, King, Avant and Rapport were put to work on the case. The officers spent almost the entire night in search of the negro, with the result that the arrest was made early Friday.

NEGRO IS GUARDED IN JERSEY JAIL TO PREVENT LYNCHING

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
OCTOBER 1, 1919

Fugitive Accused of Attack Captured in Swamp After Long Hunt.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 1.—A heavy guard has been placed at the Burlington County jail to prevent a posse of several hundred men from carrying out its threat to lynch James Whitings, a negro farm hand, accused of attacking Mrs. Mary Lotsey. Whitings was hurried to the jail in an automobile with all possible secrecy following his capture last night in a swamp along the Rancocas Creek.

Whitings made no resistance when Detective Parker came upon him, but cringed and cried and begged to be protected from violence.

The detective said the prisoner had read in the newspapers of the fate of the negro at Omaha and is fearful of his life. Every possible precaution has been taken to protect him.

Officials declare they will shoot the first man who leads an attack on the jail. They realize, they say, that the public mind is intensely aroused.

Sheriff Haines, County Detective Parker, Deputy Sheriff Fleetwood and other officials, with their volunteer aides, searched meadows, swamps and woods for two days. Armed posses of farmers never left the hunt. The swamp land between Hainesport and Lumberton was thoroughly searched after a report that the fugitive stopped at the Hainesport station for a match.

Whitings is known to the county officials. He was committed to the county jail March 13, 1915, with William Milow and Ernest Nixon, on a charge of highway robbery at Bordentown. The victim was Philip Meredith, colored, a fish peddler.

The charge was not proved against Whitings and no indictment was found against him. He is from Virginia.

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LONE DETECTIVE CAPTURES NEGRO SOUGHT BY MOB

New Jersey Posse Fails to Get Man Who Hid in Swamp.

[illegible] TELEGRAM
OCT[illegible] 1919

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Wednesday.—Smoked out of a swamp in which he had secreted himself for two days, fired upon by a mob of several hundred persons, exhaustion, hunger and fear of being lynched compelled James Whitings, a negro accused of attacking Mrs. Mary Lotsey near Merchantville, allowed himself to be captured by Detective Parker, of this place. He is under heavy guard in the jail here today to prevent the enraged men from lynching him.

After his capture the negro refused to talk about the attack upon Mrs. Lotsey or to state whether he is guilty or innocent. Since his capture, however, it has been learned that shortly after the alleged attack the negro went to the home of his employer, Aaron L. Collins, a farmer, who has a place near Green Tree.

He sat down to breakfast and did not mention the attack. Within an hour Chief of Police Linderman, of Merchantville, drove to the farmhouse as the advance scout of the posse. The negro, seeing him coming, quickly left the table and slipped down the road as the Chief entered the house. Within half an hour the men and boys of Merchantville had organized a party to search for the woman's alleged assailant.

It was along Rancocas Creek, Edgemont Holly County, that Detective Parker cap

tured Whitings. News of the capture was not spread, the officials taking this action as a precaution against mob violence.

Detective Parker got Whitings single handed. Whitings offered no resistance, being nearly exhausted, and he was apparently glad to be relieved of the terrible ordeal he had been through. His clothes were soaked as the result of his spending Monday night in the swamp and he could hardly walk. Detective Parker had to help him into the automobile to take him to jail.

The fugitive was unarmed, although it was reported that he had a revolver. Parker quickly made a search of his prisoner, who will be held here until he can be turned over to the Camden officials.

Fifty watchers who guarded the swamp prior to the negro's capture poured oil on a large area covered by rushes and ignited it. This sent out huge volumes of dense smoke, which settled on the swamp. The fugitive then came to the edge of the swamp and offered to surrender, but was fired upon by the mob, and he again sought refuge in the brush.

NEGRO CONFESSES SHARE IN MURDER

ST PAUL MINN. NEWS
OCTOBER 10, 1919

Jim Smith Says Tom Thomas Slew Grand Forks Girl; Both Saved From Mob.

Both Tom Thomas, formerly of St. Paul, and Jim Smith, Kansas City, negroes, accused of assaulting and killing Edna Werner, 17, in East Grand Forks Tuesday night, today denied guilt of the actual crime, although Smith admitted complicity.

The men were brought to the Ramsey county jail late Thursday night, after an East Grand Forks mob attempted to get them from the hands of Sheriff Oscar K. Bolstad, Polk county.

ONCE LIVED IN ST. PAUL.

Thomas, 39, divorced, has lived in East Grand Forks since his discharge from the Canadian army in February, 1917. For several years, dating from 1907, he was employed in St. Paul barber shops as porter. In the Canadian army he served with the 1st, 6th and 27th infantry regiments, and fought in important battles of the early war.

Smith is 32, married and went to East Grand Forks from Kansas City about three monts ago. He is also known as Sam Adams.

Thomas asserted he had no connection with the crimes.

"All I know about it was that I was at Speed's house (Speed, first name unknown, operates a dice game at East Grand Forks about midnight Tuesday, when Jim Smith came in. I had been there since about 8:45. We colored men 'delegates' there every night to shot craps.

POLICE COME AFTER HIM.

"Jim had his overalls on, instead of the blue suit he usually wears. He had taken his suit to a tailor shop to be cleaned. It was full of burs, the tailor said afterward. I went right home after I lost all my money and didn't know anything about it until the chief of police and some men came after me."

Smith, at times slow to answer, but a willing talker, placed all the blame on Thomas.

"He suggested, early in the evening, that we go out for a good time. He said he knew some girls that would go with us. He told me to take a gun because we might get into trouble with some white folks. There aren't any colored girls in East Grand Forks.

BLAMES COMPANION.

"We went down to the bridge and after a while this girl came along. He went out to see if it was one of the girls he knew. He didn't come back right away so I went out after him. He had the gun, which I gave him when we left Speed's house. I heard him telling her he wanted money and she said she didn't have any.

"Then he said something to her and she said she'd rather be killed. He grabbed her arm and shot her in the back of the head. She ran a few steps and he ran after her and shot her again. Then I carried her off the bridge and down to the river bank.

"He went down afterward, saying he was sure she had some money, and came back in about 10 minutes. I went right to Speed's house and about 9 he came in. We were there until late."

RUSHED TO ST. PAUL.

A mob of about 200 East Grand Forks men tried to get the negroes away from the sheriff after they were arrested, but the accused men were rushed to St. Paul by automobile and train.

Both the men were badly frightened when they arrived.

Smith admitted having trouble in Kansas City. He also admitted that under the assumed name of Sam Adams he had been sending money to a negro girl of whose baby he is father. Police are searching Bertillon records today for a possible history of his case.

NEGRO MURDERER IN LOUISIANA SEIZED

The Montgomery Advertiser
8-17-19

(Associated Press.)

FRANKLIN, La., Aug. 16.—Henry Allen, negro, who authorities charge today shot and killed Fred Rogers, white section foreman at Marsh's logging camp of the Great Southern Lumber Company, near here, was captured by workmen near Bogalusa tonight.

Allen, who it is said, after firing two fatal shots at Rogers with a thirty-eight calibre revolver, crushed his victim's skull. He was rushed away for safe keeping. It is believed he was taken to New Orleans.

ALLEGED NEGRO SLAYER CAUGHT

The Constitution
8-17-19

Hubert Cummings, Who Is Said to Have Killed Raymond Cannon at Dublin, Apprehended in West Virginia.

Dublin, Ga., August 16.—(Special.) Hubert Cummings, the negro who is charged with killing Raymond Cannon, a young white farmer, of this place, and for whom a reward of $1,700 has been offered, has, it is believed, been located at Welch, W. Va., where the sheriff arrested him. Deputy Sheriff Lester Watson left Dublin tonight for Welch to bring the negro back to Georgia. He will stop in Atlanta to get the necessary requisition papers signed.

Deputy Watson had information Thursday that Cummings was at Welch. He sent a telegram to the sheriff there, and Friday night received a message that a negro answering his description was under arrest. Another message gave more details, and a third one stated that the negro had confessed that his real name was Hubert Cummings, and that he had killed a white man with a shotgun.

This assured the officers here that the right man is in jail. Cummings will not be brought to Dublin, as feeling is still high against him, a near riot having been almost precipitated some weeks ago. Just where he will be kept until tried is not known, as the officers would make no definite statement on this.

A special term of court is being discussed for the purpose of trying Cummings. His crime was one of the most uncalled-for known here in years. Cannon and a negro, Buster Wells, had just settled a dispute resulting from a slight atuomobile accident in the road in front of Cummings' house, when Cummings interfered. Cannon told him to keep out of the matter, and this made Cummings angry.

Going into his house, the negro secured a shotgun, slipped up on Cannon from behind a fence and covered him with the gun, cursing the white man. Cannon stood it for half a minute, then made an attempt to pull his pistol.

Cummings fired and killed Cannon almost instantly. In spite of a search lasting for more than a week, the negro escaped and was not heard of until this week.

NEGRO SOLDIERS APPEAR AGAINST

MEMBER OF RACE

OMAHA NEBRASKA
AUGUST 28, 1919

Man Who Narrowly Escaped Lynching at Hands of Mob Bound Over to District Court.

Robert King, negro, who narrowly escaped being lynched yesterday after he had attempted to assault Mrs. William J. Hammon, 2407 North Thirteenth street, was bound over to the district court in police court today on a charge of attempting to do great bodily injury. He is held under a $10,000 bond.

The principal witnesses against King were two negro soldiers, Sergeant Butler and Arthur Alexander, who served 15 months in France. Both men wore service stripes and appeared in court in their uniforms. They were members of the mob which attempted to lynch King yesterday. The lynching was prevented when police officers and detectives appeared on the scene. King recently came here from Humphrey, Ark.

Detectives Boler, Haley, Jackson, Brigham and Toland, responding to a hurry call, reached Thirteenth and Grace streets in time to take the negro away from an infuriated mob of negroes and whites.

The facts obtained by the police were that while walking two blocks from her home Mrs. Hammon was attacked by King, who grabbed her by the throat and threw her on the ground.

The screams of the woman attracted the attention of negro workers in a nearby railroad yard. They caught King and were joined by white men. A rope was obtained and the police arrived just in time to avert what appeared to be summary disposition of the negro.

When the police arrived King was begging for mercy. He was badly frightened and pleaded for protection from the mob all of the way to Central police station. He was taken to the county jail today.

MOB ATTEMPTS TO LYNCH NEGRO ON BROADWAY

The Constitution
8-17-19

New York, August 16.—Eli Gregg, a negro, narrowly escaped being lynched by a Broadway crowd in Times Square tonight following an alleged attack by him upon Joseph Jones, a white man, who was on his way to a theater with a young woman.

Jones, after an altercation with a negro, was badly slashed about the face and neck and fell bleeding to the street.

A crowd of about 2,000 quickly gathered about the spot and advanced on Gregs with cries of "hang him" and "get a rope."

A policeman held the mob off with a revolver until a patrol wagon arrived to take the negro to a police station, where he was booked on a charge of felonious assault. He denies he was the man who wielded the knife.

At the hospital to which Jones was removed it was said that his condition was critical.

NEGRO MOB ATTEMPTS TO LYNCH OFFENDER

Birmingham Post
8-19-19

Several hundred armed and indignant Negroes of Mulga and surrounding territory Wednesday morning were forming separate searching parties for Robert Hill, young Negro, who is alleged to have committed an assault on a 17-year old Negro girl, Tuesday night. The partiesfwypopopopopopopp night. The entire Negro population in the Mulga and Docena section was aroused, and the lynching of a Negro by a Negro mob was impending when Deputies Pope and Long arrived on the scene at 10 o'clock.

Report of the matter was made early Wednesday morning to the sheriff's ofice, and officers were dispatched immediately. A search is now being made for the Negro by the deputies.

Wont Stand for Lynching Negro

The Constitution
8-17-19

Crowd of 5000 Colored Collects in Pennsylvania in a Short While.

Coatesville, Pa., July 7.—Report spread abroad here yesterday that a colored man was about to be taken from his cell at the city hall and lynched for assault resulted in the calling together of 5,000 colored people in protest.

Policemen with the Mayor wooped down on the crowds in the streets and denied that any one charged with the crime had been arrested. Several years ago a colored man was lynched in Coatesville and colored citizens are determined it shall not happen again.

MAN SAVED FROM MOB TO DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

The Constitution
8-17-19

Murray, Ky., May 23.—Having once saved the life of Lube Martin, who killed Policeman Guthrie Diuguid (white) here Dec. 9, 1916, Gov. Stanley, as one of the last acts of his administration, signed away the man's life, and Martir will go to the electric chair in Eddyville, July 11. Rushing by special train to this city when all Kentucky troops were on the border, Gov. Stanley foiled a mob bent on lynching and saved Martin for legal trial. When the Governor arrived in the city, Martin was standing in the midst of the infuriated mob with a hemp rope bound around his neck. Gov. Stanley elbowed his way through the crowd to the prisoner and held the mob at bay. He afterwards delivered a speech to the crowd regarding law and order.

Martin was brought to trial and condemned and the Court of Appeals affirmed his sentence.

Lynchings—1919
Prevented

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Negro Taken for Attempted Assault Rescued from Mob

OMAHA NEB BEE
AUGUST 13, 1919

Johnnie Moore Captured by Two Men Armed With Revolvers and Corn Knives—Crowd Gathers at House Where Prisoner Is Kept Awaiting Officers.

Johnnie Moore, 2560 Cuming street, colored, accused of attempting to assault four white girls between the ages of 9 and 14 years, was captured yesterday afternoon in a cornfield near Forty-first street and Redmond avenue, by Charles Daniels, 4124 Redmond avenue, the father of one of the young girls, and Clyde Pond, Forty-second and Himebaugh avenue, a cousin of another of the girls.

When the word of the alleged assailant's capture spread through the neighborhood, a score of citizens gathered near Daniels' home, armed with corn knives, revolvers and shotguns. Detectives Lloyd Toland and Paul Sutton rescued Moore and took him to Central police station where he was held without bond.

Ellen Daniels, 14, was tending some ponies in a field near her home about 2 o'clock yesterday when she noticed a negro coming toward her down a narrow path among the weeds in the field.

Frightened at the man's demeanor, she started to run in the opposite direction. The negro circled about through the weeds and confronted her again. The girl turned and fled toward home. The negro pursued her and as she emerged from the field he came close enough to catch her skirt. The girl screamed and her assailant released her.

Clyde Pond, then searching for a negro who had chased his cousin, Helen Lee, 11, only an hour before, heard the scream and pursued the negro with a corn knife.

Charles Daniels seized a revolver and with Pond's help captured Moore in the field in which he had pursued the girl. Moore put up a fight, but was soon subdued by the two white men.

Mrs. Julia C. Daniels, 72, Thirty-sixth and Fort streets, says Moore is the negro she ordered from her back door yesterday morning when she caught him trying to force an entrance through a window.

According to the police, Moore has been positively identified by Daisy Cooper, 11, 2617 Cass street, as the man who seized her five weeks ago near Twenty-sixth and California streets at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

William Gould, 3632 Elliston avenue, reported that Evelyn Brink, Thirty-first and Ames avenue, was also chased by the same negro yesterday afternoon.

Moore is reticent about his arrest except to disclaim all connection with the crimes with which he is charged.

BLACK BRUTE MAKES ASSAULT UPON WHITE GIRL AT MORVEN

Was Caught Soon After and Spirited Away.

Judge W. E. Thomas Gave Assurance That Special Term of Brooks Court Would Be Called to Try the Negro.

Secretly held in some jail in South Georgia, West Rountree is being held for making a criminal assault upon the 15-year-old daughter of a well-known white farmer living about three and a half miles from Morven in Brooks county.

The assault was committed late Wednesday afternoon while the young girl was in a field cutting corn. She was alone and Rountree came upon her and made the assault, there being no one near enough to hear the cries of the distressed girl.

Rountree, after the assault, went to his home in the neighborhood, where he remained, apparently indifferent and unconcerned over what he had done. When the girl was found and her story learned, the neighbors were quickly assembled and a search started for the negro, and he was taken prisoner at his home.

The people decided that if a quick trial could be obtained for the negro they would let the law takes its course. The man was not taken to the Brooks county jail at Quitman, but was carried into another county and placed in jail to await the action of the court.

Citizens of Morven came to Valdosta Thursday and consulted with Judge W. E. Thomas regarding the proposed trial of the negro. Judge Thomas assured the committee that he would go to Moultrie Monday and open court there, and just as soon as he could close up the work in Colquitt county he would call a special grand jury in Brooks county and give the negro a trial.

Rountree has pretended to be a preacher, although white people living in the Morven section declare he has never borne a good reputation.

When the news of the affair reached Valdosta Thursday afternoon it was quickly followed by rumors that a posse was being formed for the purpose of lynching the negro. However, a message from interested people in Morven Friday morning stated that nothing had been done with the negro except to place him safely in jail and that they were perfectly satisfied with the assurance given them by Judge Thomas to rush the man to trial as speedily as possible.

The message stated that the negro had not been taken to Quitman, but there was a flat refusal to disclose his real whereabouts. The court knows where the negro is and the officers also know, but all are of the opinion that this information is best kept from the public.

The name of the family and the victim of the assault is withheld from the public owing to the fact that it is unlawful to publish such names in connection with a crime of this kind.

While very little in the way of details can be secured regarding the affair, it is understood that the brute effected his purpose upon the helpless victim, and that there is no question about Rountree being the guilty man, hence his punishment seems sure and swift.

Sheriff Rides Prisoner Until Trial Is Called

Indianola, Miss., Oct. 24.—William Lane, who is alleged to have killed R. P. Fa[illegible], a white man, residing near Blaine, in this county, and who is in charge of Sheriff Watson, somewhere, was expected to be arraigned in open court here Saturday morning, but not being produced by the sheriff, and no counsel appearing for Lane, the arraignment was deferred until next week, when Lane will be called to face a jury.

Louisianans Accused Over Acts of Lawlessness—Mob Foiled at Hospital by Nurses

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Monroe, La.—Citizens of Monroe are greatly aroused over a series of crimes and sensational events in this section within fourteen months, culminating recently in a night raid on St. Francis Sanitarium by a masked mob bent on lynching a Negro patient, the frustration of the mob's plans by two nurses in the hospital, and the subsequent holding up of a passenger train and the lynching of the Negro by an armed crowd.

As a result of the disclosures, reports and rumors, the people of this city are making stern and emphatic demands for law enforcement. This demand is being made in a way that is notice to the public officials that they must perform their duty and a warning to lawbreakers that a repetition of the crimes and events that have stained the record of Ouachita Parish will not be tolerated.

Many of the best citizens of the parish have made it clear, by their words and actions, that if the peace officers of this city and parish fail in their duty hereafter, ways and means will be found to throw them out of office and men who will enforce the law will be put in their places.

The affair that aroused public indignation to the boiling point was on the night of April 28, when a masked mob entered the colored ward of St. Francis' Sanitarium, the only hospital in Monroe, in the heart of the city, and demanded George Bolden, a Negro patient, who was accused of writing an insulting note to a white woman.

Bolden had been shot by a mob and left for dead. His relatives and friends found that he had been wounded and carried him to the hospital, where one of his legs was amputated.

Some Critically Ill.

When the mob entered the colored ward two nurses were on duty. The ward was filled with colored patients at the time, some of whom were critically ill, one having just undergone an operation.

The mob demanded that the nurses turn Bolden over to them, and when the nurses refused they went among the patients searching for him. They seized another colored patient who had just undergone an operation, but discovered their mistake and left him. He died from shock the following night.

The two nurses made a brave stand and called the police, which action had the effect of frightening the mob. The police responded a half hour late, giving the mob time to escape. One of the policemen left a pistol with a nurse and the nurses were told by the police if the mob returned to surrender Bolden to them.

Within an hour the mob returned to the sanitarium and again demanded Bolden. This time the crowd met a reception it was not looking for. The two nurses had been reinforced by other nurses from the white wards and the women served notice on the mob that they could not enter the colored ward. Members of the mob attempted to force their way into the hospital, whereupon one of the nurses fired a shot into the air, while another nurse seized one of the leaders of the party, tore the mask from his face and recognized him. The nurses held the man, while the other members of the mob beat a hasty retreat.

Mob Member "Escapes."

The police again were called, and when they arrived the man who was seized by the nurses was turned over to them. The police carried him into the street, where he was permitted to "escape."

No charge had been preferred against Bolden, and he was not under arrest. After the nurses had refused to surrender Bolden and had beaten off the mob for the second time, Bolden was removed to the jail for safe keeping.

The next afternoon he was turned over to his wife, who was advised to take him to a hospital in Shreveport for treatment. Mrs. Bolden had her husband placed on a stretcher and he was put in the baggage car of the westbound Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific train which left Monroe at 2:15 p. m.

The mob boarded the train also, and as the train neared Cheniere, a station about eight miles west of Monroe, one of their number pulled the bell cord giving the engineer a signal to stop. As the train slowed down the mob rushed into the baggage car and threw the Negro off. Other members of the mob had been in waiting and joined the crowd that got off the train. Bolden's body literally was riddled with bullets.

Later that afternoon the coroner held an inquest and returned the usual verdict, "death at the hands of unknown parties."

Nurses Issue Statement.

Then came the aftermath. The invasion of the hospital by the mob and the failure of the police and peace officers to give proper protection aroused

great indignation among the people of Monroe. The nurses at St. Francis' Sanitarium gave out the following signed statement:

"Monroe, La., May 1.

"It was with great surprise and indignation that we read the account given in yesterday's *News-Star* of the raid of a mob composed of masked men on a ward in St. Francis' Sanitarium, where a number of critically ill patients were confined at the time. The mob entered the colored ward Monday night at 9 o'clock and demanded George Bolden of two nurses, who were in the ward unprotected, and as they could not recognize their victim they attacked the wrong man, who had been operated on, and who died from shock the following night.

"The police were called and only stayed a few minutes, leaving a pistol with the nurse. In an hour the attack was repeated and were held off by several nurses, the nurse with the pistol daring them to enter. The mob resisted for a few minutes, then ran. One shot was fired in the air by the nurse. One man was caught, who was recognized and was thought to be a friend of the hospital. He was turned over to the police, who said he 'escaped' when he got to the corner.

"The police were called while the mob was at the sanitarium and responded one-half hour late. They then remained at the hospital until 1:30 o'clock, when the Negro was removed to the jail. The sheriff and deputy sheriff came at 12 o'clock.

"The hospital was continuously watched by strange men, who helped to form the mob, until 12 o'clock or after.

"The sanitarium was not trying to uphold the Negro, because if the crime they said he did was true, he needed to be punished. While a patient is in the hospital he must be protected and also the reputation of the hospital.

"We think it a disgrace to Monroe for a mob to come to the sanitarium to carry out their vengeance, and to scare the nurses and patients, when they easily could have waited until the patient was carried home.

"The nurses were told by the police if the mob came again not to offer any resistance. They also wanted to take the Negro to the jail while the mob was still around the sanitarium, but the nurses refused to let him go.

"It certainly seems strange that the man who was caught could be held by ladies, but made his escape from the officers. THE NURSES."

Speaking editorially on "The Monroe Lynching," the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* says in part:

"Mobs have been guilty of many outrages and atrocities in the heat of their search for blood, but never that we can remember have they invaded hospitals to drag out wounded patients to lynch them. It is one of the worst charges made against the Germans that, in the heat of war, they refused to recognize the sanctity of hospitals and attacked and bombed them, and nothing did more to arouse the sentiment of the civilized world against German terrorism than this cruelty and barbarism. The assault on the sanitarium at Monroe must no go unpunished. Mob rule in Louisiana must end now. Policemen and sheriffs who fail to protect hospitals and prisoners should be treated as members of the mob."

NEGRO IS RUSHED TO FULTON JAIL

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JULY 31. 1919

Atlanta Negro, Arrested in Marietta, Brought to Tower When Sheriff Swanson Fears Lynching.

Bertram Alexander Hamilton.

Charged with criminal assault upon a young white girl, Bertram Alexander, Atlanta negro, was rushed to the Fulton Tower by Sheriff Swanson, of Cobb county, at a late hour Wednesday, for safekeeping.

The negro was arrested near Kennesaw, eight miles above Marietta, and carried to Marietta. Soon after he had been placed in the Cobb county jail dozens of angry citizens in automobiles began to gather and Sheriff Swanson decided that it would be best to bring his prisoner to Atlanta.

The lights in the Cobb county jail were extinguished and the prisoner spirited away from the rear of the jail, and brought to Atlanta in an automobile by the sheriff and a deputy.

The negro, who is a student at Atlanta university and a son of Alexander C. Hamilton, of 148 Howell street, wealthy colored builder and contractor, stated last night that he knew nothing of the crime with which he is charged. He is about 21 years of age, well dressed, well-educated and intelligent.

He stated that he had gone to visit the proprietor of a hotel for colored at Kennesaw on Wednesday, and that the first he had heard of the assault was when he was arrested. He says, however, that his lawyers have told him that the criminal assault took place in Cherokee county on Monday. He denies ever having been on the scene of the crime, and says that he was not identified by the young lady who was the victim of the assault, but that the mob had gathered at Kennesaw awaiting for this identification before lynching him.

When arrested, Alexander carried a .45 revolver. He was a member of the student army training corps at Atlanta university during the war.

The negro is represented by Attorneys Harvey Hill and Herbert Clay, of Marietta.

RELEASE TROOPS GUARDING NEGR

Need for Dublin Guards to Protect Bob Ashley From Mob Considered Ended.

Wire Courier 6-10-19 Herald

After remaining on guard at the county jail through Saturday night and until early Sunday morning, the Dublin Guards have been released from duty, as the situation appears to have become normal again, with the probability of mob attack having passed.

No men were on guard Sunday night, as the situation had been found very quiet Saturday night, and Sunday brought no evidence of any further trouble.

Saturday night was very quiet. The entire company was called out for the night and put on guard, after having spent the previous night at the same work. All streets around the jail were patrolled, and no automobiles were allowed to stop in that neighborhood, while none passed along the block from Jackson to Madison on Franklin street. Negroes in town trading cleared out early in the night, this being the result of action by Capt. Pope, who made a trip through the business section early in the evening advising the negroes, and white people as well, for that matter, to finish their trading and go home just as quickly as possible. This they did. There were fewer people on the streets at 9 o'clock Saturday night than has been known here in years. Very few automobiles passed through the streets after 10 o'clock, in the business section, and the entire city was quiet. All precautions were taken, however, to nip any attempted trouble at the beginning should it have started.

Outside of the serious situation Friday night, when Ashley was being carried to the county jail, there was no trouble experienced by the company during the two nights. Excellent patrolling work was done by the officers and men, and nothing was left undone to keep order.

LYNCHING DISEASE VERY CONTAGIOUS

Ala Birmingham

...ES ATTEMPT TO LYNCH ...HITE MAN AT TOWNLY, ALA.

Courier 6-20-19

That lynching is a disease and a contagious one is demonstrated by the act of certain individuals in Walker County. According to a story in The Mountain Eagle, published at Jasper, Ala., April 9th, a white man, who shot and killed an old colored man narrowly escaped being lynched. The paper styles the Negroes as it styles other violators of the law in this usual pastime as exercised by a certain element of white men. Two versions of the killing are given, and it is shown in the story that the Negroes were stirred and ready to commit violence as they had been taught by their white brethren. Lynching is contagious; it is like any other destructive disease that gets into the system, it is both dangerous for the individual, and can be transmitted. Here is the story as printed by The Mountain Eagle of April 9th:

A race riot was narrowly averted at Townley last Thursday. The trouble arose over the killing of a Negro man by Deputy Sheriff Andrew Aldridge, who says the killing was accidental. Reports of the affairs are conflicting at Townley, it is said.

A deputy sheriff who went out to Townley from Jasper says the killing was accidental. He says Mr. Aldridge was down in a field opposite the mine and there was a creek between him and the mine. Wishing to speak to his partner across the creek, and the foot log being gone, Mr. Aldridge fired his pistol four times, and, in so doing shot an old Negro man, named Lewis, who was fishing in the creek.

He didn't know the Negro was shot until he heard him

After assisting in caring for the wounded Negro, and offering to send him to a hospital, Aldridge gave himself up to an officer at Townley. This is one version of the affair.

A mob of armed Negroes formed to avenge the Negro's death and Aldridge was carried to Carbon Hill for safe keeping, and it being reported that the mob was planning to flag down the train to Jasper and take the prisoner from the officers, Aldridge was brought to Jasper in a car.

Sheriff Guttery, Deputy Sheriff John Edgil and others went out to Townley Friday and arrested some of the Negro leaders of the mob and brought them to jail.

Aldridge and the Negroes have since been released and have returned to Townley.

MARION NEGROES FLEE TO ESCAPE VIOLENCE OF MOB

More Than 100 Travel to Columbus on Traction Following Posting of Warnings.

FEAR NO MORE TROUBLE

Negro, Accused of Attacking Woman, Is Lodged in the Richland County Jail.

COLUMBUS D DISPATCH
FEBRUARY 4. 1919

Columbus is sheltering many negroes who made a precipitous exodus from Marion Monday evening, following the posting of warnings for them to leave the city. More than 100 made the journey to Columbus on the C., D. & M. traction cars, and many spent the night in the Columbus station.

Marion was quiet Monday night and Tuesday morning, following the disturbances in which a mob attempted to lynch George Washington Warner, a negro, accused of attacking Mrs. Margaret Christian, wife of E. A. Christian, a railroad employe, Sunday night.

A crowd of several hundred men formed on the West side of the city Monday night, but dispersed without resorting to violence. Saloons, which were closed Monday, were allowed to open.

NEGROES DISAPPEAR.

More than 200 negroes, practically the entire colored population of the city, have disappeared. Members of the Southern element, brought from the South to work on railroads, fled following the posting of the warnings, and the few colored families who remained in the city Monday night were barricaded in their homes.

"No more trouble is feared," Chief of Police John W. Thompson stated Tuesday. Warner is now in the Richland county jail at Mansfield, having been taken there from Mt. Gilead to escape mob violence. Five minutes after his arrival at the jail, Warner, unmoved by his narrow escape from death, was playing checkers. He was taken from Marion to Mt. Gilead to escape a mob at the former city.

MARION MEN FINED.

Ten of the Marion men who followed the negro to Mt. Gilead and demanded that he be turned over to them, and who later were arrested, were fined $25 in court at Mt. Gilead Tuesday morning. They are William Christian, son of Mrs. Margaret Christian, recently discharged from the navy; C. W. Brickley, O. H. Mentz, S. C. Osborne, E. C. Northrup, T. Trell, W. E. Finch, W. V. Towers, E. E. Towers and W. F. Insley.

No date has been set for bringing Warner back to Marion for arraignment, but Judge Grant E. Mouser of the common pleas court has announced that a special session of the grand jury will be called in the near future to consider Warner's case.

Lynchings – 1919.
Prevented.

THREATEN LYNCHING AT LOCAL HOSPITAL

Nurses and Police Save Wounded Negro Suspect.

SECOND BLACK ARRESTED

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
MAY 19, 1919

Police Find Fugitive With Three Wounds.

PRISONERS DENY GUILT

Two of Three Negroes on Car on Which Conductor Benjamin Gibson Was Killed Now in County Jail. Third Negro Escapes—Mob Was an Orderly One.

Two demonstrations, both of which came near resulting in a lynching, and the arrest of Elijah Stackhouse, a 20-year-old negro, suffering from two bullet wounds, at 1125 Texas Avenue, were yesterday developments following the duel on a Florida Street car Saturday night which resulted in the killing of Benjamin Gibson, a street car conductor.

Woodson Towns, the wounded negro who was taken to the General Hospital immediately after the shooting, was moved to the Shelby County Jail for safe keeping yesterday morning. Stackhouse also was taken to the jail as soon as located. Both are held on a charge of murder. Both claim they are innocent.

The wounding of the two negroes is the result of the good marksmanship of M. W. Booker, 830 Vance Avenue, motorman on the car on which Mr. Gibson was killed during a pistol battle Saturday night. Mr. Booker wounded one negro once and the other twice out of six shots.

Two demonstrations, the last being one of the most weird in the history of Memphis, caused authorities to take Towns to the county jail. Towns had not been in the General Hospital two hours Saturday night before a mob of street car conductors and motormen had gathered in front of the building and quietly began to discuss a lynching.

at 2 a.m. they entered the hospital and the medical force realized there was a possibility of trouble. While the crowd was coming into the building and approaching the ward in which the wounded negro had been placed a message was sent to police headquarters. Members of the crowd reached Towns' bed, stripped him of his clothing as they seized him, and lifted him from his couch in a sheet.

The frightened negro began to plead his innocence and to insist that he was not implicated in the shooting of Conductor Gibson. The patients, aroused from slumber in the dead of night, opened their eyes to see a lynching party taking a patient from their ward.

The pleas of the negro continued, the shuffling feet moved towards the door, the anxious hospital attendants appealed to the mob to carry the patient back to his bed. Their warnings against hasty actions finally had an effect. Just as the police arrived the crowd let down the four corners of the sheet, placed the wounded and frightened negro on the floor and filed from the building in just as orderly a fashion as they had entered. Hospital attendants carried the negro back to his bed and the sleepy patients again fell asleep. The crisis was over.

Mob Was Orderly.

But the street car men did not leave. They stood on the lawn and continued their discussions of lynching. Police were placed at the door to protect the hospital and other officers went into the crowd and urged that no attempt to take the negro's life be made. There was no rowdiness, no attempt to treat anyone rough but Towns. The police were jokingly asked if they had come to assist in the lynching. But no other demonstration developed. Gradually little groups began to slip away from the crowd. But at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning nearly 50 car men still were on the lawn of the hospital.

The purpose of the mob undoubtedly was fixed before they reached the hospital. Every man had removed his badge. There was nothing to give identification. But there was not a leader of sufficient determination to carry the plan through and the genial pleas of the hospital authorities and police saved the situation.

The second member of the black trio who was on the street car was located yesterday morning through an anonymous telephone call to police headquarters. The unknown informant said if the police would go to 1125 Texas Avenue one of the negroes would be found. They went and found Elijah Stackhouse in bed suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen, a bullet wound in the thigh and a wound in the hand. The negro does not know whether he received a third bullet in the hand or whether he injured it while jumping from the street car. A third negro still is at large.

Both negroes maintained their innocence at the county jail. They claimed that they did not know each other, that they had no conversation with each other on the car, that they were not armed and that they did not know the negro who escaped.

The negroes say the shot which killed Mr. Gibson came from outside the car. They were not very definite in their statements of the direction from which the shot came, and their stories did not agree exactly. Stackhouse did not deny being on the car and Towns was wounded and unable to get off.

Mr. Booker stated positively that the shot was fired by one of the three negroes. Mr. Gibson ws kailled as he stepped on the front vestibule. He was shot in the left side of the head, the side which wsa turned towards the negro passengers in the rear of the car.

Mr. Gibson had left the car at the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad crossing of the Florida Street car line to see that the track was clear. There have been several robberies at the crossing recently so when he left the car he had a revolver in his hand.

Motorman Wounds Two.

After the car passed the crossing Mr. Gibson stepped into the front vestibule when a pistol cracked. Mr. Gibson fell in the doorway mortally wounded. The motorman picked up Gibson's revolver and began firing at the negroes who were crouching in the rear of the car. When he began firing the negroes made a rush for the rear door. Towns was shot in the leg and fell on the back platform unable to continue his flight. When Stackhouse rose to run he was wunoded in the abdomen. As he started to jump from the platform he was struck in the leg and he is still wondering what hit him in the hand.

The third negro jumped from the car when Stackhouse did and escaped. Stackhouse ran eight blocks to 1125 Texas Avenue, with his three wounds, and his sister then sent for a doctor. He was found there by the police.

Only one shot was fired at the car crew. When Mr. Booker had emptied the revolver of the dying conductor and two of the negroes had jumped into the darkness he ran his car to Florida Street and Love Avenue to reach a telephone. His only passengers were the dying conductor at his feet and the wounded negro on the back platform.

At Florida and Love he stopped, notified the car company of the shooting, sent for the police and an ambulance. A crowd began to gather and before the ambulance arrived the first of the two demonstrations against Towns' life was made. But the police arrived before the situation became very serious and carried the negro to the General Hospital. An ambulance from McDowell & Monteverde arrived and took Mr. Gibson to the General Hospital, where he died an hour later.

Mr. Booker then went to the street car barns and made a detailed report of the shooting. The story of the shooting of a fellow worker quickly aroused the men who were around the barns. They began moving towards the General Hospital, removing their badges en route, and soon thereafter the second and more serious threat against Towns' life ws amade.

Relatives of Mr. Gibson arrived last night from Verona, Miss. He had been in Memphis only a short time and lived at 347 Union Avenue. Mr. Booker resides at 830 Vance Avenue.

Towns, the first negro captured, says he has been in Memphis 13 years. He lives on Michigan Avenue. Towns rode to the end of the line on Mr. Gibson's last outbound trip and remained on the car. He said he was taking a negro woman home and that he left her at the end of the line. Stackhouse says he was returning to town from a visit to see a friend. They will recover from their wounds.

Emergency Officers Walter Davis and Jimmie Taylor were most active in the suppression of the mob spirit at the General Hospital. Stackhouse was arrested by Police Officers Bailey Brownlee and Oliver.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JANUARY 13 1919

NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB

A tall negro at Willoughby and Navy sts. last night grabbed Mrs. George Clicord of 420 Ocean View ave. by the throat, and then ran away with her handbag. Men and women, attracted by Mrs. Clifford's cry, started after the negro. Detectives Hemendinger and Reis of the Stagg st. station, who were on a passing car, jumped off and took up the chase. Hemendinger threatened to shoot. The negro then let himself be captured. After kissing the detective for rescuing him from the crowd he described himself as Julius Small of Navy st.

In the Gates Avenue Court this morning he told Magistrate McCloskey that he had been out of work and needed money. He is held on a charge of assault and robbery.

This Is Man Who Got Publicity for Marines



MAJ. T. C. STERRETT.

"The marines always make good." In that terse phrase, which he has been instrumental in making every man and woman in this country, and, incidentally, in several other countries, believe, Maj. Thomas C. Sterrett, U. S. M. C., gave what he seemed to regard as all the explanation necessary of the evolution of Tom Sterrett, leatherneck at $12.80 a month, through the ranks of sergeant, captain, major, etc., until now it is to be Vice President Sterrett with an income of approximately $25,000 a year.

From $12.80 a month to $25,000 a year would seem to be quite an achievement even for a marine, but that is not the full measure of Maj. Sterrett's ambition by any means. He expects to make it a whole lot more than $25,000 a year. That is why it is stated that the income will be "approximately" that figure. Incidentally, when he has made his pile and has convinced himself that his restless spirit can be held in check, he intends to settle down in a little Pennsylvania city as owner or editor of the home newspaper, where he worked as a cub.

And if past achievement is any barometer to indicate future accomplishments, you will be pretty safe in laying a bet that both these ambitions will be realized.

Sterrett is the man who engineered the campaign which really made the marines famous. He is a born advertiser, although he did not know it.

Brantford Policemen Hide Negro From Mob

NEW YORK CITY CALL
OCTOBER 29 1919

BRANTFORD, Ont., Oct. 28.—Fearing an attempt may be made to lynch him, police today refused to disclose the whereabouts of George Jones, Negro, who is alleged to have stabbed Mrs. Arthur Giles to death on a crowded street here last night.

Jones was captured by a bystander who beat him unconscious with an umbrella. The police immediately placed him in secret custody.

Wounded Two Negroes To Aid Slain Comrade



MOTORMAN M. W. BOOKER.

N Y C GLOBE
JANUARY 27 19[illegible]

FLEEING MOB, NEGRO SOLDIER IS HURRIED AWAY

EDDYVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—Thornton Grooms, a Negro soldier, just returned from France, charged with assault upon and the probable fatal injury of Reynolds Dillingham, a white man, was last night hurriedly removed to Paducah, Ky., for safe keeping because county officials feared mob violence.

Dillingham and the Negro were engaged in an altercation when a number of Dillingham's friends attempted to get him away from the scene. Grooms, it is said, struck him on the head with a rock while his friends held Dillingham so firmly in their grasp he was unable to evade the blow.

Negro Saved From Mob

Brookhaven, Miss., October 15.—Lynch Terrell, negro, said to have had a part in the [illegible] battle Sunday in which Bennett Bourn was killed and his brother and son were wounded, was brought here today for safe keeping after the sheriffs of two counties had heard that a mob had formed at Columbia, Miss., bent on lynching.

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NEGRO MURDERER IS RUSHED AWAY FROM MEMPHIS, TENN.

Bluff City Scene of Bloody Duel; Policeman Dead; Five Hurt

(Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 13.—Lorenzo Young, the negro who this morning shot and killed Police Sergeant John Brinkley and wounded five other men at Memphis, is being held in the country near Nashville tonight and will be brought into the city and placed in jail about 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, according to a statement by Governor A. H. Roberts tonight.

(Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 13.—Companies L and N, Fourth Tennessee National Guard, went on duty at the Shelby county court house late tonight as a result of demonstrations following the killing here today of John G. Brinkley, a police sergeant, and the wounding of five others by Alonzo Young, negro. The situation was well in hand and quiet at midnight, O. H. Perry, sheriff, announced.

(Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 13.—Alonzo Young, a negro, who ran amuck here today, shot and killed John G. Brinkley, a police sergeant, and wounded five others, was taken tonight from the jail at Jackson, Tenn., to a place of safe-keeping designated by the Governor but not made public according to advices received by the sheriff here after he was removed from the train on which he left this city for Nashville by Jackson police who acted in compliance with a message purporting to come from officials of another county. At the office of the sheriff here it was stated that no request was made for the interception of Young who left this city in the custody of Shelby county officers.

According to advices from Jackson a mob was reported en route to that city when the negro was put in an automobile with sheriff's deputies and started overland for the placce designated by the governor. It is reported that mobs appeared at railroad stations at several points between this city and Jackson after the train with the negro aboard had passed.

A Chicken Thief

Young, who was accused of chicken stealing, shot and seriously wounded Frank Micci, a groceryman, while he was being detained pending the arrival of the police and before he was captured after a chase of more than a mile through a prominent residence section, killed Brinkley and wounded four others of his pursuers, including Hulet Smith, chief of detectives of the Memphis police department. With the exception of Micci none of those

...nded were seriously hurt. Young was shot several times before he was ...d and may die of his wounds.

... was indicted on a charge of ...nd placed aboard a train for ... less than two hours after ...ing.

...cement that Young would be ... Nashville in an automobile ... by Sheriff O. H. Perry here ...phone conversation with the ...authorities. Both Sheriff ... Chief of Police Burney, of ...lenied that any request for ...ention at Jackson has been

NEGRO SLAYER SPIRITED OUT OF JACKSON

JACKSON TENN. SUN
JUNE 15. 1919

Black Who Killed Sergt. Brinkley in Memphis Friday Morning.

TAKEN FROM TRAIN HERE

Later Spirited Towards Nashville in an Auto in Charge of Deputies.

Lorenzo Young, negro desperado, who Friday morning shot and killed Sergt. John G. Brinkley of the Memphis police department and seriously wounded three others, was taken from the custody of six Shelby county deputies Friday afternoon at 3 by the Jackson police, as the former were taking him through Jackson to Nashville for safe-keeping. The action of local police under Chief Brown resulted from a fake message purporting to have been sent by the marshal at Whiteville, asking that the negro be taken from the three unknown white men and from the reluctant attitude of the Memphis officers who refused to tell the police here who they were or who the negro was.

With his right leg shattered with gunshot wounds, inflicted in the battle with the Memphis police, the negro was later taken from the police station here in an automobile through the country toward Nashville to avoid a reported mob that was on its way here from Memphis and Somerville, the latter town the birthplace of Sergeant Brinkley. In many quarters,

RAPE CHARGED AGAINST NEGRO

White Girl Locked In Room Since Last Monday, Officers Say.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
NOVEMBER 13. 1919

DETECTIVES MAKE ARREST

Prisoner Taken to Jail For Safe-keeping—Second Negro Also in Custody in Case.

AN ALLEGED CONFESSION

The most sensational case known in Davidson county for some years developed this afternoon when detectives arrested Thomas Goosby, colored, aged 25 years, charging him with having committed rape on a 16-year-old white girl (name witheld), whom it is charged he had kept locked in a room since Monday last.

Goosby was arrested by Detectives Irwin and Dowd and after being registered at the police station on charges of rape and violating the age of consent law, was removed to the county jail for safekeeping. The officers arrested Charles Sanders, also colored, aged 38 years, along with him, charging him with having aided Goosby in violating the age of consent law.

The prosecutor in the case is her mother, and it is said tht the girl lives in West Nashville. Particulars of how Goosby, as alleged, got her to rooms on Fourth avenue, north, near Cedar street, were lacking this afternoon.

It is said that Goosby is the same negro who several years ago, while chauffeur for a Nashville real estate man, ran over and killed a Mrs. Childress on West End avenue.

Goosby, on being questioned at the county jail by Deputy Sheriffs McSherry, Jordan and Sanders, is said to have admitted that he had criminally assaulted the girl twice, Monday night and on Tuesday afternoon.

The Negro claims that he took her there in an automobile with her consent.

ANOTHER MYSTERY CLEARED.

White Man Kills Woman To Start Race Riot in Indiana

Confesses to Brutal Murder After Twenty-Four Hours of Examination

SEVERAL RACE MEN HELD

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 12.—William A. Shutter, foreman of a transfer company Sunday confessed that he assaulted and killed Mrs. Anna Leinbach, 74, whose mutilated body was found in a weed patch in the outskirts of town on the morning of August 23.

The confession followed nearly 24 hours' of examination by the police, after the arrest of one colored man and the detention ofothers. Shutter who is 40 and the father of three children, admitted that he mutilated the body to direct suspicion to the colored men.

Mrs. Leinbach, who was the widow of William Leinbach, a butcher, was well known throughout the city and was active in church work. Shutter told the police that he had drunk more than two quarts of Jamaica ginger and that he was waiting for any woman to pass.

After the slaying, Shutter got into an altercation with Fred White, a fellow employe, and was so badly worsted in a wrestling bout that he was uncounscious. By altering the time of this incident he was enabled to mislead the police for two days in their efforts to connect him with the murder.

Morgan Morris, the suspect arrested in the case was heavily guarded for days because of the high feeling. Immediately after Shutter had confessd he was taken from Vincennes for safe keeping.

Mob Is Induced To Thrash Negro Instead of Hang

Sheriff Persuaded Would-Be Lynchers After They Had Captured Him and His Prisoner.

Monticello, Miss., June 1.—After a mob of masked men held up his automobile and took a negro prisoner near New Hebron, Miss., late Saturday, ostensibly for lynching, J. M. Brewer, sheriff of Lawrence county, persuaded the members to lash Mose Demper, the negro and repair the automobile so the trip to jail could be made.

Demper had been given a hearing in New Hebron on the charge of shooting at a white man, the bullet scratching the tip of his nose. On the way to Monticello, the county seat, an armed mob appeared, took the negro and prepared for the lynching in the woods. Persuasion by the sheriff changed the lynching to a whipping with a buggy trace, and saved the prisoner's life.

Driver of Auto Almost Lynched By Memphis Mob

Chauffeur Ran Down Four Children—Man Who Interfered to Save Chauffeur Also Got Into Trouble.

Memphis, Tenn., September 8.—Jack C. Stewart, white, and Henry Johnson, negro, were rescued by police tonight from a crowd of angry white men who were threatening to lynch them after the negro had run down four white children with his automobile.

The mob had a noose around the negro's neck, according to the police, when Stewart interfered, leading that justice be allowed to take its course. The crowd's anger turned against the white man and when police arrived, they say, the rope was being transferred to his neck.

Both Stewart and Johnson were taken in custody and the negro was transferred to the county jail where he is held on a warrant charging criminal carelessness. Stewart, according to the police, is held in the city jail in connection with another alleged offense.

None of the children was seriously hurt, it is said.

Lynchings — 1919
Prevented.

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Dublin, Georgia, Mob Checked By Negroes In Attempt To Lynch Negro Charged With Killing A White Man

Governor Sends Troops To Protect Accused When It Appears That Lives Of White Men Are Endangered

(United Press.)

Dublin, Ga., July 12.—Quiet prevailed here early today following a night of threatened race trouble. A company of 80 home guards, called into service to protect Bob Ashley, Negro, charded with killing one and wounding another white man last Sunday, remained on duty at the county jail.

With several hundred white men and Negroes lined up on opposite sides of the streets, serious trouble appeared imminent at one time last night. Only prompt action by Captain L. C. Pope, commanding the guardsmen prevented an outbreak.

Dillingham also was removed to a Paducah hospital. To-night he is said to be near death.

Trouble between Dillingham and the soldier is believed to have originated in a discussion regarding a nephew to Groom, and ugly words are said to have passed between the two men.

NEGRO SOLDIER THROWS STONE, VICTIM MAY DIE

Removed To Paducah, One To Jail, One To Hospital.

Courier Journal

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Eddyville, K., Jan. 26.—Unable to dodge or evade because he was held fast by a well-meaning friend, Reynolds Dillingham, white, was struck and perhaps fatally injured by a stone thrown by Thornton Grooms, a negro soldier just returned from France, in an altercation at the corner of Franklin and Water streets this afternoon.

Fearful of mob violence officers tonight hurried Grooms to Paducah for safe keeping.

NO LYNCHING IN ONSLOW PROBABLE

RALEIGH N. C. OBSERVER
JANUARY 28, 1919

Jail Guard To Protect Negroes Who Killed Roper Co. Employee Dickey

(Special to The News and Observer.)

New Bern, Jan. 27.—Word from Jacksonville, Onslow county,, tonight is to the effect that officers now anticipate no violence against John Daniels and Dan Petteway, both negroes, who Saturday night done to death [illegible] Dickey, farm manager for the Roper Lumber Company at Camp Perry, near Jacksonville. Mr. Dickey was struck on the head with a heavy wooden pole. Both negroes were taken into custody by a sheriff's posse shortly after the fact became known that Mr. Dickey could not live.

It is known that the deed stirred the people of that section and Saturday night there was talk of meeting out summary punishment, but a heavy guard was placed about the jail to protect the criminals should any demonstration commence.

A preliminary hearing will be given both men shortly charged with murder, Daniels for committing the act and Petteway as an accomplice.

The remains of Mr. Dickey, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, are now en route to Branch, Ark., the old home of Mr. Dickey, for burial. He had been in this section for about a year, having formerly been county demonstration agent for Onslow county. He recently connected himself with the Roper interests and is said to have been a most efficient manager and well thought of by all his acquaintances.

TROOPS ARE SENT TO SYLVANIA, GA.

The Constitution

Augusta Home Guard Organization Leaves for Scene of Trial to Protect Prisoner at Request of Judge.

Augusta, Ga., January 24.—The One Hundred club, mounted, an Augusta organization, which is a unit of the Georgia home guard, left for Sylvania on a special train at 12:30 this morning, following receipt of orders from Adjutant General McCollum. They were without other instructions other than to go prepared to preserve order.

Judge R. N. Hardeman, who is solding a session of the superior court in Sylvania, Thursday morning telegraphed Governor Dorsey that there was great excitement in Sylvania over a criminal trial scheduled to begin Friday and that crowds were gathering threatening trouble. The order calling out the local home guard organization followed.

It is understood that the trial in question is that of a negro charged with criminal assault upon a white girl.

The telegram from Judge Hardeman was received by the governor Thursday afternoon and he immediately took action on the appeal, which stated that there was a likelihood of trouble unless soldiers were on guard.

It was announced that a company of home guard from Screven county had been ordered to the scene. Later it was decided to send the Augusta organization to Sylvania.

LYNCHING AVERTED AT HUNTINGTON

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 2.—A [illegible] of the city jail Monday night with the avowed purpose of lynching B. Anderson, charged with attacking a white woman.

Anderson previously had been removed to another county.

After representatives of the crowd had been allowed to search both county and city jails, it was dispersed by the police.

The attacke was made against Mrs. Gilbert Scarberry, 35, early Sunday morning.

NEGROES RUSHED AWAY

BALTIMORE AND MORNING SUN
NOVEMBER 15, 1919

Wilmington Authorities, Fearing Mob, Take Alleged Slayers To Philadelphia.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 14.—Fearing enraged citizens might attempt to lynch three negroes charged with murdering one policeman and probably mortally wounding another, in Wilmington, police last night rushed the prisoners to Philadelphia.

The negroes, Lemuel James and John Price, are being held in Central Police station.

Wilmington is quiet today. Police have been instructed to prevent the assemblage of crowds. Rifles and a machine gun are at police headquarters. The sale of firearms has stopped and negroes have been warned to keep off the streets.

The murdered policeman was Thomas L. Zebley. Harry C. Pierce, the wounded policeman, was stot three times and is not expected to live.

The shooting occurred when the two patrolmen went to the Price home to investigate the stealing last week of guns from a store. As the two policemen entered the Price house the negroes were in bed, but drawing revolvers from under the pillows, they started shooting. Lemuel is said to have shot Zebley through the heart, whiie Pierce was shot twice through the lungs. The latter staggered to the street, where he fell. The negroes ran from the house with the rvolvers in their hands.

Attorney-General Reinhardt, of Delaware, and his assistants have issued a statement calling on the citizens to await action of the law. The State's attorney said that at the request of the State judiciary a special session of the grand jury would be held Monday and the court will meet Thursday of next week to dispose of the negroes' cases.

Girl, 11, Lured to Hou[illegible] Name and Attacked

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 6, 1919

Father, a Policeman, Unaware of Charge, Drives Patrol Wagon Carrying Prisoner

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 5.—Virginia Grant, eleven years old, daughter of a policeman of this city, was lured into a house and attacked by a negro on her way to school to-day. Panic stricken and hysterical, she told her story to her mother, identifying her assailant.

Her mother notified the police, and a patrol wagon, with Virginia's father on the box, was sent to the home of the negro, George Williams. Detective Eckstein arrested Williams, bundled him into the wagon and had him in the police station before Patrolman Grant learned the identity of the prisoner and the charge against him. Then fellow policemen had to restrain him in his efforts to reach the negro.

Neighbors of the Grants meantime had heard of the attack on the girl and were hunting for Williams. While they were searching his house the negro was smuggled out of the police station and arraigned before a magistrate, who committed him to the county jail. He was on his way to that institution at May's Landing before the posse which was seeking him learned of his arrest.

The girl identified him at Police Headquarters and then lost consciousness. She is under the care of a physician.

NEGRO LYNCHING AVERTED AFTER A BRUTAL MURDER

The Montgomery Advertiser

Desperate Negro Carried to New Orleans For Safe-keeping

5-7-19

(Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—John Allen, 18 year old negro, of Cedar, Texas, who authorities charge shot and killed Robert Rogers, white section foreman, in a logging camp of the Great Southern Lumber Company at Marston, La., yesterday was brought to New Orleans tonight for safe keeping by Sheriff J. E. Bateman, and two deputies, of Jefferson Parish.

According to the officers a mob from the lumber camp formed at Bogalusa. La., soon after the killing intent upon killing Allen. Allen, it is said, was captured near Bogalusa by patrolman William Mitchell, who took the negro in custody, after shots had been exchanged. Allen was wounded in the knee. He was rushed to Franklinton, La., and from there, brought to New Orleans.

The officers say Allen, after firing two fatal shots at Rogers, took the latter's gun, and broke it over his victim's head, crushing the skull.

Feeling at the logging camp is high, it was said

Mob Out To Lynch White Slayer Of Girl

The Daily Herald
3 (United Press) 19

Greensburg, Pa. May 3.—James Crawford, alleged murderer of Emma Austraw, is held at the barracks here today, guarded by a troop of state constabulary and volunteers.

Word received by the constabulary indicated that following news of the arrest a crowd began gathering at Latrobe, 10 miles distant, making threat of lynching Crawford.

John Ray, 17, is also held as an alleged accomplice. Miss Austaw, 19, a school teacher, was found murdered a few days ago. Her body was hidden under a shed on a deserted farm. The girl's hands were tied behind her back and she appeared to have been brutally maltreated.

The expected mob attack developed only a small demonsration by a score of youths who rode into town on a truck, shouted and yelled, and departed when they were ignored.

WHEN ARRESTED HE WAS CARRYING .45 REVOLVER

CANTON GA ADVANCE
AUGUST 1, 1919

Probably one of the darkest crimes ever committed in Cherokee county occurred near Woodstock Monday afternoon about two o'clock, when an unknown negro assaulted a prominent white woman at her home. The screams of the woman together with appearance of the woman's brother scared off the negro before his intentions were accomplished. However, he succeeded in hitting the woman in the head with a pistol twice, knocking her down and leaving her in a crtical condition: Medical aid was at once summoned, together with the sheriff. He at once put blood hounds on the trail, but soon after picking up the trail the dogs lost same in a creek and were unable to pick it up again.

Immediately after the crime was committed a large number of citizens gathered and every effort possible was made to apprehend the guilty party, however, he had such a start that it was impossible to capture the guilty party. Nevertheless the effort is still being enforced and it is hoped that the negro will be apprehended at an early date.

The negro commiting the crime was a stranger in the community, but had been seen to get off the train at Woodstock and start in the direction of the home of the girl. This is the first offense of its kind to be committed in Cherokee county for some time and the neighborhood in which the crime was committed was greatly aroused over the affair for the time being and it is feared that if apprehended, violence will be dealt to the negro.

The Advance certainly regrets the unfortunate affair and hopes for the quick arrest and conviction of the guilty party and that the law will be allowed to take its proper course.

NEGRO BOY HUSTLED TO PLACE OF SAFETY

The Montgomery Advertiser

10-6-19

Police Spirit Boy Away After Perpetration of Unspeakable Insult Before Girl

Accused of perpetrating a revolting insult in the presence of a young woman on Wilkinson Street, a young negro giving his name as James Cox, Jr., was arrested by the police early Sunday evening and was hurriedly removed from the police station, presumedly being transferred to some point outside the city.

The inciden occurred about 12:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, on the sidewalk in front of a house where the young woman boards. She had finished dinner ahead of other boarders and was sitting on the front porch when she was attracted by the sound of a shuffling foot and looking up saw a negro standing under an oak tree on the sidewalk. According to the young woman, the negro made several grimaces and committed an unspeakable offense and had advanced to the steps of the porch steps, when she ran to the door and screamed. In a moment the persons at dinner poured to the veranda but when they reached the scene, the negro had fled.

The police made a diligent search during the afternoon and made three other arrests before Cox was taken into custody. The young woman positively identified Cox, stating that he was the man even to his clothing, except that he wore a belt when she first saw him one the sidewalk but had none on him when the officers brought him before her for identification. Three other negroes were arrested earlier in the day but she said they were the wrong men.

Little information was obtainable at the police station Sunday night regarding the arrest or the whereabouts of the negro. The police blotter credited the arrest to Officers Young, Brinson and Rigsley, but it was reported the negro was apprehended by civilians and given into the custody of the police. A charge only of suspicion was docketed against Cox, but it was stated that a warrant subsequently was sworn out in the court of common pleas charging disorderly conduct.

According to the night sergeant, the negro was removed from the police station by Police Captain W. J. Leavell and other officers soon after he was committed to the police station, but where the prisoner was taken no one could answer. At the county jail, it was stated the prisoner positively was not there. It was indicated on every side that Cox had been spirited away for fear of violence

Cox gave his age as 17 years and, according to the police, he said he was from Mississippi and had just gone to Tuskegee to enter the Tuskegee Institute. The institute could not accept him owing to an overflow attendance, he stated, and he came to Montgomery to enter school.

GO TO MOUNDSVILLE TO IDENTIFY NEGRO

MARTINSBURG JOURNAL
APRIL 11, 1919

Dennis Burke Thinks He Talked To Suspect.

Sheriff Clarence R. Hovermale, of Berkeley Springs, has returned from Moundsville where he took for safe keeping Hugh Ferguson, the young negro charged with criminally assaulting Mrs. Ernest Zimmerman, not far from Hancock last Tuesday.

Dennis Burke, a signal maintainer on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with whom the negro talked right after the assault went to Moundsville, on B. & O. train No. 52 to identify him. Burke was working on a bell near Hancock station when a negro came up right after the time of the assault and inquired about a train. He was seen soon to board a westbound freight.

The negro barely escaped being lynched when he was apprehended near Doe Gully tunnel by about 40 railroad men, including laborers who have been employed in removing a landslide at that point. One Italian wanted permission to shoot him on sight. The negro made a stout resistance and drew a razor. He had to be beaten into subjection with a stout bar. William C. Baker, assistant trainmaster, Cumberland division, who lead the posse that arrested the suspect, found strands of hair caught in his coat buttons. This corresponds with the hair of Mrs. Zimmerman and was torn from her during the intense struggle.

Because of her serious condition Mrs. Zimmerman can not go to Moundsville to identify the man .It would be unsafe to bring him back to confront her. For that reason Burke was sent to Moundsville to identify her assailant, if possible.

Mrs. Zimmerman is certain that she had bitten her assailant's arm. It is rumored that Ferguson's arm showed the effects of having been chewed by teeth.

NEGRO NEARLY LYNCHED AFTER BRUTAL ATTACK

LANDED IN WEST VIRGINIA PRISON

Berkeley Springs Mob Pursues Sheriff and Prisoner to Martinsburg.

WHEELING INTELLIGENCER
APRIL 10, 1919

Hugh Ferguson, the negro accused of criminal assault on Mrs. Zimmerman, a white woman, near Hancock, Maryland, in West Virginia, has been landed safe behind the bars in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville. The accused man reached the institution at noon Wednesday in the custody of Sheriff C. R. Hovermale of Morgan county. The sheriff had an exciting experience, having been chased from Berkeley Springs to Martinsburg by a mob bent on lynching Ferguson. At the latter place the sheriff evaded his pursuers and succeeded in boarding a Baltimore & Ohio train for Moundsville without being detected.

NEGRO RAPIST WILL BE TRIED JUNE 25TH

MARTINSBURG W VA JOURNAL
JUNE 13, 1919

Hugh Ferguson, the young negro whose family moved in a few years since from Kearneysville, will be brought before a grand jury at Berkeley Springs, Tuesday, June 24. Ferguson is accused of having criminally assaulted Mrs. Bessie Zimmerman, a young white matron, near Brosius, in Morgan county, a few months ago. He will most likely be indicted for the identification is regarded as complete, and be placed on trial the following Wednesday. At the time of the assault Ferguson narrowly escaped death at the hands of his captors. It will be recalled that he was then secretly removed from the Morgan county jail in time to foil a mob that burst in the front doors, hurrieid in a car to Martinsburg and then transferred to a Baltimore and Ohio train at Shenandoah Junction about midnight and taken to the penitentiary at Moundsville for safekeeping.

Judge J. M. Woods, of this city, will preside over the trial.

SPIRIT NEGRO FROM BELTON; MOB FEARED

WACO TEX TRIBUNE
JANUARY 10, 1919

Bragg Williams, negro charged with the murder of Mrs. George Wells and her 4-year-old son, Curtis, at the Wells home six miles west of Itasca on the morning of December 2, has been moved again.

He was moved Monday by Bell county sheriff forces from the Belton jail to another county unknown either here or in Hill county where the murder was committed. Williams had been in the Belton jail since December 2, when he was placed there by Deputy Sheriff H. H. Butts of McLennan county, and was moved by advice of Sheriff McDaniel of Hill county, who told Bell county authorities that word of Williams' whereabout had been received at Itasca and a mob was in the making there.

Butts and McDaniel went to Belton Sunday to interrogate Williams regarding a gold watch and $2.35 in money that was found missing from the Wells home after the murder. Williams confessed to taking the watch and money, Butts said on his return, and told McDaniel that it could be found in the loft of a barn on a farm near Itasca.

The watch had been given George Wells by his wife, who was murdered, as a Christmas present two years ago.

Williams is still composed and seemingly unruffled about his alleged crime, Butts said.

Deputy Sheriff Gets Away with Negro Who Attempted Criminal Assault Yesterday

WACO TEX HERALD
JANUARY 29, 1919

Sam Smith, the negro charged with attempted criminal assault, has been spirited away by the sheriff's department, the latter refusing to divulge he place where the negro has been taken. It is understood he is in the custody of Deputy Sheriff H. H. Butts.

Smith was arrested on Austin street in connection with an alleged attempt to criminally assault a white woman living about four miles east of Waco, on the Corsicana road, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as reported in yesterday's Times-Herald.

The date for the preliminary hearing has not been set.

MOB BREAKS INTO JAIL TO FIND NEGRO GONE

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
OCTOBER 7, 1919

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 7.—Three hundred men rushed the jail here last night in search of a Georgia negro, giving the name of B. Anderson. He is charged with assaulting a white woman. The mob gained entrance, only to find the negro had been taken to another county.

Lynchings — 1919
Prevented

SAN FRANCISCO CAL CALL
SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

GRAND ISLAND MOB FOILED BY JAILER

By Associated Press.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 25.—Grand Island is quiet this morning, after a serious demonstration last night at the county jail, when a body of railroadmen of this city and North Platte called on the county jailer and demanded delivery of Leon Darling, colored, confessed slayer of Union Pacific Passenger Conductor Robert Massey of Omaha, at North Platte Monday night during an attempted holdup.

While the main body of men intent upon taking the law into their own hands, consisted of less than a hundred men, fully a thousand were gathered on the court house grounds, many of whom sympathized with the leaders. Kindling wood and gas lines had been provided at the baseball park and the burning of the negro was contemplated.

The men had placed a guard at the jail to see that the prisoner was not taken away or, if so, to follow and keep the mob advised. However, the guard was said to have been five minutes too late, as the officers had removed the prisoner quietly to Aurora, where a train was taken for Lincoln and Darling was placed in the penitentiary for safekeeping.

Some demonstrations were made against several negro houses in the city after the visit to the county and city jail, but no violence resulted.

URGES INVESTIGATION OF NEGRO LYNCHING

(Associated Press.)

McRAE, GA., Aug. 27.—The lynching of Berry Washington, a 70-year-old negro, near here, several weeks ago, was called to the attention of a county grand jury here today in the charge of Judge Graham of the circuit court.

"When two or more persons conspire to commit a crime," Judge Graham said, in charging the jury, "the act of one becomes the act of the other. All who aided or assisted in the lynching of the old negro are as guilty as the one who actually fired the shot that deprived him of life. In discharging your duties relative to this matter the oath you have registered in heaven points the way."

Rope About Neck, Boy Tells Posse Story of Martin

The Birmingham Reporter

Strung Up, James Oliver Breaks Down and Confesses Companion Killed Officer — Boys Played "Road Agents."

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 19.—When indignant citizens of James county put a rope around the neck of James Oliver, wounded, alleged boy robber, and strung him up to the limb of a tree near Ooltewah, shortly after midnight Saturday night, he broke down and told them the name of his companion who, he said, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff W. B. McIntosh, a few hours earlier.

Oliver, who is not yet twenty-one, and Ed Martin, who is accused of killing McIntosh, barricaded a point on the Dixie highway just south of Ooltewah shortly after dark Saturday night and held it until nearly midnight, while they held up and robbed occupants of all automobiles and other vehicles that passed.

Citizens who heard of their activities and went, armed with pistols and shotguns, to arrest them, were themselves captured by the boy bandits, and at one time six men and one woman were huddled along the roadside, covered with the pistol of one robber, while the other waited behind his barricade for other vehicles to bring fresh victims. This was after McIntosh had been shot, and for some time his body lay by the side of his automobile, his friends not knowing whether he was dead or alive. They know that he lived for a few minutes after he was shot, but the bandits would not permit them to attend his injuries and they do not know when he died.

But for the woun that Oliver received from the pistol of K. L. Johnson, who accompanied McIntosh to the barricated spot on the road, "the road agents" might have stayed on uhtil daylight. Oliver kept complaining that he was bleeding to death, and Martin finally ordered his victims to take the boy back to Ooltewah where a physician could attend him. When they started, Martin slipped away in the darkness.

Martin and Oliver were both recently discharged from the army. Posses, accompanied by bloodhounds, are scouring the hills of James county for Martin. Oliver has been brought to the jail in Chattanooga for safe keeping.

STAY OF EXECUTION ISSUED IN CASE OF CALDWELL SOLDIER

The Birmingham Reporter 11-29-19.

JUDGE GRUBB DENIES HABEAS CORPUS WRIT, BUT GIVES CERTIFICATE OF PROBABLE CAUSE.

The writ of habeas corpus instituted by the attorneys of Edgar Caldwell, Negro, the alleged slayer of Cecil Linden, a street car conductor at Anniston, last December, was denied by Judge W. I. Grubb of the United States district court for the northern district of Alabama Wednesday afternoon, but a stay of execution was issued and a certificate of probable cause giving the defendant an opportunity to appeal the case to the United States circuit court of appeals was granted.

Caldwell, who was sent to Camp McClellan, is alleged to have had an argument with the conductor which resulted in the killing on December 15, 1918, and in January, 1919, he was tried and convicted in the state court at Anniston. The attorneys for the defendant brought the case to the United States court, it being held that the man was a soldier at the time of the shooting and in government service, and the state had no authority in the case, which should have been left to the general courtmartial to decide.

J. Q. Smith, attorney general of Alabama, and Neal Stearn of Anniston, representing the state, were of the opinion that the state had authority in the matter and Mr. Stearn read several cases similar to the Caldwell case citing the various opinions of United States judges and judges of the circuit court of appeals. Judge Grubb was of the opinion that the state had authority in the case and denied the writ. However, the certificate of probable cause was granted and a stay of execution was issued pending an investigation.

Caldwell was sentenced to hang on December 5, 1919, and an appeal was taken to the supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court, and the case was then brought into the United States court. The defendant was represented by Charles Cline of Anniston, R. M. Allen and Ralph Quinn, assistant United States attorney, who was instructed to appear in the case by Attorney General Mitchell Palmer.

NEGRO FOR WHOM WILSON INTERVENED MUST HANG AUG. 15

The Montgomery Advertiser 7-10

Supreme Court Affirms Death Sentence of Sergeant E. C. Caldwell

Unless Governor Kilby should decide to take official action in behalf of Sergeant Edgar C. Caldwell, an eventuality which is considered extremely improbable, Caldwell will pay the extreme penalty for the murder of Cecil Linton, an Anniston street car conductor, for which he was convicted in the Calhoun county circuit court. A jury found the accused guilty of murder in the first degree and the death penalty was imposed by the presiding judge. Caldwell appealed to the Supreme Court of the State. That tribunal announced Monday that the judgment of the lower court was affirmed and August 15th has been fixed for Caldwell's execution.

Shot Two Men.

The murder of Conductor Linton, which occurred in Anniston, December, 1918, created a profound sensation throughout the state. It is alleged that the negro sergeant, then in the military service of the United States, boarded an Anniston street car and became involved in an altercation with Conductor Linton. Linton, after a few minutes had elapsed, called for the assistance of the motorman, and together they forcibly ejected Caldwell from the platform of the car. Immediately thereafter, it is stated, Caldwell drew a pistol and fired twice at the two car men. One missile struck Conductor Linton in the head inflicting a wound which resulted in death a short time later. The second bullet lodged in the motorman's neck wounding him painfully, and it was at first believed mortally. He later recovered, however.

President Intervened.

Following the imposition of the death sentence upon Caldwell by the Calhoun county circuit court, Chicago negroes appealed to President Wilson and asked him to intercede in behalf of the condemned man. President Wilson wired Governor Kilby immediately, requesting that the sentence of death be suspended until the attorney general of the United States could investigatte the case. In the meantime, however, Caldwell took an appeal to Supreme Court and the President was informed by the Governor that this action automatically held the sentence of death in abeyance until a decision was announced by that body. This appeal was denied in the opinion handed down Monday.

ASKS KILBY TO SAVE NEGRO EX-SOLDIER FROM THE GALLOWS

The Montgomery Advertiser 11-23-19.

Attorney Files Petition For Executive Clemency For Negro Murderer

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., Nov. 22.—Efforts are being made to save Edgar Caldwell, negro ex-soldier, from the gallows. Caldwell is under sentence to be hanged here on December 5. His attorney, Chas. D. Kline, has filed a petition for the negro with Governor Kilby, asking executive clemency. In the petition Caldwell claims the killing of Cecil Linton, a conductor on the Oxford Lake line in December 1918, was done under stress of great excitement, following the negro's ejection from the car, and he asks clemency because the murder was not premeditated and also claims that he should have had trial before a court martial instead of in a state court.

All plans are going forward here for the execution of Caldwell, Sheriff Parker has awarded a contract for building the scaffold and for a high board fence to shut out the general view of the execution. A list of about one hundred who will be allowed to be present is being prepared and tickets will be issued to them by the sheriff.

Attorneys for Caldwell already have carried his case to the Supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court and his case has had attention from President Wilson and the United States Department of Justice, every recourse except an appeal for executive clemency having been exhausted in his behalf.

Farm Paper Issued.

The first issue of the Union Advocate, the official paper of the Farmers Union in this county, from its new headquarters in Oxford, appeared today. The paper is published by the Union Advocate Company, E. H. West, president. H. E. Wynne, secretary treasurer; P. B. Harralson, editor and manager; Lillian Harralson, circulation manager. It formerly was published at Jacksonville, but was moved to Oxford when the headquarters of the State Union was moved to Oxford.

FRIENDS OF NEGRO TRY TO INTIMIDATE ALABAMA TRIBUNAL

Anniston, Ala., July 2.—(Special.) Much satisfaction is being expressed locally over the action of the state supreme court in sustaining the lower court in the case of Edgar Caldwell, [illegible] killed Cecil Linton on the night of December 13. The supreme court fixed the date for Caldwell's execution for

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August 15.

The crime for which Caldwell was convicted in the Calhoun court, before Judge Hugh D. Merrill, caused widespread feeling. Besides killing Cecil Linton, who was conductor on an Oxford Lake car, from which Caldwell had been ejected, the negro seriously wounded Motorman Kelsie Morrison.

The negro's case has been featured with sensational incidents. President Wilson took a hand in it, requesting Governor Kilby to have sentence of the negro postponed until the attorney general could look up the facts. Black-hand letters, threatening death if Caldwell is executed, have been received by Judge Hugh D. Merrill, before whom the trial was held, and scores of letters have been written to local officials, including Mayor Wikle, in behalf of the negro.

It is believed most of the letters, especially the black-hand ones to Judge Merrill, were written by friends of Caldwell in St. Louis, where he worked before he became a slodier. The prosecution of the Caldwell case was conducted by Assistant Solicitor James F. Matthews and Neil P. Sterne. The negro's defense was conducted by Charles D. Kline, of Anniston, and B. M. Allen, of Birmingham.

145 LAFAYETTE ST., NEW YORK

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
JANUARY 10, 1919

NEGRO TO PAY DEATH PENALTY

Bradley McDaniel Convicted of Killing Dee Spears, White Blacksmith.

SLAYER'S SECOND TRIAL

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 9.—Bradley McDaniel, a negro, 18 years old, was found guilty of the murder of Dee Spears, white, 32 years old, a blacksmith, and his punishment was fixed at death by a jury in the Warren Circuit Court here to-night. The jury was out only fifteen minutes.

Both men lived at Smith Grove, Warren county.

McDaniel shot Spears five times with a pistol April 22. last, in front of Spears' shop. He died instantly.

Judge McKenzie Moss called a special term of court at the request of several hundred Smith Grove citizens, and he was tried May 14 and given a death sentence, but the Court of Appeals granted him a new trial.

The trouble between the two men was caused by Paul Spears, son of the dead man, throwing potatoes at McDaniel, who slapped him.

McDaniel claimed that Spears threw a piece of wood at him before he fired.

McDaniel has been confined in the Jefferson county jail in Louisville for safe keeping.

TRANSCRIPT OF CALDWELL CASE IN WASHINGTON

The Montgomery Advertiser
12-27-19.

Attorney General Informed Negro Soldier Murderer's Case Docketed

Attorney General J. Q. Smith was advised Friday, that the transcript in the case of Edgar Caldwell, who has appealed to the supreme court of the United States, had arrived in Washington. Caldwell who was under sentence of death for the murder of an Anniston street car conductor last January, was to have been executed December 15th, but the sentence was automatically suspended with the filing of his certificate of appeal with the nation's highest tribunal, some time ago.

The supreme court of Alabama has already passed on the case, affirming the judgment of the lower court and fixing the date upon which Caldwell was to have paid the extreme penalty. Following the filing of the latest appeal, Attorney General Smith, who was in Washington, D. C., at the time, personally requested that the case be set forward on the docket, so that it could be disposed of as soon as possible, and was advised that his request would be complied with. When the matter comes to a hearing, the attorney general will personally go to Washington to address the court and ask that the law of the State of Alabama be allowed to take its course.

CALDWELL CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

The Montgomery Advertiser
11-28-19.

Anniston Negro Is Held in Birmingham Jail For Safe Keeping

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 27.—For safe keeping, Edgar Caldwell, negro, slayer of Cecil Linton, a street car conductor in Anniston, is in the county jail of Jefferson county in Birmingham, being brought in shortly after midnight Wednesday. Sheriff W. E. Parker brought the prisoner here, following the denial of the writ of habeas corpus instituted by attorneys for Caldwell by Judge W. I. Grubb, of the United States district court Wednesday afternoon and granting of a stay of execution and a certificate of probable cause, giving Caldwell an opportuinty to appeal his case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Grubb was of the opinion that the state had authority in the case and for this reason denied the writ of habeas corpus. Caldwell killed Linton while serving in the United State; army at Camp McClellan. He was tried in the state court and sentenced to be hanged. The supreme court of the state affirmed the decision and fixed December 5 as date for the execution. It was contended by attorneys that the United States through court martial had jurisdiction, but the defendant was found guilty by the state courts.

Lynchings—1919 Maryland. 508

Rape:—Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

CAN MOB LAWLESSNESS IN THE SOUTH BE CURED?

By Rev. C. M. Bishop, D. D., President Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas

You and your readers may have taken note already of a movement started by a group of the presidents of Church colleges in Texas, the purpose of which is to carry forward a campaign for the suppression of mob-murder in the South. These gentlemen are not anxious to assume any responsibility in addition to those already resting upon them, but they are convinced that somebody must some time make a beginning in the way of organization if these outrageous violations of law are to be prevented from bringing our whole Southern life and civilization into disrepute and they confess to some sense of special obligation to the community growing out of their relation to the youth of the land whose ideals and principles will so largely determine the civilization of the future. They are loyal and patriotic Southerners and are convinced that the manhood and womanhood of the South are quite strong enough to deal with this most difficult situation when once aroused to the shame of and the danger with which it threatens not only our standing, but also our character as a people.

We may as well acknowledge that this outbreak of lawlessness in the form of mob law is peculiarly a Southern sin. It is not unknown elsewhere in America. Some of the most brutal exhibitions of it have occurred in the North. And the conditions which have led to it, and which to some extent explain it, do not obtain in other sections of the country. But for the sake of our own self-respect we should not apologize for it any longer. Of about 3600 lynchings in this country since the year 1885, when the records first began to be kept, many more than 3000 have occurred in the South. That is to say that during the last thirty years in this Southland of ours men (and sometimes women) suspected of crime have been unlawfully and brutally put to death at the rate of nine or ten each month—one every three or four days. Some of the victims have been afterward shown to be innocent. Only a comparatively small percentage of them were even charged with the unnameable crime which has sometimes (though falsely) been cited as justifying the summary execution of the beastly criminal by the mob. So far as I have been able to learn there has never been a single instance of the conviction and punishment of a person participating in one of these mob-murders. From these scenes of outrage thousands have gone away during these long years with the sneaking consciousness lodged forever in their hearts that they had shed human blood and taken human life in defiance of the law of the land. Tens of thousands have carried the memory of savage acts performed by others in which they themselves took some vengeful satisfaction and most of the rest of us have been either indifferent or have dismissed the matter from our minds with only some expression of horror or occasional denunciation. Officers of the law have sometimes acted in hardly concealed co-operation with the leaders of the mob, and "leading citizens" have often encouraged the acts of lawlessness and later protected with their influence the lawbreakers themselves.

This disrespect for the law and defiance of it, this lack of moral restraint and self-control, this justification of and complicity in acts of passionate revenge and savage cruelty will have as its inevitable consequence the degradation of our ideals of refinement as well as of social obligation, and it has already brought us into disgrace in the judgment of the civilized world. When the late Turkish ambassador withdrew in high dudgeon from his position as representative of his country in the United States last year he flouted this country in the most insulting language with its record of the lawless butchery of Negro suspects. And his shameful charge was echoed throughout the world without any answer from us. There was too much of truth in it for us to do anything but blush and writhe under the infamy of it. God forgive us of the South, for it was chiefly our sin which this scornful Mohammedan accuser was laying bare to the world! But shall we not do the only thing that is left to us—in repentance toward God and in confession of our sin, which no terribleness of temptation can excuse, shall we not bravely undertake to cure this hideous moral disease which lurks in the very heart of our social life and will finally, if not estopped, destroy our moral and religious character as well as bring us into eternal infamy?

The agencies which must be used are those by which public opinion is chiefly affected in this country, namely, the press, the pulpit and the school. We will certainly have the assistance of the ablest members of the Southern press. But in the judgment of the writer this matter is of such a nature that it can only be radically dealt with by the instrumentalities of religion. The passion for revenge, the furious lack of self-control, the delight (even) in barbarous acts of cruelty which have been exhibited in many of these lynchings and which are coming more and more to be characteristic of them are of the very essence of that "total depravity" of human nature in which most of us have at times been disposed to believe. Only a spiritual regeneration followed by the discipline of religious training in the things of the higher human life can effect a permanent cure of this social and moral disease. Hence we believe it is pre-eminently the work of the Church. The pulpit must cry out against this evil. The prophet of God must call to repentance and point out the way of reform. And here, we believe, is to be found a most important function of the Christian school. With all its efforts at the development of character and the training of the intellect and the culture of the soul carried forward under the influence of Christian ideals and under the motives of Christian service, surely here we can develop the men and women whose unselfishness of purpose, whose refinement of conduct and whose strength of leadership will contribute in a decisive way to the ultimate redemption of our people from the selfish indifference and moral stupidity which have made these crimes not only possible in the past, but almost a customary expression of the underlying character of a vast number of our people.

Our State educational institutions are seeking to serve the general community by work done directly and indirectly in behalf of the industrial and economic interests of the people, and are in these ways and others contributing to the general social uplift.

ey are thus democratizing education and e winning a commanding, almost monopolistic, influence in the minds of many citizens, including Christian men and women who ought to be supporters and patrons of our Church schools. But here I suggest a field in which our Church colleges can render a service of still greater importance to the community and State. In this realm where lie the moral and religious interests of our people and where their deepest welfare is involved no other institution is prepared to serve them as the Christian college can serve them.

By a combined effort on the part of official representatives of our Church colleges in the South in an intelligent and insistent appeal to the conscience and the patriotism of the people of the South, and by the organization among our students of law and order eagues whose purpose shall be the cultivaion of the spirit of devotion to the highest principles of our American civilization and of special protest against that particular orm of lawlessness which is exhibited in the lynching of accused criminals we can hope at length to make some important contribution to the cure of that moral disease which lies at the root of these deeds of savagery. I am happy to say that at Southwestern University our students have entered earnestly into such an organization and are already taking definite steps to promote the purposes which I have here indicated as the main objects of such law and order leagues. So far as I know, next to the meeting of a few college presidents in Waco, this is the first organization ever formed in this country with this definite end in view. As for myself, I entertain the earnest hope that all the Church colleges in the South will sooner or later take up the burden which patriotism and the spirit of humanity demand shall be borne by somebody and bravely undertake the creation of the refined and Christian sentiment which will cure the dreadful social evil referred to.

Of course, this great task cannot be accomplished except by the co-operation of all the religious and educational agencies in the land. But this will without doubt be given if the movement acquires any momentum and if intelligent leadership is offered.

CHINESE PROVERBS

Think twice and do not speak at all.

Only those become priest who cannot earn a living.

At seventy man is a candle in the wind.

A thousand soldiers are easily obtained; one general is hard to find.

Do not lace your shoes in a melon patch.

Easy to open a shop; hard to keep it open.

Of all important things the first is not to cheat conscience.

All pursuits are mean in comparison with learning.

In a united family happiness springs up of itself.

He bought a dried fish to spare its life.

Win your law suit, lose your money.

Better do kindness near home than go far to burn incense.

If you suspect a man don't employ him; if you employ him don't suspect him.

Unskilful fools quarrel with their tools.

It's a little thing to starve to death; it's a serious matter to lose one's virtue.

—In the World Outlook.

BALTIMORE MD STAR
AUGUST 14, 1919

NEGRO'S GIRL VICTIM WAS NOT ASSAULTED

Catherine Peters, Daughter of Murdered Farmer, Probably Will Recovre.

ONE SUSPECT HELD

"Rough Charlie" Gives Information; County Combed in the Search for Cummings.

The theory of Sheriff W. W. Beall of Prince Georges county, who, with Deputy Sheriff Thomas W. Garrison arrived this morning at Bowie, that Miss Catherine Peter, daughter of George Peter, the Aundel Station man who was murdered yesterday by a negro, was criminally assaulted before she herself was shot, was shattered by Dr. Robert Mankin, of the Emergency Hospital, at Washington. Dr. Mankin said the young woman was not assaulted and that, unless complications set in, she would recover.

With one colored suspect already held by the police of Baltimore city, strenuous efforts are being made this morning by police authorities of two counties, and the headquarters men of Baltimore and Washington to lo

cate George Cummings, a negro who Deputy Sheriff Garrison is declared to have asserted he feels can tell something of the murder of Mr. Peters, and the brutal attempted killing of his daughter.

Man Held in City.

One bullet pierced the right lung but this injury will not be serious unless pneumonia or other complications set in. Another bullet passed through the abdominal muscles. A third other inflicted a wound in the right arm, while a fourth caused slight injury.

Sheriff Beall's belief that the girl had been assaulted added fuel to the fire of anger which is blazing in Southern Maryland against the perpetrator of the fiendish crime. The man hunt, which is being conducted throughout the state, has resulted in the arrest in Baltimore of one suspect and other arrests are expected shortly.

Sheriff Beall and Deputy Garrison have taken charge of the organized effort to run the murderer to earth and every road and avenue of escape is being watched. The flood of anger against the man has spread to Washington, near the scene of the crime, and one of the first questions Dr. Mankin asked wos whether the man had been caught. Dr. Mankin expressed the hope that summary punishment would be inflicted on the negro.

Lynchings—1919
Rape,—Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

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NEGRO IS RUSHED TO FULTON JAIL

7-31-19

Atlanta Negro, Arrested in Marietta, Brought to Tower When Sheriff Swanson Fears Lynching.

Charged with criminal assault upon a young white girl, Bertram Alexander, Atlanta negro, was rushed to the Fulton Tower by Sheriff Swanson, of Cobb county, at a late hour Wednesday, for safekeeping.

The negro was arrested near Kennesaw, eight miles above Marietta, and carried to Marietta. Soon after he had been placed in the Cobb county jail dozens of angry citizens in automobiles began to gather and Sheriff Swanson decided that it would be best to bring his prisoner to Atlanta.

The lights in the Cobb county jail were extinguished and the prisoner spirited away from the rear of the jail, and brought to Atlanta in an automobile by the sheriff and a deputy.

The negro, who is a student at Atlanta university and a son of Alexander C. Hamilton, of 148 Howell street, wealthy colored builder and contractor, stated last night that he knew nothing of the crime with which he is charged. He is about 21 years of age, well dressed, well-educated and intelligent.

He stated that he had gone to visit the proprietor of a hotel for colored at Kennesaw on Wednesday, and that the first he had heard of the assault was when he was arrested. He says, however, that his lawyers have told him that the criminal assault took place in Cherokee county on Monday. He denies ever having been on the scene of the crime, and says that he was not identified by the young lady who was the victim of the assault but that the mob had gathered at Kennesaw awaiting for this identification before lynching him.

When arrested, Alexander carried a .45 revolver. He was a member of the student army training corps at Atlanta university during the war.

The negro is represented by Attorneys Harvey Hill and Herbert Clay, of Marietta.

GEORGIA JUSTICE

The Death Related

9-6-19

Negro Heavily Fined In Recorder's Court For Imaginary Offense And Bound Over To Superior Court For Misdemeanor

September

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 3.—A colored man by the name of Remus Munson, who was accused of stoppinw a white lady on the street, late Sunday afternoon, drew the limit in fines in polic court Monday morning.

The lady said while on the 1500 block of Broad street she was accosted by a black man who called to her in a commanding tone, "Stop!" Thinking that he was addressing himself to some other colored person, she said she paid no attention until he again called upon her to halt. She reported the same to the proprietor of a nearby drug store.

The police were notified and three officers arrived in a few minutes, but the colored man had disappeared. Furnished with a description of him, Officer Dunn learned where a man lived who filled the description, visited his room and found clothes like those he was said to have been wearing. Shortly afterward the man of the room appeared and was taken into custody.

The white woman identified him and told Judge Kent Monday morning that she was sure she was not mistaken.

The black man said he was innocent of the charge, but his plea had weight.

was sentenced $100 or 90 days
sorderly conduct and $25 or
n for using annoying language
d over to the city court un-
) bond for a misdemeanor.

WASHINGTON LETTER

New York Age News Bureau

509 F Street, N. W.

JEANNETTE CARTER, MANAGER

New York Age

Washington, D. C.—During the race rioting here, and for some time after it, numerous rumors alleged assaults upon white women by colored men, one of the leading excuses put forward by the white mob apoligists being these alleged assaults. None of the cases proved to have any foundation. In fact, in several cases the women confessed that they gave false alarms. The latest white woman to be cornered by the police and to confess that she made up the yarn of being held up is Miss Hermosa Pomereau, an employe in one of the departments. She confessed to Sergeant Bradley and Lieutenant of Detectives Burlingame that she was heavily in debt and gave out the report in order to divert the attention of her creditors. Lieutenant Burlingame declared that the number of fake reports made to the police far exceeded the actual cases, and that there should be a law in the District under which persons making them could be given prison terms.

W. Justin Carter of Harrisburg, Pa., a brother of your correspondent, and a successful attorney, has just won a case in which a young white mother was accused of administering poison to her child. The verdict of not guilty says the Harrisburg Patriot, was a popular one. Mr. Carter has [illegible] whom saw service

RICHMOND VA JOURNAL
JUNE 2, 1919

SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED

Two Young Negroes Charged With Attack on Girls in County

John Twine and Solomon Carter, two young negroes, are in the Henrico county jail, held on charges of attempted criminal assault. The negroes are alleged to have attacked two young colored girls. They were taken into custody yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Webb Sydnor, on information received by the sheriff and will be given a hearing probably tomorrow.

DOUBTS INTENTION TO LYNCH

6/22 Wash Post

Mrs. Wells-Barnett Decides Harry Evans Was Not in Danger.

Ida B. Wells-Barnett, the well-known colored woman, investigated the threatened lynching of Harry Evans, the negro who is alleged to have assaulted Freda Guendal at Polk and Clark streets Tuesday afternoon.

She asserts that the negro is innocent of the charge, and that although there was a good deal of excitement at the time of the man's arrest there was no real effort made to lynch him. She further asserts that no assault had been made on the girl.

Lynchings—1918

New Jersey.

Rape;—Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

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WIFE OF COLONEL ATTACKED BY NEGRO

N Y C WORLD
JULY 22, 1918

Black Private From Camp Dix Sought, Threats of Lynching Made.

(Special to The World.)

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—Brutally assaulted by a negro soldier and left lying on the ground for three hours in a woods before she gained strength to crawl to a nearby farmhouse for help, the wife of a Colonel of one of the white regiments at Camp Dix is reported to be in a critical condition to-night, and the camp authorities are putting forth every effort to find the assailant.

The officials refused information and made every effort to suppress the affair. The names of the Colonel and his wife could not be learned. The woman is hysterical and bordering on nervous collapse.

All the negroes at the camp are being given a severe grilling and there have been threats of lynching if the man is found.

The attack occurred Friday night, but it did not become known until soldiers discussed it freely here to-day. The officer's wife, it is said, was on her way through the woods about 10 o'clock at night to a farmhouse where she has been living when the negro leaped from a thicket and overpowered her.

Lynchings - 1919
Rapes By Whites.

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Caucasian Rapists Convicted of Crime

12-6-19

One Month's Records Show 7 North Carolina White Men Outraging White Women

Sentenced to Death

Two are to Be Electrocuted--Man Who Outraged Three of His Own Daughters Given Sixty Years in Prison.

(Special to The New York Age.)

Raleigh, N. C.—Two white men convicted of rape, all within the past month, is only a part of the record made by WHITE RAPISTS in North Carolina!

From Mt. Airy, N. C., comes one of the most revolting stories the newspapers have ever had to record. Wesley Newman, a white farmer, with several grown daughters, was convicted of incest. The testimony showed that for three years Newman had compelled three of his daughter sto submit to his lustful inclinations, threatening death if they resisted. He was sentenced to from thirty to sixty years in state prison.

Another incest case was that of James H. Scott, a white carpenter, aged 54, who had, two years ago when the girl was only twelve years of age, made an attack upon his own daughter. Recently he attempted to commit the same crime against her daughter, and in self-protection she called in the police.

From Asheville, N. C., comes the tale of a five-year old white girl who is under treatment by physicians for a venereal disease as the result of an attempted criminal assault by James Gaddy, aged 65, a white man said to be formerly from Greenville, S. C.

Two Sentenced to Die.

J. E. Cline, a white man, was convicted of criminally assaulting a young white woman, and sentenced to be electrocuted on December 12. An appeal to the Supreme Court has stayed the execution and Cline has been taken to the state prison.

Johnston county people are strongly opposing the granting of clemency in the case of C. L. Godley. Godley is another white man who has been convicted and is under sentence of death for criminal assault, and his friends are asking Governor Bickett to exercise clemency. If the Johnston county citizens opinion is regarded he will die for the crime which he committed.

In Craven county a slightly different element enters into a case in the county court, as Carrie Fields, a white woman, is suing Walter Brinson, a white man, for $25,000 on the charge of robbing her of her honor, declaring that he the father of her young child. She alleges that about two years ago he persuaded her to take an auto ride with him, and forced her to submit to his desires. She charges also that he accomplished the same purpose at various other times.

Went Auto Riding.

The opportunity offered by an auto ride was also taken advantage of by Wm. Burke Roe, a 22-year old white man of Franklinton, who was arrested and lodged in the Louisburg jail charged with having committed rape upon Eva Kearley, a white girl, 14 years old. It is alleged that while auto riding with the girl, Roe committed the assault at the Tar river bridge, and that the girl suffered so greatly from the rough usage to which she had been subjected that it was several days before she was able to make complaint against him. Under the name of "William Buck," this man appeared before Judge O. H. Guion in Raleigh in habeas corpus proceedings instituted by his council.

At the hearing the defendant contended that the girl was not assaulted but that immoral relations were had with the girl by her willing consent. The court released the defendant on $3,000 bail.

Many other cases in other Southern states have been noted during the same period, but it is not thought probable that any other state has given any more publicity to its white rapists of white women than has North Carolina.

Wyoming Farmer Who Shot White Man For Seducing 13 Year Old Daughter will Plead "Unwritten Law."

The Raleigh Independent

12-13-19.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 12—Jack Green of Lancaster, confessed slayer of George Duncan automobile man, will fight for his freedom as he fought for the honor of his 14-year-old daughter, Dena.

Taken before Justice C. W. Burrows Tuesday, Green was bound over to the February term of circuit Court. The only testimony taken at the hearing was that of Dena, who told simply the story of the tragic night on which she had her last ride with Duncan.

A speedy trial and release upon bond for Green is the clamor of the little city, whose sympathy is for the prisoner, it is said. As one juryman has been retained, as a nucleus, Circuit Judge George Clemmson may call a jury at any time. Application for bond probably will be made by his attorneys, W. J. Brennen and H. E. Carthew. Several citizens have volunteered to sign Green's bond.

"We will fight the case from a moral standpoint," said Attorney Brennen, when asked what defense the prisoner would make. No definite statement will be made until Green and his attorneys have talked the matter over.

"There is no doubt about who did the shooting," Attorney Brennen continued. But Green had prohibited Duncan from seeing his daughter. There is a moral issue involved."

Dena is attractive and over-developed for her age. Her mother is a white woman, a member of a prominent Lancaster family. When she married Green, she was cast off by her family. Several years ago, the mother left Green and is now living in Dubuque, Ia., making her living by scrubbing floors in department stores, it is said.

Green, aged 58, is a long time resident in the vicinity of Lancaster. He has lived on his farm and made every effort to maintain his large family of nine children and keep them in school.

In the statement Green made at the jail, he said he killed Duncan Monday night about 11 o'clock because he had been too familiar with Dena, his daughter. He said he had warned Duncan, who is married and father of a young daughter himself, to stay away from his neighborhood.

When Dena was not to be found at home late Monday night, and when he heard the familiar sound of Duncan's motor on the highway near his home, Green said he went crazy, ran to the house for his shotgun, and when the car reached the gate, confronted the pair.

Duncan put out his lights, as if to stop, and then speeded up according to Green's story. Green called to him to stop, but the car went all the faster. Green declared he fired first at the front wheel, and then the engine. He loaded again and shot into the back end of the car top. The shot entered Duncan's back, under the left shoulder, and caused instant death. Dena also in the car escaped death by a miracle, only a few stray shots embedding themselves in the back of the neck.

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WHITE MAN ATTEMPTS ASSAULT UPON FIFTEEN YEAR OLD CHILD

The Daily Record

8-23-19

Threatened With Gun By Child; Given Severe Thrashing By Her Brothers

Portland Oregon, August 22.—On Monday morning Henry Wildeman, (white) an employee of the Mish Funiture Company on First Street, entred the home of Mrs. A. E. Robinson, 326 Williams Avenue, during the absence of Mrs. Robinson and her oldest sons, Paul and Edgar, and attempted criminal assault upon Marguerite, 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. Robinson, who was alone in the house. Marguerite grappled with her assailant and only succeeded in fighting him away upon seiging a loaded gun which was hanging to the door of her brothers room, and pointing it directly at her assailant, demanded him to "get out." This he did. Marguerite then ran out into the street in time to meet her brothers returning from town. Upon hearing her story, the boys returned to town and went to the Mish Funiture Company, and seeking out Wildman proceeded to give him a soud thrashing. Paul held at bay two of Wildeman's associates while Edgar delivered the thrashing which resulted in two black eyes and several "feel like broken ribs" for Wildeman while Edgar emerged from the fray without a scratch. Wildeman and the Robinson boys were arrested; both the latter furnished cash bail while Wildeman remained in jail until his case came up Wednesday morning. The judge, upon hearing the evidence of both sides, dismissed the case for lack of sufficient evidence to sustain the charge of "at-

empted criminal assault."

Later, Edgar Robinson faced trial for assault and battery upon Wildeman. Mrs. E. D. Cannady was retained as atorney for Robinson, and upon her plea to the judge, his case was continued for sentence.

THREE WOMEN AND A MAN IN MOBILE JAIL ON SERIOUS CHARGES

Murder of Infant Charged to Women; Man Held For Assault

(Special to The Advertiser.)

MOBILE, ALA., April 14.—Ailen Grayson, 20, Joyce Grayson, 17, sisters who were salesgirls employed in a local store, Mrs. Herms, 24, all living at 361 South Conception Street in this city, face charges of murder and Abraham Avinger, 24; a clerk, also of this city, that of criminal assult upon the first named.

The three women and man are locked up in the police station without bail. Their arrests followed the finding of the dead body of a day old infant, in a black handbag, floating in dog river on Sunday afternoon. Aileen Grayson admits that she is the mother of the child. Joyce Grayson says that she and her brother Gordon Grayson, 17, an engineer of Vinegar Bend, Ala., threw the body into the river from a bridge on last Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Aileen Grayson swears that Avinger accomplished her ruin forcing her to grant his demands at the point of a revolver.

The girls and Mrs. Grayson, according to a further statement by Aileen Grayson, after the birth and death of the child which occurred a short time after birth, packed it in a suit case and the youngest girl and her brother agreed to throw it into the river. Several parties say Joyce Grayson kick the handbag containing the baby into the river and reported the incident to the police. The river was dragged for a week, but the handbag was not found. Sunday afternoon it came to the surface and two negro boys fished it out and turned it over to the police department.

Two small iron weights were found in the handbag together with a lot of old clothes.

Girl Is Attacked While Picking Berries

White Stranger at Outing

Bessemer, Ala., June 13.—While picking berries with a number of children just beyond the city limits, Katie Williams, aged 13, was seized by a strange man, choked and outraged. The culprit, who is thought to be white, escaped. The girl lives with relatives on Eleventh avenue, near 26th street.

Post Master Of West Virginia Town Saved From Mob By Intercession Of Mayor

Only the pleading of Mayor W. T. Booher saved Postmaster W. E. Reeves of Bethany, W. Va., from summary punishment at the hands of a crowd of infuriated citizens when it became known that Reeves had been plced under arrest upon charge of attacking 5-year-old Mary Fluhart. Reeves is an elder in the Bethany Christian Church and one of the most prominent men in the community.

Mayor Booher arrived barely in time to save the postmaster from summary vengeance. Reeves, who denies the charge, is in the county jail at Wellsburg.

White Man Brutally Assaults White Woman

Assailant Thoughtlessly Neglects To Blacken His Face And Thereby Saddle Crime On Negro And Put Lynchers On Some Innocent Negro's Trail.

Frederick, Md., August 11.—Miss Mary Herdorff, 22 years old, of Martinsburg, W. Va., was brutally assaulted yesterday evening in a thicket where she had gone to gather blackberries a short distance from the home of her sister, near Rocky iRdge. She was choked into insensibility, cut across the breat with a knife and suffered other injuries by an assailant who escaped. Sheriff Charles H. Klipp, after searching all night, arrested a suspect, but for want of evidence he was released.

The young woman was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Frank Welty, who resides between Rocky Ridge and Emmitsburg. In company with a little girl she entered the thicket about 350 yards from her sister's home to gather a few berries. Later the child returned home. Shortly after being left alone Miss Herdorff was attacked by a man who grabbed her by the throat and choked her. In the struggle Miss Herdorff screamed, but her cries for help were not heard. Her screams brought from her assailant a threat that he would kill her. He then cut Miss Herdorff across the breast with a knife. Her clothing was also cut and torn. Miss Herdorff fainted and fell to the ground. When she regained consciousness she struggled to the home of her sister and told her story.

Her assailant was a white man. He crept up behind the woman and grabbed her without warning. After she reached home she was placed in bed and physicians summoned.

WHITE MAN INSULTED COLORED LADY; WAS PUNCHED AND JAILED

One colored woman, name not mentioned here for obvious reasons, taught one white man a lesson last Tuesday evening that he will not soon forget, and incidentally set a precedent that other women of the race may follow with good effect.

The lady in question had occasion late in the afternoon to visit her husband who is employed in one of the downtown bakeries, and on her way was accosted by a white man, who made an insulting remark and followed her. Upon her arrival at her husband's place of employment she reported the incident to him. A few minutes later when the couple emerged from the bakery the white "masher" was awaiting his prey on the outside, so the husband directed his wife to walk ahead of him, to see if the man was going to renew his attentions. He did so, and was promptly slapped in the fare by the young woman, whose husband came to her rescue, called an officer and had the white man placed under arrest. Wednesday morning in police court he was fined $50 and costs by Justice Simmons, who in addition complimented the young woman and severely rebuked the offending white man. The husband in the case exhibited rare coolness and good judgment, and has been highly complimented for his manly defense of his wife.

WHITE MAN COMMITS RAPE NEAR FRANKLINTON. 14 YEAR OLD WHITE GIRL THE VICTIM

Chief of Police J. E. Winston and Policeman O. L. McGhee, of Franklinton brought Billie Burke Roe to Louisburg on Saturday and committed him to jail under a charge of having committed rape upon the person of Miss Eva Kearney, the fourteen year old daughter of the late Hoke Kearney. The case was heard before Esquire S. C. Ford, who considered the evidence sufficient to bind young Rowe, over to Franklin Superior Court without bond. From what we could learn the crime was committed on the Tar River Bridge on Saturday, November 1st, while the parties were out on an automobile ride. The young lady after suffering from the rough usage a few days afterwards gave out the information that caused the arrest and confinement.—Franklinton Times, Nov. 14.

WHITE BOY ASSAULTS GIRL, TRY TO KEEP CRIME SECRET

(Special to The New York Age)

LAURENS, S. C.—The following article appeared in the Laurensville *Herald* of May 9, briefly and somewhat reluctantly telling of the criminal assault made on a thirteen-year-old girl by Dwight F. Coggins, a nineteen-year-old white boy.

"Dwight F. Coggins, who says he is only nineteen years of age, is at the County Jail accused of a capital offense against a thirteen-year-old girl of Clinton. The alleged assault was committed Monday morning while the members of the girl's family were at work at the mill.

"At first Coggins is said to have pretended that he did not understand why he was being arrested, but when told pointedly by the officer he had nothing more to say on the subject. Wednesday morning the lad was brought to Laurens and he will probably remain in jail until the June term of court."

The article did not carry "scare" headlines and there was nothing in it to inflame the public as would have been the case had the culprit been a Negro.

The white people of Clinton, S. C., did everything to keep the crime a secret.

Negro Girl Gets Syrian Merchant a Heavy Fine

MIAMI FLA METROPOLIS
AUGUST 7, 1919

San Joseph, a Syrian merchant in colored town, was fined the maximum amount of $50 by Municipal Judge F. B. Stoneman, on a charge of attempting a statutory offense, the charge being preferred by a 19-year old colored girl employe. The alleged attempt occurred Monday evening in a bedroom in the rear of the store of Joseph. He was defended by Attorney T. E. Price.

J. C. Strickland, arrested early yesterday morning on complaint of a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Davis, and charged that the man had robbed her after the two had ridden to the Allapattah district in a hired car, was fined $25 by Judge Stoneman on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, no action being taken on the other charge which occurred outside the jurisdiction of the court. Strickland, who was defended by R. R. Taylor, Sr., was rearrested by the county authorities on paying his fine in the city court and charges, it is said, will be filed against him in the county criminal court of record by Mrs. Davis, who is a woman about 30 or 35 years old.

Charged With Assault.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—Belvedere Dominic, a young man employed in the band of a carnival company now showing here, was placed in the Bibb county jail here today charged with an attempted criminal assault on a little girl. A warrant for his arrest was issued on complaint of the mother of the girl. The child is said to have given her mother the information. Dominic denies the charge.

Lynchings—1919
Rapes by Whites.

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Wisconsin.

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NEW YORK CITY CALL
NOVEMBER 26, 1919

Negro Kills White to Avenge Daughter; Must Go to Prison

LANCASTER, Wis., Nov. 25.—Jack Green, aged 58, Negro, father of nine children, will be sentenced to the state penitentiary here for the murder of George Duncan, aged 28, white automobile dealer. Green, according to Sheriff Frank Heil, has confessed that he killed Duncan because of offenses against Green's 14-year-old daughter, Dena.

Duncan's body was found in his car on the lonely road leading to the Green home.

According to Green's story, as told by the sheriff, Green found out that Duncan had taken his daughter riding recently. He lay in wait for them to return.

After an exchange of words Duncan drove away and Green fired, he told the sheriff.

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White Man Attempts To Rape Negro Woman In Washington--Warrant Sworn Out For His Arrest

Wasington, D. C., July 26.—Mrs Virginia Roy, a young colored married woman, who lives at 1425 Cheych street, S. W., was brutally assaulted by Howard L. Moore, white, 17 Sixth street, S. E. on Friday last.

Mrs. Roy worked at the residence of the man and was approached by him, he telling her he liked colored women and that she should treat him nice as other Negro women had done. He promised her money and fine clothes and said that his wife knew he loved colored girls. When she rufused, h egrabbed her and in his attempt to rape her brutally assaulted her. Her body is full of full of bruises and scars.

Rev. Jarnagan, president of the Race Congress, is one of those who is working in interest of the woman. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the man.

WOMAN WHO KILLED WHITE SOLDIER FREED

Des Moines, [illegible] One of the most remarkable cases in the history of the courts in this city came to a close when Mrs. Alene Robinson, charged with the murder of Orville L. Lumm, a white soldier from Camp Dodge, was found not guilty as indicated in the indictment. Lumm approached Mrs. Robinson upon the public highway and made insulting remarks to her. She resented his conduct and warded him off by hurling three pieces of cement at him. The third piece struck him on the head, inflicting a fracture of the skull which resulted in his death. She was represented by Attorneys S. Joe Brown and George H. Woodson. The fact that Mrs. Robinson was a woman of unquestionable character aided in bringing about a victory. 4-7-19

N Y C TELEGRAM
JUNE 7, 1919

Speaking of White Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM:—

"A White Stenographer from Ohio's" letter in the TELEGRAM tonight reminds me of the different times I've seen a "white man" who would be afraid to start something with another white man, abusing a negro just because the negro dares not assert himself.

Almost invariably the "white man" in the case is trying to attract the attention of some girl in this manner, having failed in other methods.

If "white men" knew these acts of brutality and coarseness were repellent rather than inviting to the girl whose attention they are trying to attract perhaps they'd "cease the cave man stuff."

A WHITE STENOGRAPHER FROM ILLINOIS.

New York, June 3, 1919.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LYNCHING QUESTION

White Clerk Dismissed for Insulting Colored Woman — Headlines in Associated Press Dispatches Conspicuous by Their Absence

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Ida Dorsey, colored, employed in the adjutant generals' office of the war department, was insulted by a white clerk, who indecently and wilfully exposed himself to her. Mrs. Dorsey called for assistance. The would-be assailant was placed under arrest and then released. The matter was later brought to the attention of Secretary of War Baker, who summarily dismissed the clerk.

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WHITE BRUTE OF A. A. COUNTY ASSAULTS 13-YEAR-OLD NEGRO GIRL

Now In Annapolis Jail Awaiting Action Of Grand Jury

The Daily Herald
3-21-19.

AAapolis Md., March 20.—Arthur M. McCuolgan, a white man, living near Gambrils, this county, and employed at Camp Meade, was committed to jail today without bail to answer to the Grand Jury at the April term of court on the charge of criminal assault upon Essie Thomas, a colored girl, saaid to be 13 years old.

The girl was employed in McColgan's family. The arrest was made this morning and the hearing was before Police Justice Welch. The offense is alleged to have occurred Monday.

BLACKENS HIS FACE TO MAKE ATTACK ON GIRL

The Baltimore Sun
3-20-19

Dade City, Fla., May 9.—Luther Wilson (white), blackened his face and attacked a 16-year-old girl while she was on her way to school. According to the girl, Wilson, with his face and hands blackened with a grease paint, waylaid her as she was passing through a strip of heavy timber. He tied her arms behind her back and in doing so rubbed some of the paint from his hands. She recognized him after a due course of time and pleaded with him to give up his purpose on the theory that she would not tell anybody. She later told a neighbor. A mob gathered and made for Wilson. He was located at a creek washing the black substance from his face and hands. The girl stated that Wilson told her if she said anything about it he would swear he was innocent and put the crime on a black man. The girl is a relative of Wilson's by marriage.

CAUCASIAN RAPISTS CONVICTED OF CRIME

The Dallas Express
12-21-19.

One Month's Records Show 7 North Carolina White Men Outraging White Women.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Two are to be Electrocuted—Man Who Outraged Three of His Own Daughters Given Sixty Years in Prison.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 18.—Two white men convicted of incest and three white men convicted of rape, all within the past month, is only a part of the record made by White Rapists in North Carolina!

From Mt. Airy, N. C., comes one of the most revolting stories the newspapers have ever had to record. Wesley Newman, a white farmer, with several grown daughters, was convicted of incest. The testimony showed that for three years Newman had compelled three of his daughter to submit to his lustful inclinations, threatening death if they resisted. He was sentenced to from thirty to sixty years in state prison.

Another incest case was that of James H. Scott, a white carpenter, aged 54, who had, two years ago when the girl was only twelve years of age, made an attack upon his own daughter. Recently he attempted to commit the same crime against her and in self-protection she called in the police.

From Asheville, N. C., comes the tale of a 5-year old white girl who is under treatment by physicians for a venereal disease as the result of an attempted criminal assault by James Gaddy, aged 65, a white man said to be formerly from Greenville, S. C.

Two Sentenced to Die.

J. E. Cline, a white man, was convicted of criminally assaulting a young white woman, and sentenced to be electrocuted on December 12. An appeal to the Supreme Court has stayed the execution and Cline has been taken to the state prison.

Johnston county people are strongly opposing the granting of clemency in the case of C. L. Godley. Godley is another white man who has been convicted and is under sentence of death for criminal assault, and his friends are asking Governor Bickett to exercise clemency. If the Johnston county citizens opinion is regarded he will die for the crime which he committed.

In Craven county a slightly different element enters into a case in the county court, as Carrie Fields, a white woman, is suing Walter Brinson, a white man, for $25,000 on the charge of robbing her of her honor, declaring that he is the father of her young child. She alleges that about two years ago he persuaded her to take an auto ride with him, and forced her to submit to his desires. She charges also that he accomplished the same purpose at various other times.

Went Auto Riding.

The opportunity offered by an auto ride was also taken advantage of by Wm. Burke Roe, a 22-year old white man of Franklinton, who was arrested and lodge in the Louisburg jail charged with having committed rape upon Eva Kearney, a white girl, 14 years old. It is alleged that while auto riding with the girl, Roe committed the assault at the Tar river bridge, and that the girl suffered so greatly from the rough usage to which she had been subjected that it was several days before she was able to make complaint against him. Under the name of "William Buck," this man appeared before Judge O. H. Guion in Raleigh in habeas corpus proceedings instituted by his council.

At the hearing the defendant contended that the girl was not assaulted but that immoral relations were had with the girl by her willing consent. The court released the defendant on $3,000 bail.

Many other cases in other Southern states have been noted during the same period, but it is not thought probable that any other state has given any more publicity to its white rapists of white women than has North Carolina.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY GIVEN LIFE FOR FOR HORRIBLE CRIME

The Montgomery Advertiser
12-7-19

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 6.—Dinwiddie sixteen years old white youth was sentenced to the penitentiary for life on the charge of rape by a jury in the circuit court today. The jurors said the age of the boy saved him from the gallows. The victim was a seven year old child who is now in Hot Springs, Ark.

The father of the child was restrained last week in court when the case was first called from killing Dinwiddie Physicians said that the case was the most horrible on record.

White Rapist Freed On Writ Of Habeas Corpus

Defense Trying To Prove That Colored Victim Picked The Charge "Out Of Her Fingers"

The Daily Herald

By WILLIAM W. B. DAY,
Staff Correspondent.

3-29-19.

Annapolis, Md., March 28.—All of colored Annapolis is excited over the sudden termination of the case of Arthur P. McClogan, white, who assaulted little Elsie Thomas, colored, age 13, at his home at Gambrills, on the 8th last, when Judge Robert Moss at a habeas corpus proceedings held here on Thursday morning set bail in the case at $5,000, which was furnished and the prisoner released.

A few days previous a Negro, Chas. Conner, was arrested on a similar offense against a colored girl of also the same age and was remanded to jail by the Grand Jury without bail.

The two cases are practically identical in that both men are in that both men are married and have families, both girls under the age of consent, being only 13 year, for which the penalty is death. However, it can be seen that the question of color has entered. McClogan was accused by a little thirteen year old colored girl, whose testimony in the case is being attacked by that of "a respectable white citizen."

At the trial yesterday, Attorney A. T. Brady, for the defense, well know by all for the lack of interest shown in the Snowden case, tried to impress the fact that the testimony of the young girl could not be taken seriously as Mrs. McClogan had only been out of the house for a few minutes before the alleged assault took place and that it was impossible for this "big white Husky" to overcome the infantile strength of a frightened little black child. It was physically impossible, claims the defense. At this extremely weak point even the whites in the courtroom had to snicker. Again McClogan claimed that his two minor children were present and intimated that common decency would not allow him to commit such an act before them. All of these points of the defense fell as chaff upon the thinkers of both races present.

When McClogan was first arrested it was seen that the defense tried hard to show that that the girl was over the age of consent but the birth records in the case soon removed hope. Several interested colored people of the city are doing some very effective work on the case and have secured some very important data, which they expect to use in the case if needed. Several very important

A friend of the Governor's was much interested in the McClogan case, which would receive his closest attention. This rumor has gotten among the colored people but very few attach importance to it and believe it to be circulated by some of the whites to allay the grave dissatisfaction of the colored peoples in regard to the Governor's attitude in the Snowden case. This case is creating as much interest among the whites of this city as well as other parts of the state, and many believe the man guilty and that the child "did not pick the story out of her fingers," as friends of the prisoner are trying to make believe.

GIRL IS ASSAULTED BY DEPUTY MARSHAL

The Chicago Defender
9-27-19

Officer Seeks to Shift Blame for Crime Onto the Dark Race

(By Century News Service)

470

Rossville, Ga., Sept. 19.—Dock Beard (white), a deputy marshal of this city, was found guilty of assault to rape by a jury in the Walker county Superior Court here recently. He was sentenced to serve twelve months on the county chain gang, six months in the county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Assault Committed

The case was one of the most interesting criminal lawsuits north Georgia has known for years. Beard was charged with committing one of the most dastardly crimes ever attempted in this community, outside that of lynching. The state submitted evidence that he entered the home of a 17-year-old white girl on the night of Aug. 8 and despite the protests of the girl, her mother and her grandmother, made her dress in his presence and accompany him to the jail. An accomplice escorted her mother also. Beard then forced the girl to accompany him to a spot about 400 yards back of the jail, where the assault was committed. The mother became frantic during the absence of her daughter and sounded cries for help by screaming.

Mother Brings Help

Beard, it is claimed, placed a gun at the mother's side and told her to say that a "black man had assaulted her daughter." The woman refused to heed Beard's warning and when help arrived she demanded the arrest of the deputy marshal. Beard declared that he arrested the girl because on the same day of the attack he saw her and a companion have their pictures taken at a spring near Rossville. He stated the young man had his arms entwined about the girl. Residents here declare that if the mother of the girl had issued the statement requested of her by Beard that a "black man" committed the deed a lynching would have resulted.

ONE OF 3 WHITE MEN GUILTY OF ATTACK ON GIRL

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 3.—Allen McNamara, 23, white, was found guilty of attacking a 17 year old white girl by a jury in criminal court here tonight after what was termed one of the most sensational trials in the annals of the state.

The offense with which McNamara was charged is one of the two crimes for which the death penalty is provided in Tennessee.

Jack Frey and Fuller Longley, companions of McNamara at the time of the alleged attack, face indictments charging similar offenses against two other girls, aged 16 and 18. Frey, who is awaiting trial, testified in behalf of McNamara, Longley is still at large.

The triple attack is alleged to have taken place after a two hour struggle on the part of the girls the night of August 29 at the Wolf River bridge near Hollywood, where they had been taken by the young men during an automobile ride. McNamara was captured after a desperate fight by Sheriff Perry, who had been summoned to the scene by a woman to whom the girls had called for help. Frey and Longley got away but the former was arrested soon afterwards.

McNamara's trial began September 17, but a jury was not obtained until October 4. The girl he was accused of attacking was the prinicpal witness against him. He denied her allegations that he had accomplished his purpose.

McNamara's attorney, it was said tonight, will seek a new trial and, if this is refused, will appeal the case to the state supreme court.

MRS. WILKERSON IS ASSAULTED BY WHITE MAN

Mrs. Julia K. Wilkerson, of 703 Weaver street, this city, was attacked Sunday morning by a white man and roughly handled. The attack, is is reported, occurred over the difference in time of settlement of a newspaper bill. This white man represented the Birmingham News, and early Sunday morning rapped on the door; when he was answered by a young lady, the housekeeper at Mrs. Wilkerson's home, hearing the debate over the amount o fmoney to be paid, Mrs. Wilkerson states that she arose from bed and went to the door and found the white man standing there demanding pay for his paper. She explained to him that she paid every two weeks. He insisted that she pay now, one week's pay being due—20 cents—and ordered that she get the card. This was done and Mrs. Wilkerson's contention as to her owing only twenty cents and paying every two weeks was substantiated, and when she opened the screen door, it is stated that this white man pushed himself into the house, speaking roughly to her, and raised his hand and slapped her in the face, it is stated. Hearing the screams in the front part of the house young LeRoy Kennedy, a brother of Mrs. Wilkerson, throws himself out of the bed and rushed after the assailant with a billet of wood as the white man spirited himself away into a Negro woman's house. Mrs. Wilkerson was arrested for disorderly conduct and was brought before Judge Martin. She was represented by Beddow & Oberdorfer. The judge discharged bith she and her brother who was similarly charged.

WHITE RAPIST GIVEN SIXTY YEARS

Mt. Airy, N. C., Dec. 11.—Wesley Newman, white, was given sixty years in jail after having committed with three daughters last year during a period of three years. No publicity of this was given it ... which would make it appear that their race is moral.

Only Four Negroes Held For Assault Upon Women In Omaha

Thirteen Whites Held For Same Crime

(From The Omaha Monitor)

Omaha, Neb.—County Attorney Shotwell gave out a statement Saturday reviewing the present status of every alleged case of assault upon women in Douglas county, against the perpetrators of which complaints have been filed.

Four Negroes and thirteen white men are now awaiting trial in district court on such charges.

Seven are held in jail awaiting trial on a charge of attempted assault. These are: Joseph O'Hara, Thomas Sullivan, Sanley Fox, Ora Brown, Loren Lee Johnson, James Donahue, all white, and Robert King, Negro.

Three have been released on bonds ranging from $2,000 up, pending trial for attempted assault. They are Amos Gorman, Harry Boyd and Joe Nanfito, all white.

William Livingstone, white, Frank Wallace, Negro; Robert Winter, white and Ira Johnson, Negro, are in jail, awaiting trial for assault.

Joe Balkovic, white, charged with assault, is out on bond. Alfred T. Ramsey, white, was found not guilty by a jury, and Jerry Dennis was sentenced from two to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

These are all of the assault cases against which Mr. Shotwell has filed complaints. All pending cases were to have been pressed for trial in the opening term of district court this fall.

WHITE MAN RAPES SIX-YEAR-OLD GIRL

Culprit Entered Home In Ab-

...sence of School Girl's Parents

(By Century News Service)

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—The best demonstration which tended to show that the ability to rape, and the desire to commit such an act, is not confined or copyrighted by any particular race was brought to public attention here when James B. Carney (white), age 35, 612 East Holly avenue, a machinist's helper, employed by the Rock Island Railroad Company, was fined $100 and cost by Judge George E. Mix for attacking little 6-year-old Thelma Harris, in her home at 647 East Red Bud avenue, when her mother, Mrs. Annie Taylor, was absent.

Caught in Home

Mrs. Taylor at the time of the attack was visiting neighbors in the next block. Carney, it appears, had a close eye on the house, and when Thelma entered the house, after returning from school, the culprit followed her. The girl stated that he gave her a nickel, forced her to sit upon his knee, and attempted to assault her. Mrs. Taylor returned and, finding Carney in a bedroom, secured her husband's revolver and chased him for a few blocks.

Rapist Fires Shot

Carney ran into his home and obtained his revolver and drove Mrs. Taylor away by firing shots at her. The police were summoned and placed the rapist under arrest. He declared that he could not resist the impulse to attack the little girl. An examination of the child and her clothing was made at the city dispensary. The clothing was badly torn and blood stained.

WOMANHOOD VINDICATED

Jury Awards Negro Woman Damages For Criminal Assault

Mrs. Alverta Butler, 914 McCulloh street, was awarded damages of $50; and incidentall vindicated of her honor, on Thursday morning last in the City Court, before Judge Roper, against Tivia Goldstein, a Jewish grocer, 508 Orchard street.

The suit grew out of an attempt at criminal assault on the colored woman by the Jew, who happens to be the landlord. he attempted assault occurred on May 16th last, and was witnessed by the nine year old son of the woman Thomas, who appeared as the only witness for the plaintiff.

The case was an exceedingly hard one to fight in that two Jews were members of the jury and kept the jury out all night they finally brought in a sealed veddict.

Now pending in the Criminal Court is a charge of criminal assault against the Jew, and the verdict in this case will have much to do with the ultimate results of the second. Attorney Robert G. I. Brown, 118 E. Lexington street, represented the woman.

Elderly White Man Accused of Assault On Neighbor's Wife

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
JULY 20, 1919

C. O. Fuller, a white man living two miles from Crosby, was arrested Friday afternoon and is now in the county jail with a charge of attempted criminal assault pending against him. It is alleged that he made an attack on Mrs. Harry Harvey, wife of a farmer who lives near Fuller's house. Fuller is 64 years old and a widower.

According to Mrs. Harvey, Fuller entered her house Friday afternoon while she was alone and attacked her. She said she fled to a negro's house nearby for protection. Fuller was arrested by officers at Crosby and spent the night in the jail there and was brought to Houston at noon Saturday. He denies that he is the man who attacked Mrs. Harvey.

WHITE MAN HUNTED FOR ASSAULT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—A white man came to the home of Mrs. Cole, 47 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., and asked her to do some washing for his wife. He persuaded Mrs. Cole to get in his carriage to go to his home, which, he said, wasn't very far; instead, he drove into the woods where he attempted to assault her. She broke away and escaped. The police are looking for the man who, is it said, was employed at or near the American University.

JUSTICE SLOW TO PUNISH WHITE MAN.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

DECATUR, Ga.—Davis Smith, a white truck farmer, was charged with committing a criminal assault on a little colored girl, Lucinda Davis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Davis, living near this town. The father of the girl engaged two lawyers to prosecute the guilty party and the case was called for trial. Four days previous to the trial the two lawyers came to the father and tried to have him withdraw the charge. He refused and went to see some of the best people in Decatur and Atlanta, and he was advised to change his lawyers. Although he had paid these two lawyers one hundred dollars, he secured

...first Monday in De... Harvey Hill as his counsel and paid him one hundred dollars more. Despite the strong case presented by Mr. Hill, a mistrial was ordered. The case will be

Lynchings—1919
Reports on, Sent Press. 440

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1919 RAPE UPON MISS DEMOCRACY; 82 AMERICANS WERE VICTIMS

The Houston Informer 1-3-20

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and five in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those was a eNgro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempated rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

THE SOUTH WINS INHUMAN PRIZE

FOR 1919 IN RECORD OF LYNCHINGS

PROVIDENCE R.I. EVE NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1920

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of 18 over 1918, the department of records and research of Tuskegee University announced last night through its annual report. Seventy-five of those who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes and seven were whites. One negro woman was included in the list.

Seven persons were burned to death and nine were killed and their bodies afterward burned. Nineteen of these lynched were accused of assault or attempted assault. Thirteen were charged with murder, and three were lynched because of "remarks about the Chicago riots."

Seventy-seven of the lynchings occurred in the South and five in the North and West. Georgia, with 21, led the list of States in the number of lynchings and Mississippi and Arkansas were second with 12. The other States stood, as follows: Alabama and Louisiana 7 each; Florida, 5; Texas, 4; North Carolina, 3; West Virginia, Colorado and Missouri, 2 each; South Carolina, Tennessee, Nebraska, Washington and Kansas, 1 each.

Jan-Dec.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1919.

1-24 Negro Star. 1-24

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Dec 31, 1919.

Dear Sir: 12-20

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were, 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

82 LYNCHINGS OCCURRED DURING YEAR OF 1919

The Journal & Guide 1-10-1920

Seventy-seven of Victims Were Put to Death in the South. Nine Were Charged With Committing Rape

Dr. Robert C. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has given to the press of the Country the following statement regarding lynchings during 1919:

"According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing oiffcer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State rae as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

EIGHTY-TWO LYNCHINGS IN YEAR 1919

Published by Tri-Cities Daily 1-1-20

(Special to Tri-Cities Daily)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—The Tuskegee Institute has prepared the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Ninteen, or less than one-four of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape Eeven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death

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ere: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendinary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abbetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for a[t]ing life of another, 1; for disc[u]lynching, 1.

The states in which lynch[ed] curred and the number in e[ach] are as follows: Alabama, [7]sas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; M[is]souri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
ROBERT R. MOTON
Principal.

NORTHSIDE NEWS

ATLANTIC CITY REVIEW

JANUARY 1, 1920

Recites Record for 1919

Editor The Gazette-Review: Dear Sir: I send you the following information relatives to lynchings for the [la]st year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were, 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were Whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine fere pu[t]

to death and then their bodies w[ere] burned. The charges against thos[e] burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, ;9 abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officers of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; kiliing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1: for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The tSates in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 191[9]

The national advocate

Dear Sir:

I send you the following inform[a]tion relative to lynchings for the pa[st] year. According to the record co[m]piled by Monroe N. Work, of the D[e]partment of Records and Research o[f] the Tuskegee Institute, there were, 8[2] lynchings in 1919, of which 77 wer[e] in the South and 5 in the North an[d] West. This is 18 more than the num[-]ber 64 for the year of 1918. Of thos[e] lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned t[o] death. Nine were put to death an[d] then their bodies were burned. Th[e] charges against those burned to deat[h]

were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 6; Georgia, 21; Louisana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON.
Principal

GE LYNCH AND GEORGE

The National Advocate

(From [illegible], Feb. 7, 1920.)

Judge Lynch in the year 1919 held his court in sixteen states in the U. S. A. His jurisdiction is very largely Southern. He sat 21 times in Georgia, 12 times in Arkansas, 12 times in Mississippi, 7 times in Alabama, 7 times in Louisiana, 5 times in Florida, 4 times in Texas, 3 times in North Carolina, once in South Carolina, once in Tennessee, twice in Missouri, twice in West Virginia, twice in Colorado, once in Washington, once in Kansas and once inNebraska.

Judge Lynch executed 82 human beings in the U. S. A. in 1919, as against 64 in 1918, proving that his business is on the increase by about thirty per cent. He still prefers "dark meat" on his menu, for 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites.He prefers males to females for 81 were males and one was a female. Rape or attempted rape accounts for 19—not one fourth of the number—and down goes the old fetich that only rapists or attempted rapists are lynched. Fire roasted 7 to death and 9 w[ere] roasted after being first slaughtered. Of those roasted [illegible] were charged wth rape, two were charged with murder, one with killing a sheriff and one was just casually roasted to death without any charge. Of those roasted after death one was charged with rape, three with attempted rape , three with shooting an officer, one with murder and one with incendiary talk.

Murder was the charge against all of the seven white men lynched. Against the seventy-five Negroes lynched the charges were as follows: Murder 13: attempted rape 10: rape 9: riots 4: shooting officers 4: insulting women 4: killing officers 4: incendiary talk 2: writing improper letters 2: charges not given 6: shooting a woman 1: robbing 1; getting murder sentence changed to life imprisonment 1: shooting watchman 1: wounding a man 1: complicity in killing officer 1: killing in self-defense 1:killing over crop settlement 1: no charge made 1: being acquitted of shooting1: talking about race riot 1: keeping company with a white woman 1: for being found under the bed 1: for boasting 1: for misleading a mob 1: for appealing a court case 1: and [illegible] discussing lynching 1.

Of the 82 lynchings 13 were cha[rged] with murder and 19 with rape or [at]tempted rape, thus leaving 53 cha[rged] with but minor offences.

JAMESTOWN N. Y. POST

JANUARY 3, 1920

INCREASED NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS.

There were 82 persons lynched in this country during 1919, of whom 75 were negroes and only seven whites. One negro woman was included. The total is 18 more than in the preceding year, notwithstanding the constant protests made by the press and by many public officials. It is significant that only 19 were accused of the one crime for which Southern whites have held summary lynching to be justifiable, the assaulting of women. Only half a dozen lynchings were in Northern states.

These figures clearly show that this crime against law and order is one which increases as the mob spirit takes possession of communities and whole states until any homicide or serious crime supposed to have been committed by a negro, is taken as a signal for violence and even for torture, since there were seven persons burned to death. The increase in the number of lynchings is one of the gravest signs of a growing contempt for law on the part of masses of people. In another form, it becomes Bolshevism and seeks to break down all government.

LYNCHINGS IN 1919.

No review of the past year of Americ[a]can industries and activities would be complete without a summary of that typical American practice of lynch law, mob murder. The following record of lynchings during 1919 has been given the press by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute:

According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 of the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

It will be noted that less than one-fourth of those murdered were charged with rape or attempted rape. But it has long since been known that the charge of rape has ceased even to be necessary as a pretext for a lynching. The variety of reasons sufficient for mob murder may be seen by the following list:

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officers of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported,, murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchm, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempted life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

Georgia led the roll of infamy with 21 lynchings to her discredit, while Arkansas and Mississippi tied in murderous rivalry with 12 each. The others followed in this order: Alabama, 7; Louisiana, 7; Florida, 5; Texas, 4; North Carolina, 3; Missouri, 2; West Virginia, 2; Colorado, 2; South Carolina, Tennessee, Kansas and Washington, 1 each.

Lynchings – 1919
Reports on, Sent Press

Jan. – June.

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SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
JULY 7, 1919

AN INFAMOUS RECORD.

The principal of Tuskegee Institute, Robert Moton, has sent us the record of the lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year. His letter is printed elsewhere on this page. The showing is shameful. There was a decrease from the figures of the same corresponding period of last year and an increase over the year before. This appears to indicate that there has been practically no improvement in two years.

While on foreign battlefields the Negro has been acquitting himself as a brave soldier and a patriot, at home his self-styled superior white brothers have been keeping up the lynching record. And invariably such crimes as have been committed by the "superior" white man have been unspeakably horrible in their ferocity and blood-thirstiness.

The Atlanta Constitution a few days ago warned its readers that the day was fast approaching when the United States, as the supreme law-enforcing power of the land, would soon take a hand in punishing those who commit these awful crimes and which have been going unpunished because governors of states where lynchings take place will not do their duty. It is a hopeful sign when such words are heard coming from a state which has made the pages of its history black with foul deeds of the kind we are discussing.

If this country of ours is what we like to think of it as being—a land of justice—a true democracy—then it was high time that it made a convincing demonstration to that effect by putting a stop to lynchings. The most of them are not for "the usual crime," but are merely for any cause which gives men with white skins who are filled with race hatred an excuse for feeding their blood-lust.

Of course, the "better element" in the South does not condone lynchings. But the better element does nothing to stop lynchings either. The horrors continue, as the figures show. They disgrace the whole country. They outrage one's sense of even-handed justice. They belie our assertion that we appreciate what the men of color have done to defend the flag. While such a record as Mr. Moton's letter calls attention to is a regularly recurrent thing every six months, no man who really believes in being fair and decent and just in his treatment of the colored race will be content; but being discontented over the showing that Southern states make in this regard means but little. Why not stir up congressmen to see to it that the United States authorities take a hand now and put an end to the business? Why not firmly resolve that one of the first things to be done is to arrest, try and punish white men who murder men ju[illegible] because an all-wise God made their skins blac[illegible] instead of white?

MINNEAPOLIS M EVE TRIBUNE
JULY 14 1919

The Lynching Record.

During the first six months of the current year, according to the records of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 28 lynchings, every one of them south of the Ohio river. They were distributed according to states as follows: Alabama 3, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Georgia 3, Louisiana 4, Mississippi 7, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 1, and Texas 1.

This is seven less than the number (35) for the first six months of 1918. It cannot be regarded, however, as a sure indication of abandonment of lynching as there were only 14 lynchings in the first six months of 1917. Of those lynched, all were negroes but three. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and five of these victims of mob law were burned to death before crowds of from 150 to 1,500 people. These burnings took place in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas.

Leaving out of account the guilt or innocence of the victims, what this shows with respect to the invasion of the rights of the courts and contempt for law puts a brand upon these [illegible] of which every law-abiding citizen in them must be ashamed; especially in view of the fact that in none of these cases of mob law has any participant been brought to trial and in only one case has there been any attempt to bring to trial.

28 HAVE BEEN LYNCHED UP TO DATE

The Freeman
7-19-19

MISSISSIPPI LEADS WITH SEVEN—TENNESSEE HAS CLEAN SLATE.

MOBILE, Ala, July 16.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has prepared the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. He finds, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there have been in the first six months of 1918 twenty-eight lynchings.

This is seven less than the number (35) for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen more than the number (14) for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched twenty-five were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with criminal assault. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state were as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

THE LYCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynching for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number thirty-five, for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen more than the number fourteen, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched twenty-five were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death, were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT F. MOTON, Principal.

7-31-19

ROCHESTER N Y TIMES
JULY 8, 1919

Record Shows Lynching Continuing Unabated

Editor Times-Union:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death, were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Very truly,
Robert R. Moton,
[illegible] Tuskegee Institute.

N Y C TRIBUNE
JULY 5, 1919

Lynchings Are Decreasing

Mobs Kill 25 Negroes First Six Months of 1919

MOBILE Ala., July 4.—Lynchings during the first six months of 1919 were fewer than during the same period of 1918 but more numerous than in 1917, according to the record kept by Tuskegee Institute.

The total for the current year to date is twenty-eight, in comparison with thirty-five in 1918 and fourteen for the first half of 1917.

Of those lynched in 1919 twenty-five were negroes and three white. Only seven were charged with assaulting women. One negro woman was lynched.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 9, 1919

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR

To the Editor: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number, 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number, 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched, 25 were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, three; Arkansas, four; Florida, two; Georgia, three; Louisiana, four; Mississippi, seven; Missouri one; North Carolina, two; South Carolina, 1; Texas, one.

ROBERT R. M[illegible]N,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 3 1919.

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
JULY 7, 1919

Lynching Record for Six Months.

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number, 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number, 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched, twenty-five were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, [illegible]; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON.

CAMDEN N J TELEGRAM
JULY 7, 1919

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1919.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 7.—According to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14, for the first 6 months of 1917. Of those lynched 25 were negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

...E WORLD
JULY 6, 1919

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Lynching Record for Six Months.

To the Editor of The World:

I find, according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number 35 for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14 for the first 6 months of 1917.

Of those lynched twenty-five were negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDA
JULY 7, 1919

Lynching Record for Six Months.

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number, 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number, 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched, twenty-five were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.

N Y C TIMES
JULY 5, 1919

LYNCHING RECORD.

Tuskegee Figures Give 28 for the First Half of This Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year:

I find, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 twenty-eight lynchings. This is seven less than the number (thirty-five) for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen more than the number (fourteen) for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched, twenty-five were negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 3, 1919.

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
JULY 19, 1919

LYNCHINGS IN 1918 AND 1919.

The record of lynchings in the South for the calendar year 1918, when the nation was fighting the world's outlaw for the maintenance of right above might, was as follows:

Georgia, 18; Texas, 9; Louisiana, 9; Mississippi, 6; Tennessee, 4; Alabama, 3; Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, each 2; California, Illinois Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, Wyoming, each 1. Total 62 (58 blacks, 4 whites).

The record for the first six months of 1919, compiled by the Tuskegee Institute, is as follows:

Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 4; Arkansas, 4; Georgia, 3; Alabama, 3; Florida, 2; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Missouri, 1; Texas, 2. Total 28.

There is no governor of a Southern state who does not condemn this abominable species of outlawry. There is no Southern newspaper that erects apology for it. They recognize that lynchings constitute not only a stain upon the states, but that they are of real economic hurt. Men do not elect to live and work where lawlessness prevails.

Why will not the Southern people learn how greatly it would be to their selfish interest to abide, always, the due process of law?

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JULY 5, 1919

25 BLACKS, 3 WHITES LYNCHED

Mississippi Leads in Last Six Months' Mob Murder Record

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 5.—According to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been in the first six months of 1919 twenty-eight lynchings.

This is seven less than for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen more than for the first six months of 1917. Of those lynched twenty-five were negroes and three were white.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are: Arkansas, 4; Alabama, 3; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

CLAIMS 28 LYNCHINGS IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Mississippi Leads List With Seven, While Georgia Has Three.

Mobile, Ala., July 3.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, has prepared the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. He finds, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings.

This is seven less than the number, thirty-five, for the first months of 1918, and fourteen more than the number, fourteen, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched, 25 were negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of assault. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, three; Arkansas, four; Florida, two; Georgia, three; Louisiana, four; Mississippi, seven; Missouri, one; North Carolina, two; South Carolina, one, and Texas one.

HOUSTON TEX BULLETIN
JULY 13, 1919

28 LYNCHINGS TOOK PLACE DURING FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Mobile, Ala.—Twenty-eight lynchings have taken place in the first six months of 1919, according to statistics compiled by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, said a statement issued Friday by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the school. This is seven fewer than listed in the first six months of 1918 and fourteen more than recorded in the same period in 1917, he said.

Of those lynched twenty-five were negroes and three white persons. One of the twenty-eight was a woman. Seven were accused of assault.

The states in which lynchings took place and the number in each were listed as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

63 PEOPLE MEET VIOLENT DEATHS BY HAND OF MOBS

The Associated Press, Nov. 8, 19.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Sixty-three persons met death at the hands of mobs in the U. S. in the first ten months of 1919, according to a statement issued tonight by the national association for the advancement of colored people. Sixty-one of the victims were American citizens and two Mexicans, teh statement says, and adds that 59 of the Americans killed were negroes, of whom eleven were burned at stake.

N Y C POST
JULY 7, 1919

Lynching Record.

EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number, 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number, 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1. ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.

TON MASS C S MONITOR
MAY 27, 1919

LYNCHING RECORD OF THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—According to a report on lynchings in the United States made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 3224 persons have been killed by mobs in the last 30 years. "Georgia leads in the list with 386 victims," it is stated, "followed closely by Mississippi with 373, Texas with 335, Louisiana with 313, Alabama with 276, Arkansas with 214, Tennessee with 196, Florida with 178 and Kentucky with 169. The north and west together have lynched 21 persons during the last five years' period, whereas during the same time 304 persons were lynched in the south."

In conclusion the report says: "It is apparent that lynchings for other crimes than the so-called 'one crime' have for the whole period been a large majority of all lynchings and that for the past five years less than one in five of the colored victims have been accused of 'attacks upon women.'"

Lynchings - 1919

Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan-Dec.

531

DAYTON O. EVE. HERALD
DECEMBER 26, 1919

THE SHAME OF LYNCHING.

THREE negroes have been lynched in the United States in the past 10 days, and the disgrace of it is that lynchings are of such common occurrence that these last three attracted hardly any attention among the hundreds of other news items. It might be emphasized that all these lynchings were in the south, and it might be doubly emphasized that Ohio is almost entirely free of this form of lawlessness and brutality.

According to figures co[illegible] the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an excellent organization, by the way 63 persons were lynched in the United States in the first 10 months of the present year, and of these 59 were negroes. Two of the remaining four were Mexicans. Twenty of these victims of mob violence were shot to death, 19 were hanged, 11 were burned at the stake, two were beaten to death and one was drowned.

What a record! The United States as a whole bears the smirch of these lynchings, although the blame rests almost wholly in the south. Georgia, for instance, committed 17 of these outrages, Mississippi 10 and Alabama and Louisiana eight each. Other southern states contribute in proportion, and almost alone among the northern states is Illinois, because of the Chicago riots, and Nebraska, because of the Omaha riots.

There is only one solution for the evil of lynching, and that is to enforce the law without favoritism against those guilty of taking part in these crimes.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
JANUARY 1, 1920

Lynchings in 1919.

Lynchings in 1919, according to Tuskegee Institute's statistics, numbered 82, or 18 more than in 1918. Georgia mobs took 21 lives, thus securing that state for another year in its position of leadership among the lynching communities. Its closest competitor was Arkansas, with 12. Only 19 of the 82 put to death by mobs were accused of the crime against women which Southern chivalry holds it is impossible to submit to the usual processes of justice. The other cases furnish not only condemnation of lynching, but emphasize the duty of constituted authorities everywhere to vindicate the majesty of law by protecting persons accused of crime and punishing those who interfere with legal procedure.

Twenty-seven of the persons lynched last year were accused of homicide; 20 of the cases being described as murder. It would seem that such offenders might confidently be left to the courts to deal with, especially where the accused were Negroes in Southern states; if they were not condemned to death and executed it would be simply because their innocence was established. What makes lynching so horrible, though, is that the savagery of blood lust is so easily aroused that lives are taken for almost no crime at all. A man found under a bed was lynched, so was the one who made boastful remarks. An improper letter was written and two men were lynched for it. Mobs took the lives of others for equally trifling offenses. That race hatred was responsible in a great majority of the cases is deducible from the fact that all but seven victims of Judge Lynch were black, and every one of the seven whites was accused of murder.

It is a sickening record that was made in 1919 in a country that is supposed to be governed by law.

LYNCHINGS DURING 1919
18 MORE THAN IN 1918

Arkansas Democrat

Tuskegee Board Shows Total of 82—Arkansas Is Charged With 12.

1-2-20

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee University yesterday issued its annual report of lynchings in 1919. The report says there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and five in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number listed in 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes, including one woman, and seven white persons. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. Seven of the victims were burned to death and nine were put to death and their bodies were burned.

All the white men lynched were accused of murder. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted attack, 10; attack, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officers of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letters, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, one; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from 10 years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

Lynchings by states were listed as follows:

Alabama, seven.
Arkansas, 12.
Colorado, two.
Florida, five.
Georgia, 21.
Louisiana seven.
Mississippi, 12.
Missouri, two.
Nebraska, one.
North Carolina, three.
South Carolina, one.
Texas, four.
Washington, one.
West Virginia two.
Kansas, one.

CAMDEN N J TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 31, 1919

LYNCHINGS IN 1919

According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were eighty-two lynchings in 1919, of whoch seventy-seven were in the South and five in the North and West. This is eighteen more than the number sixty-four for the year 1918. Of those lynched seventy-five were negroes and seven were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rope or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape, three; murder, two; killing sheriff, one; no charge given, one. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempted rape, three; shooting officers of the law, three; rape, one; murder, one; incendiary talk, one.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, thirteen; attempted rape, ten; rape, nine; abetting riots, four; shooting officers of the law, four; insulting a woman, four; killing officer of the law, four; alleged incendiary talk, two; writing improper letter, two; charge not reported, six; shooting a woman, one; robbery, one; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, one; shooting night watchman, one; shooting and wounding a man, one; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, one; killing man in self-defense, one; willing landlord in disput over crop settlement, one; no charge made, one; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, one; remarks about Chicago race riot, one; for keeping company with a white woman, one; for being found under bed, one; for making boastful remarks, one; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, one; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, one; for discussing a lynching, one.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, seven; Arkansas, twelve; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, twenty-one; Louisiana, seven; Missouri, two; Mississippi, twelve; Nebraska, one; North Carolina, three; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, one; Texas, four; Washington, one; West Virginia, two; Kansas, one.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH. NEWS
JANUARY 3, 1920

THE RECORD OF SHAME

When we read the record of lynchings in the United States during 1919, we are inclined to hang our heads in shame. The whole miserable record is given here, as compiled by Monroe N. Work of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

Mr. Work tells us there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the south and 5 in the north and west. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The charges against those burned to death were: Rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from 10 years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

One of the consolations we get out of this record of shame is that Michigan's skirts are clear. So long as we take so many lives wantonly in this country, we do not appear to be fully privileged to go about the earth, telling other peoples how to conduct their governments and telling them how to regulate their conduct.

75 Negroes Lynched---One A Woman, 7 Burned Alive, 9 Burned After Being Shot Or Hanged, 19 Charged With Assault On Women

Daily Herald
1-2-20.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Dec. 31—

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was chargd against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; atempted rape, 10 rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting woman, 1; robbery,1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shoting and wounding a man 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop setlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1 Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,

ROBERT R. MOTON,

Principal.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

The St Louis Argus

December 31, 1919

1-2-20

The Lynching Record for 1919

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempted rape,

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Caro- 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary

1919 SETS MARK FOR LYNCHINGS; 82 ARE KILLED

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE

JANUARY 2, 1920

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of eighteen over 1918. This was announced tonight by the department of records and research of Tuskegee University in its annual report.

Seventy-five of those lynched were Negroes and seven whites. One Negro woman was included in the list.

Seven persons were burned to death and nine were killed and their bodies afterward burned. Nineteen of those lynched were accused of assault or attempted assault.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1919.

The Southern Workman

Dear Sir.

.I send you the following information relative to lynching for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were, 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape 3: murder 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offense charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law,1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attmepting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal,

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

82 LYNCHED IN 1919

NEW YORK CITY TIMES

JANUARY 1, 1920

Tuskegee Statistics Show an Increase of 18 Over 1918.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of eighteen over 1918, the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee University announced tonight through its annual report. Seventy-five of those who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes, and seven were whites. One negro woman was included in the list.

Seventy-seven of the lynchings were in the South and five in the North and West.

LYNCHINGS FOR YEAR TOTALED 78

HARTFORD, CONN COURANT

JANUARY 2, 1920

The National Association [illegible] showing that there were seventy-eight mob murders during the year, the greatest number of any year since 1915, when ninety-six persons were lynched. George W. Crawford of New Haven is a member of the board of directors of the association and its representative in Springfield is Rev. G. R. Waller. Moorfield Storey of Boston is president. One of the alleged causes of a lynching was that the person lynched belonged to a non-partisan league. Other causes were pulling white woman from a horse, not turning out of road for white boy in auto, found under a bed in a white man's house and circulating incendiary literature.

Georgia leads the list of states with twenty-one lynchings. Mississippi follows with twelve, and Alabama and Arkansas are third and fourth in the list with eight and seven lynchings respectively.

Of the persons lynched in 1919, four were white Americans, two were Mexicans and seventy-two were negroes. Shooting to death claimed twenty-seven victims, hanging twenty-three and burning at stake thirteen. Nine of the victims were ex-soldiers of the United States Army.

In the list of alleged causes of lynching, murder is given in twenty-seven cases, assault in fourteen cases, shooting of a white man in seven cases.

In less than one-fifth of the lynchings of 1919 was assault upon women even alleged as a justification.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE

JANUARY 4, 1920

Seven negroes unconvicted of any crime were burned to death in 1919 in the United States, sixty-eight were mob-murdered, with less of medievalism. In some respects Mexico, even Mexico, is setting us an example worth following. There were no burnings south of the Rio Grande.

Lynchings - 1919 532 Jan—Dec,

Reports on, Sent Press.

532

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE,
ALABAMA,
December 31, 1919

The Lynching Record For 1919

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. Acording to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Record and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were, 82 lynchings in 1919, which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: atempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not report, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another; 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 7; Arkansas 12; Colorado 2; Florida 5; Georgia 21; Louisiana 7; Mississippi 12; Missouri 2; Nebraska 1; North Carolina 3; S. Carolina 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 4; Washinton 1; West Virginia 2; Kansas 1.

Very truly,
Robert R. Moton, Principal.

YONKERS N Y HERALD
JANUARY 3, 1920

SINN FEIN AND WHY

To the Editor of the Herald:—

A surprising number of pleople do not understand clearly the term Sinn Fein. They think of hot-heads and violence, Bolshevism or a sort of Party of Misrule—a view varied in the case of one acquaintance of mine, who asked the difference between it and the Orange Society, and then added hastily, "O I remember, one is Catholic and the other Protestant!"

"What color shall they wear?" says the Shan Van Voght.

"What color shall they wear?" says the Shan Van Voght.

"What color should be seen, where their fathers' home have been, "But their immortal green!" says the Shan Van Voght.

That's Sinn Fein; less a party than a sentiment; less politics than the spirit of Nationality; stronger than death for many died; but it remains And there is no better nor more interesting way to try to understand it than to consider the way in which a certain group of its leaders, men intelligent, law-abiding and lovers of peace, were gradually drawn out of their spheres to bloodshed and ruin, and death against a barrack wall.

This little group of intelligent patriots had nothing whatever to do with the spirit or the ideas of Bolshevism. They were conservative in the true sense; some of them believed in Home Rule and some in the Union, but they all believed in Ireland. Sinn Fein (which is Gaelic for Ourselves Alone) meant the keeping alive of the old traditions, customs and home industries; it was a distaster more important than politics, that the fine and individual gifts of the race were being stamped out. It meant Self Help.

And Dr. Douglas Hyde started a revival of the Gaelic speech, the old dances, the literature full of folk tales that have enriched so many other languages. He urged the resumption of the cottage industries, the old fairs and meetings for the exhibition of home work. Others entered the movement eagerly, Professor MacNeill, MacDonagh, Yeats, Synge, Dunsany Gwyn, the gentle Pearse who could not enjoy shooting or even fishing, since it meant death. Sir Horace Blukett, Sir Everard Nugent and others saw the opportunity, and prompted the Industria Development and the Irish Agricultural Associations. The country had natural resources; if its spirit could be kept alive, that would mean hope.

But in some quarters the Gaelic revival failed to please. At times, and through very many years, England has done things to blot out the race and its religion that on first hearing do not seem quite credible; the kind of things that caused the loyal Englishman Sydney Smith to say, "The moment the very name of Ireland is mentioned, the English seem to bid adieu to common feeling, common prudence, and common sense, and to act with the barbarity of tyrants and the fatuity of idiots." Apathy is easier to deal with, than hope. So the Gealia Revival was not popular with the Tory Party in Parliament. The old chestnut-burr of lolitics was thrust into even this, and the supporters of Self Help made to realize that no matter how privately or law-abidingly they tried to better themselves, sooner or later it would end in the same old way—suppression.

Home Rule was where it had been for many years—on the horizon. Accordingly in their disappointment some of those who had not intended to join in political agitation began to work for Home Rule as their only hope. Politics had entered in.

And for a time it looked hopeful. After all, the Tory Party is a small part of England; it was only the House of Lords that had smothered the Bill before. It seemed as though England was about to grant Self Determination to Ireland; when one of the most farcical and most tragic grand-stand plays in history was made by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law.

Of course this was the Ulster Rebellion—when Orange Ulster suddenly imported arms and ammunition from Germany and declared its intention to fight if the Home Rule Bill was passed. Ulster was in arms against the British Constitution; but the most remarkable part was that she had England's sympathy. There was worked up in England quite a hullabaloo of popular enthusiasm for the Ulster cause, because Ulster didn't want Home Rule, and because Ulster was Protestant. Sir Edward Carson and his followers had played again the old, old game of racial, political, and religious bigotry, to Scotch the Irish question once more. And the appearance of a divided Ireland entered in.

So high did the carefully fed fire in the North blaze, that those who saw the danger of apparent dissension acted. They acted quickly and well. After Carson's Ulster Volunteers, they formed the National Volunteers "to safeguard the rights of every Irishman irrespective of politics or creed"—and for something beyond this, to hold together Ireland, east and west and north and south. And to the chagrin of Carson and some others, the trial succeeded. In a short time there was a force of about 170,000 men from every part of the country, training under able leaders, to stand by the British Constitution and preserve peace in Ireland. On the Governing Committee were the men we met, MacNeill, Pearse, MacDonagh, Dr. Hyde, and others as well known in different branches of private and professional life; men, understand, who stood for peace and justice.

The Ulster bluff was called. Ulster stock, so to speak, began to drop in England. And while they waited came August, 1914.

Immediately John Redmond, Irish leader in the House of Commons, offered the National Volunteers unconditionally to England; the idea was that the 170,000 should be drilling and being placed as rapidlly as possible, to take the places of successive detachments of troops then in Ireland and let these go to the front. Ireland, despite later talk about its coast facilities for submarine landings and bases, was never an objective point. The plan, worked out as it was among stafl officers of experience, would in a short time have freed 200,000 additional troops for the front, and at a time when they were very badly needed.

It was refused. With needless preemptoriness, many could not but feel. Home Rule? Some began to recall old instances of good faith on the part of the Irish, and its answer. They said among themselves that Redmond might better have bartered the Irishmen for Home Rule, since generosity was not understood. And still Kitchener was calling for Irish recruits and getting them by the thousand.

Now occurred "some stupidities" as Lloyd George said. People were deported on a word, papers were suppressed; and more than all to hurt, the volunteers were not allowed to form an Irish Brigade, nor to show green banners. In short everything to suggest the friendly offer of cooperation was put down with an iron hand. Then, the Bill was at last signed, and with it a rider postponing the operation of Home Rule indefinitely. The Cabinet was changed, the self-elected "champions" of Ulster were elevated to the highest posts in Government. Redmond, his party, and Home Rule, were buried.

No hope in peaceful effort, none in patience nor in political agitation; her men taken but the friendly hand struck aside—what was left Ireland but her undying spirit, Sinn Fein? Over long and very different roads had come Hyde and MacNeill the scholars, Major McBride, Pearse the dreamer, Blunkett the politician, Connolly the labor leader, to meet on Easter Monday, 1916, in Dublin. And after that week, which must have seemed too hideous to be true, they met again, in Kilmainham Jail to die for Ireland. There was no need to talk of Gaelic Revivals; they had acted one, Sinn Fein meant something different now.

CORNELIA S. HULBERT,
(24 Ludlow St., Yonkers, N. Y.)

The Lynching Record for 1919.

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were, 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were wihtes. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10, rape 9; abetting riots, 4; shoting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching 1.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

He Would Tax 'Em.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1920.
Editor of the Yonkers Herald:

My Dear Sir—This being the 1st day of the New Year 1920, it behooves us older ones to look back over the year's work, and take inventory of stock on hand. This has no doubt been a very prosperous year for many business men, especially those who are in a position to profiteer, and we can see, if we open our eyes, where these people live, and how they live. Some have three homes, yachts, flying machines, race horses, diamonds, automobiles, seal skin furs, silks, satins, etc., etc., and it is not strange that such are the making of so many Bolshevikis in this country. It seems as if the time was now ripe to legislate according to the theory of good old honest Abe Lincoln, when he said: "When we get into power, there is one thing we mean to do. If a man owns a single house, we will tax him one hundred dollars. If he owns ten houses of like value, we won't tax him one thousand dollars, but two thousand dollars. If he owns a hundred houses, we won't tax him ten thousand dollars, but sixty thousand dollars; and the richer a man grows, the bigger his tax, so that when he is worth forty million dollars he shall not have more than twenty thousand dollars a year to live on. The corporations we would have are those of associated labor and capital, co-operation." And how can the people legislate without legislators of and by the people? Honest legislators who cannot be purchased or coerced by the big interests, are the great need of this hour, and at the very time when America is being strangled by mighty big corporations.

I know whereof I speak. My business for the last fifteen years has been among some of these hogs, and I have learned this one thing. The bigger and fatter the hog, the tighter and meaner he usually is. If he can possibly get you to work for him for nothing, he will do it every time, and cheat you out of your entire commission.

During the fifteen years of my real estate business, I have been cheated out of over fifty thousand dollars of hard earned commissions, by hoggish corporations only. People with moderate means are honest and can be depended upon to act fairly and squarely.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, I am "agin" these big fat hoggish corporations, and from henceforth shall work against them night and day, until they are brought below the mark that Abraham Lincoln proposed.

I desire to see the heads of these foxy corporations brought down to the very level of the working man, and get the same pay as a common dirt digger. Then His Kingdom will come on earth as it is in Heaven.

Yours for progress.

H. L. HUNTINGTON.

Farmers' Joint Committee.

To the Editor of the Herald.

At the last legislative session the Chairmen of the Joint Legislative Budget Committees requested the Dean of the State College of Agriculture to prepare a plan for the further development of the College looking toward its substantial completion. The faculty of the institution has given the matter careful consideration. Before undertaking to determine what would constitute an adequate development of the institution as a basis for preparing plans, the College invited a large number of farmer and home-s and homemakers of the State to study the institution intimately and to make recommendations. These recommendations have been embodied in a report, copies of which will shortly be available.

One of the recommendations of the farmers' representatives was the formation of a committee to carry the recommendations into effect. These recommendations have been adopted, not onyl by the entire group of visiting farmers, but by the official representatives of all of the large farmers' organizations in the State.

Knowing your interest in both the educational and the agricultural development of the State, the Joint Committee of farmers conjunctions with the Dean of the College, invites you to attend a conference of editors and publishers to be held at the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York, beginning at 9 a. m., on January 9th. Editors of nearly all of the publications in the State are being invited to the conference. It is desired that these persons shall become acquainted with the State College of Agriculture, and familiar with its work, and that they shall have an opportunity personally to inspect its buildings and equipment and to see its needs. The plans which farmers have for developing the State's educational work in agriculture and home economics will be explained. We very much hope that it will be possible for you to be present.

Yours sincerely,

FARMERS' JOINT COMMITTEE,
William Mather, Chairman.
E. R. Eastman, Exec. Secy'y.

Pictures of Old Engines.

1400 Broadway, N. Y.,
Dec. 29, '19.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I am very much interested in trying to secure photographs of old Hudson River Railroad locomotives in service prior to 1890, and would sincerely appreciate it if you could find space to state this interest briefly in your publication, as some if not many of your readers I feel might be quite likely to have some they would either allow me to purchase, or lend to me to copy and return to them. Hoping that this suggestion may meet your favorable consideration, and awaiting with interest your reply, I remain,

Yours Very truly,
DAVID C. GOODYEAR.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1919.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 31, 1919.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than onefourth of those put to death, were charged with rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incediary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shotting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal wa staken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

1919 Record Lynching Year---78 Meet Death From Mob Violence

Complete lynching statistics for the year 1919, made available today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, showed 78 mob murders during the year, the greatest number of any year since 1915, when 96 persons were lynched.

Georgia leads the list of states with 21 lynchings. Mississippi follows with 12 and Alabama and Louisiana are third and fourth in the list with eight lynchings respectively.

Of the persons lynched in 1919, four were white Americans, two were Mexicans and 72 were Negroes. Shooting to death vclaimed 27 victims, hanging 23 and burning at stake 13. Nine of the victims were ex-soldiers of the United tSates army.

In the list of alleged causes of lynching, murder is given in 27 cases, assault in 14 cases, shooting of white man in 7 cases.

In less than one-fifth of the lynchings of 1919, was assault upon women even alleged as a justification.

The list of alleged causes of lynchings is as follows:

Members of Non-Partisan League	1
Insulting white woman	5
Altercation with white man	1
Attempting to pull white woman from horse	1
Trouble between white and colored cotton mill workers	1
Assault on white woman	14
Murder	27
Insulting white man	1
Shooting white man	7
Attempted assault on white woman	5
Result o frace riot	1
Talking of Chicago riot	1
Not turning out of road for white boy in auto	1
Leader among Negroes	1
Circulating incendiary literature	1
Misleading mob	1
Boastful remarks re killing of sheriff	1
Intimacy with white woman	4
Found under bed in white man's house	1
Expressing himself too freely re lynching of Negro	1
Causes unknown	1
Beating and robbing white man	1
Total	78

LYNCHINGS IN THE COUNTRY DURING 1919

NEW REPUBLIC MARK MERCUR
JANU — 1, 1920

Seventy-five Negroes and Seven Whites Met Death at Hands of Mobs.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of 18 over 1918, the department of records and research of Tuskegee university announced tonight through its annual report. Seventy-five of these who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes and seven were white. One negro woman was included in the list.

Seven person were burned to death and nine were killed and their bodies afterward burned. Nineteen of those lynched were accused of assault or attempted assault. Thirteen were charged with murder, all of the whites having been charged with this crime; four each for abetting riots, shooting officers of the law, killing officers of the law otherwise, and insulting women, and three because of "remarks about the Chicago riots."

Seventy-seven of the lynchings occurred in the south and five in the north and west. Georgia with 21 led the list of states in the number of lynchings, and Mississippi and Arkansas were second with twelve. The other states stood as follows: Alabama and Louisana, seven each; Florida, five; Texas, four; North Carolina, three; West Virginia, Colorado and Missouri, two each; South Carolina, Tennessee, Nebraska, Washington and Kansas, one each.

TENNESSEE SPEAKS ON MURDERS.

(Knoxville, Tenn., Sentinel.)

Chicagoans killed more Negroes in the race war last year than the Southern lynchings numbered in total, but these and similar fatilities to the Brother—in Black, occuring in northern and western cities do not appear in Professor Moton's Tuskegee Mortality column and in other statistics of this nature. But it is difficult to see wherein there is any moral difference whether the Negro happens to be done to death with a club and gun at the North with a rope for the usual crime in the South. This is not to say that the excuse for lynching the Negro in the South is valid or always even sincere. Mobs in themselves are essentially vicious, criminal and barbarous and use the excuse to vent their cruel and violent propensities with impunity. But mob law is mob law whether above or below the Mason and Dixon line and however the methods of the mob may vary in croaking its victims. So why the discrimination in quoting the mot statistics?

Lynchings—1919

Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan-Dec.

533

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Leader.
FEBRUARY 3, 1920

BREAKING A RECORD.

Usually we are proud to set down the achievement of a new record, the doing of something in a bigger way. The world strikes off medals for those persons. But not for all. Not for—

"Eighty-two persons who were lynched in the United States during the year 1919—an increase of eighteen over the year before?"

Nothing to brag about, is it? Rather is it something to cover up when company comes, as we cover up the family skeleton.

For goodness' sake, let's not try to break the 1919 record in the twelve months of 1920! Why not permit it to stand for all time as the last high mark of American lynchings?

We've made a splendid start in January. Let's do as well in the next eleven months.

Lynchings of 1919.

To the Editor: The report of the Tuskegee Institute that there had been 82 lynchings in the United States in 1919, as compared with 64 during 1918, proves that there are places in our country where the people do not possess 100 per cent Americanism.

In all cases where there is an infraction of the law the majority of the law should reign supreme. Mob violence is never justifiable. It never was; it never will be. Some claim such violence is justifiable because of lax administration of criminal law. This is not true, for the excuse offered is a reflection on the community itself where the crime is committed. The remedy lies, not in the people themselves overriding the law, but in the people upholding and enforcing the law, and in an appeal to their patriotism, their sense, their innate love of justice and respect for order, qualities which seldom if ever, are invoked in vain. Crimes punished by infuriated citizens are the same as not punished at all, for the remedy is worse than the disease.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to all within our borders, indicted for crime, a fair and impartial trial under due process of law before a court and jury. The arch fiend Czolcosz, who assassinated President McKinley, was tried and convicted before 12 of his peers.

The safety of our country lies in the patriotism of our citizens, those who are at all times cool, self-composed and deliberate, those who fill their callings in life without ostentation and at all times have the courage of their convictions.

Incendiary words should never be uttered. During exciting times poisonous words have a mushroom growth in nervous and excitable individuals. And those who sow the seeds of disorder and violation of law are more guilty than the perpetrators of the deed, for they are the fathers of the crime. They sowed the seed. They germinated the growth. They nurtured them to their maturity. On the other hand it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to calm excited minds and to call away persons whose venomous words are fanning the flames of excitement by peaceable means if possible, by force if necessary.

In the old Mosaic Law we are given an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life. But Christ when on earth said "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment."

If we see people violate law it is our duty to report the same to the proper officials in whose jurisdiction the crime was committed. Our duty does not end there, for it is our further duty in many instances to become the deponent to the complaint and be a witness before the court who issued the affidavit.

Eighty-two lynchings in one year have added a dark page to our history. Let the page in the future be turned unread. Unforeseen good may come from it "For how unsearchable are the judgments of God and His ways past finding out."

At this, the beginning of a new year, let all our good citizens have as our guide the Americanism of Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt—a 100 per cent Americanism.

J. S. MUDDELL.

203 Cass avenue, Detroit

TUSKEGEE'S REPORT ON 1919 LYNCHINGS

EIGHTEEN MORE THAN 1918

Seventy-Five of 82 All Told Are Negroes.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee University to-day issued its annual report of lynchings in 1919.

According to the report there were eighty-two lynchings in 1919, of which seventy-seven were in the South and five in the North and West. This is eighteen more than the number sixty-four for 1918. Of those lynched seventy-five were negroes and seven whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with assault or attempted assault. Seventeen of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Assault, three; murder, two; killing sheriff, one; no charge given, one. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempted assault, three; shooting officers of the law, three; assault, one; murder, one; incendiary talk, one.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched.

The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, thirteen; attempted assault, ten; assault, nine; abetting riots, four; shooting officers of the law, four; insulting a woman, four; killing of officers of the law, four; alleged incendiary talk, two; writing improper letter, two; charge not reported, six; shooting a woman, one; robbery, one; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, one; shooting night watchman, one; shooting and wounding a man, one; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, one; killing man in self-defense, one; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, one; no charge made, one; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, one; remarks about Chicago riot, three; for keeping company with a white woman, one; for being found under bed, one; for making boastful remarks, one; for alleged misleading of mobs, searching for another, one; because appeal was taken from ten years sentence, for attempting life of another, one; for discussing a lynching, one.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each states are as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; and Kansas, 1.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
JULY 29, 1919

"The Tuskegee Institute keeps a record of all lynchings of negroes in the United States, and, judging from events at Washington, might well open up another account recording murders of white people by negroes."—(Toronto Mail and Empire.

Judging by the spread of the negro uprising a few dozen bookkeepers may have to be installed in the mortuary department of the institute.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1920

82 DEATHS BY LYNCHING IN THE U. S. DURING 1919

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of eighteen over 1918, the department of records and research of Tuskegee University announced tonight, through its annual report. Seventy-five of those who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes, and seven were whites. One negro woman was included in the list.

Seven persons were burned to death, and nine were killed and their bodies afterward burned. Nineteen of those lynched were accused of assault, or attempted assault. Thirteen were charged with murder, all of the whites having been charged with this crime, four each for abetting riots, shooting officers of the law, killing officers of the law otherwise, and insulting women, and three because of "remarks about the Chicago riots."

BRITISH EDITOR RAPS U. S. FOR LYNCHINGS

Resents Criticism of Britian Internal Affairs by U. S. Citizens

The Independent
5-15-1920

LONDON, May 1. — Horatio Bottomley prints in John Bull an open letter to John W. Davis, the American ambassador, drawing attention t othe lynchings of Negroes in America, and saying:

"From time to time the high-souled Senate of the United States and its still higher-souled newspapers and not a small portion of its peerless people, have busied themselves with a moral lecture to this country on its internal affairs, accompanied by numerous admonitions and threats," says the letter. "I suggest that your excellency do everything in your power to induce your noble and unselfish compatriots to put an end within their own borders to the infamies to which I have alluded."

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JANUARY 4, 1920

Seven negroes unconvicted of any crime were burned to death in 1919 in the United States, sixty-eight were mob-murdered, with less of medievalism. In some respects Mexico, even Mexico, is setting us an example worth following. There were no burnings south of the Rio Grande.

LYNCHING REPORT FOR PAST YEAR IS FILED

(Special to the Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 31—In the United States during the year 1919 totalled 82, an increase of 18 over the record for 1918, according to the report of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, released here tonight.

Of the above total 77 lynchings occurred in the South, 5 in the north and west; 75 were negroes, 7 were whites, and one of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven victims were burned to death; nine were put to death and their bodies were then burned.

NORRISTOWN PA HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1920

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1919

To the Editor of The Times:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement,, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia 21; Louisiana 7; Mississippi 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MORTON,
Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
JANUARY 31, 1920

MOB LAW STATISTICS.

Chicagoans killed more negroes in the race war last year than the Southern lynchings numbered in toto, but these and similar fatalities to the Brother-in-Black occurring in northern and western cities do not appear in Professor Moton's Tuskeegee Mortality column and in other statistics of this nature. But it is difficult to see wherein there is any moral difference whether the negro happens to be done to death with a club and gun at the North with a rope for the usual crime in the the usual and other crimes in the South. This is not to say that the excuse for lynching the negro in the South is valid or always even sincere. Mobs in themselves are essentially vicious, criminal and barbarous and use the excuse to vent their cruel and violent propensities with impunity. But mob law is mob law whether above or below the Mason and Dixon line and however the methods of the mob may vary in croaking the victims. So why the discrimination in noting the mob statistics?

82 LYNCHED IN 1919; GEORGIA IS LEADER

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 1, 1920

Tuskegee Record Shows One Woman and Seven Whites Killed by Mobs.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were eighty-two lynchings in the United States in 1919, according to a summary issued to-day by Principal Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Institute. The South furnished 77 and the North and West five. In 1918 there were 64 in the country.

Of those lynched 75 were negroes, including one woman, and seven whites. Nineteen were charged with assault, seven were burned to death and the bodies of nine were burned after death. Murder was charged against all the lynched whites. Thirteen negroes charged with murder were lynched.

By States the lynchings were as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2, and Kansas, 1.

2304 Washington, N. J. Star
JANUARY 8. 1920

The widespread riots growing out of the high cost of living. Independent Socialist circles in Berlin are carrying on an agitation in favor of a general strike as a protest against a new increase in the cost of foodstuffs, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the past year, an increase of 18 over 1918, the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee University has announced. Seventy-five of those who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes, and seven were whites. One negro woman was included in the list.

General Leonard A. Wood, Republican majority choice in South Dakota for Presidential indorsement, has filed his acceptance to place his name before the Republicans of the State for preference at the March primaries, the language being: "I do hereby declare that if nominated and elected I will qualify."

The first woman magistrate to preside in a police court in England took her seat on the bench at Stalybridge last week. The Mayoress, Mrs. Ada Summers, was sworn in and heard cases.

LYNCHING REPORT FOR PAST YEAR IS FILED

(Special to the Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 31—In the United States during the year 1919 totalled 82, an increase of 18 over the record for 1918, according to the report of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, released here tonight.

Of the above total 77 lynchings occurred in the South, 5 in the north and west; 75 were negroes, 7 were whites, and one of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven victims were burned to death; nine were put to death and their bodies were then burned.

WATERBURY CONN AMERICAN
DECEMBER 30. 1919

LYNCHINGS LAST YEAR.

According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were, in the year 1919, 82 lynchings, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number, 64, for the previous year. Of the total number lynched 75 were negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

77 OF 82 LYNCHINGS OCCURRED IN SOUTH

Chattanooga

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States during the last year numbered eighty-two of which seventy-seven were in the southern states, according to Tuskegee university's annual summary published today. Seven white people were among those lynched. Twenty-one were lynched in Georgia, according to the summary, twelve each in Mississippi and Arkansas; seven each in Alabama and Louisiana; five in Florida; four in Texas; three in North Carolina; two each in West Virginia, Colorado and Missouri, and one each in Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington and Kansas.

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. JOURNAL
JANUARY 1, 1920

New York—Dudley Field Malone, former collector of the port of New York, has been excluded from membership in the American Legion because of radical views.

82 Lynched in 1919.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of 18 over 1918, the department of records and research of Tuskegee university announced through its annual report. Seventy-five lynched were Negroes and seven were whites. One Negro woman was included in the list.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JANUARY 1, 1920
82 LYNCHED IN 1919

Tuskegee Statistics Show an Increase of 18 Over 1918

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of eighteen over 1918, the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee University announced last night through its annual report.

Seventy-five of those who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes, and seven were whites. One negro woman was included in the list.

Seven persons were burned to death and nine were killed and their bodies afterward burned. Nineteen of those lynched were accused of assault or attempted assault. Thirteen were charged with murder, all of the whites having been charged with this crime.

Seventy-five of the lynchings were in the South and five in the North and West.

LEWISTON, ME., JOURNAL
DECEMBER 31, 1919

Tuskegee Institute reports a record of 82 lynchings in this country in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 75 were negroes, one of whom was a woman. Only one-fourth of the total were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven suffered death by burning without the formality of being killed or rendered unconscious first—a damning record for a country that set itself up to criticize "hunnishness." There is just one way to set ourselves right before the world, and that is to enact federal legislation that will end this particular form of anarchy and violence, and that will enforce due trial and conviction and lawful punishment.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JANUARY 2, 1920

LYNCHINGS IN 1919.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Lynchings in the United States during the last year numbered 82, of which 77 were in the southern states, according to Tuskegee University's annual summary published today. Seven white people were among those lynched. Twenty-one were lynched in Georgia, according to the summary, 12 each in Mississippi and Arkansas, seven each in Alabama and Louisiana, five in Florida, four in Texas, three in North Carolina, two each in West Virginia, Colorado and Missouri, and one each in Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington and Kansas.

Lynchings—1919 534 Jan—Dec.
Reports on, Sent Press

Lynching Record Increasing The Year 1919 Runs Ahead of 1918 Various Causes Showr

Birmingham Reporter 1-3

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentenced changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1 North Caroline, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

82 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. DURING 1919

Birmingham Ala.

Increase of 18 Over 1918; 77 Occurred in the South; 7 Whites Lynched

1-1-20

GEORGIA LEAD WITH 21; ONE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The department of records and research of Tuskegee university today issued its annual report of lynchings in 1919.

According to the report there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the south and 5 in the north and west. This is 18 more than the number, 4, for 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes and 7 whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with assault or attempted assault. Seventeen of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were:

Assault, 3; murdere, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempted assault, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; assault, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

Whites Charged With Murder.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted assault, 10; assault, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing of officers of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago riot, 3; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state are as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 3; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas. 1.

GEORGIA LEADS ALL STATES IN LYNCHING

1-4-20

Tuskegee University Report Shows 82 Lynchings in 1919, of Which 77 Were in South and 21 in Georgia.

Savannah News

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The department of records and research of Tuskegee University today issued its annual report of lynchings in 1919.

According to the report there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and five in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number, 64, for 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes and 7 whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with assault or attempted assault. Seventeen of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were:

Assault, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1.

The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempted assault, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; assault, 1; murder 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offense charged against the negroes were:

Murder, 13; attempted assault, 10; assault, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing of officers of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago riot, 3; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years sentence for attempt life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state are as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2 Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 7.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
DECEMBER 31, 1919.

The Western

The Lynching Record For 1919.

The Western Index: 1-1-20.

Dear Sir: Student

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were, 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten year's sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

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Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON. Prin.

1-31-20

EXCHANGES

(By Associated Negro Press)

The Raleigh Independent

Old Judge Lynch

(Galveston, Tex., News)

Thus Judge Lynch is seen to have extended his jurisdiction both as to territory and as to character of crimes. He now takes cognizance of crimes of which formerly the legal tribunals of the country were offered to have an exclusive jurisdiction. Still another insignificant of the statistics is the fac that of the eighty-two victims of lynchings ast year seventy-four were Negro men, one was a Negro woman and seven white men. Thus it is seen that Judge Lynch has come to ignore the distinctions of sex and color he was wont to make when he was less sure of his authority than popular tolerance has allowed him to become. We have much reason at this time to make the forces of law and order militant, but anyone who reflects on the growth of the lynching practice must see that the logical point of beginning is this form of lawlessness.

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CHICAGO EXPLODES MYTH; NO RACE PREJUDICE HERE

OXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
JULY 29, 1919

We grieve to think that when President Moton of Tuskegee Institute Booker Washington's worthy successor as presiding officer over that splendid negro educational establishment, next comes to make up his semi-annual statistics of mob law victims for the press he will find the figures inordinately swollen over the seemingly promising statistics last reported and in fact over any record kept and reliably reported in the past. There will be one phase of the report in variation of those hitherto made however in which distressing as it will be we candidly confess we are prepared to take some comfort. The Chicago Tribune, the New York World, the Evening Post and other eminent contemporaries of the north and west have for so long charged mob outrages and lynch law atrocities to the race prejudice and innate barbarism of the southern character and vicious teachings and education that it will be a not ungrateful result of the figures and facts next president by President Moton to these great educators and public molders to demonstrate to and convince them that race prejudice is not climatic and sectional, as they have virtually contended, but it is ingrained and ethnologic and given similar circumstances and conditions it will crop out and manifest itself as readily and as horrendously in New York, or Washington or St. Louis or Chicago as in Atlanta or Memphis or any southern city or locality. In fact when the scores of mob victims that the Washington and Chicago outbreaks alone have piled up (over a score of fatalities have already been counted up in the grist of the Chicago murder mill so far, almost equaling by itself the sum of President Moton's last report for six months not to mention the hospitals full of maimed and wounded) it will be seen that these northern and western communities have in the course of one week put the shame the puny competition of the southern mobs, as represented by their records of the past.

Talk about race prejudice! Southern people actually don't know the feeling in the light of the fierce conflagration of racial hatred that has swept Chicago during the past three days and virtually divided and aligned the whole population in battle array along color lines. "A hundred thousand negroes and an equal number of whites either fought in the streets and alleys or cowered in their homes while shots were fired, mounted policemen galloped along the boulevards, patrol wagons dashed through the streets with prisoners and wounded, women and children screamed as they fought with cudgels, knives and fists," our reliable press advices recite. "The taste of blood whetted the appetites of hundreds of adventurous persons who have long grieved at the rapid influx of negroes," property has depreciated in residential sections because of the colored contact and propinquity, the whites have emigrated from the neighborhoods in which the negroes have located and the two races have nursed their hatred and kept it warm to burst into the white heat of a consuming caldron at the first signal of a race conflict.

Thank God no such scenes of wholesale mutual murder and no such feelings of unmittigated race prejudice and repugnance are possible of occurrence in the south. The white and black people have too long been accustomed to each other. Southern whites and blacks have no such instinctive repugnance on coming into contact, naturally and as races they have only the kindliest feelings toward each other. It is only when some individual or individuals of one or other of the races oversteps the well-known and universally understood dead mark that the race feeling takes fire and then it is confined to the offending or supposed offending individuals and does not spread to the races.

So these Chicago and Washington affairs have exploded a myth. The south has no race prejudice. It does not know what the genuine article is. Pointing its accusing finger at the south the other day, with the Washington race conflict for a text (God save the mark!) our kind and amiable and well-wishing journalistic friend, the New York World, said:

"One of the most brutal forms of oppression is the punishment of a whole race for the crimes of individuals. For many years this has been and it still is the practice in American states that do not recognize the citizenship of the negro. To accuse a black man is to condemn him to torture and death, and resentment on the part of kindred is held to justify massacres that are complacently dignified as race wars."

And the south, in all the record of its race affairs of a hundred years of crowded race conditions of wars, emeutes, of reconstruction and various vicissitudes has never had an example of a hundred thousand of its black people pitted against a hundred thousand—or in all probability, several hundred thousand—of its white people, shooting, slashing, clubbing, slaying indiscriminately innocent and guilty alike and wherever a white or black face popped up in sight of members of the opposite race.

According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida. 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee. 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

PROF. MOTON TELLS OF THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1919.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen or less than one fourth of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape 3; murder 2; Killing sheriff 1; no charge given 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: at tempted rape 3; shooting officers of the law 3; rape 1; murder 1; incendiary talk 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder 13; attempted rape 10 rape 9; abetting riots 4; shooting officers of the law 4; insulting a woman 4; killing officer of the law 4; alleged incendiary talk 2; writing improper letter 2; charge not reported 6; shooting a woman 1; robbery 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment 1; shooting night watchman 1; shooting and wounding a man 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law 1; killing man in self-defense 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement 1: no charge made 1; for being acquitted of shooting officer of the law 1; remarks about Chicago race riot 1; keeping company with a white woman 1; for being found under bed 1; for making boastful remarks 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another 1; for discussing a lynching 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 7; Arkansas 12; Colorado 2; Florida 5; Georgia 21; Louisiana 7; Mississippi 12; Missouri 2; Nebraska 1; North Carolina 3; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 4; Washington 1; West Virgin ia 2; Kansas 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

The department of records and research of Tuskegee institute reports that during the year 1919 there were eighty-two lynchings in the United States, of which number seventy-five were negroes and seven whites. Georgia heads the list with twenty-one and Arkansas next with twelve, Mississippi with twelve, Alabama seven, and the balance scattering, Nebraska, Kansas and Washington each showing up with one. Of the total only nineteen were put to death for the crime against women, the balance being for murder, insulting talk, incendiary speeches and the others for smaller offenses. Seven of the victims were burned to death while the bodies of nine were burned after they had been killed. It is some satisfaction to know that Tennessee had only one such crime during the year, but it is mortifying to be compelled to admit that there was even one.

This record shows an increase of this crime instead of a diminution. There were only sixty-four lynchings during the year 1918, the increase this year being eighteen. The south is credited with all but five of the total, which would seem that the moral uplift hasn't been altogether successful in this latitude.

It seems to do no good for the press, the church or civic forums to thunder against this frightful and demoralizing barbarism which, humiliating to confess, has its most plentiful exponents and practicers in the south. Laws are inadequate, of course, or the evil would have been abated long ago; moral suasion having been abandoned, unfortunately, as a reliance for the betterment of social and civil conditions, there is no force in the pleadings of the good men and women in the south who feel and sense to the fullest the menace to our peace and order in this manifest contempt for law and disregard of human life. Hope was held out a few years ago when the record showed an annual decrease in this particular crime, but when 1918 came with its sixty-four cases and is now followed by this record of eighty-two for 1919, nothing but despair for a betterment of sentiment seems left. If the leaders of the section do not find some way to stop these crimes, it will not be long until we shall stand to have terror in our own experiences with the mob. It is a dangerous thing to play with the frenzy of men mad with their thirst for revenge and blood.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JANUARY 1, 1920

82 Lynched in 1919.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of eighteen over 1918, the department of records and research of Tuskegee University announced to-night through its annual report. Seventy-five of those who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes and seven were whites. One negro woman was included in the list. Seventy-seven of the lynchings occurred in the South and five in the North and West.

Lynchings – 1919
Reports on, Sent Press.

Jan. – June.

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1919 First 6 Months Lynchings

7-12-19

July 11, 1919.—Dear Sir: There have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Very truly,
PROF. A. R. MOTON,
Principal.

THE SOUTH LEADS.

CINCINNATI OHIO UNION
JULY 12, 1919

The Lynching Record For First Six Month 1919.

Dear Sir:—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first 6 monhs of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14, for the first 6 months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were Negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occured and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON,

BINGHAMTON N Y HERALD
JULY 11, 1919

Lynching in the South

FROM Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute, comes in a letter to the editor some depressing statistics regarding lynchings in the South.

He finds, according to the records kept by the institute "that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number, 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number, 14, for the first six months of 1917.

"Of those lynchings, 25 were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas 1."

The Negro has played a glorious part in the war.

It would seem as though that service ought to protect him, not from his crimes, but from lawlessness; in other words, that the Negro has now, more even than before, the right to the protection of the law.

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDARD
JULY 7, 1919

AN INFAMOUS RECORD.

The principal of Tuskegee Institute, Robert Moton, has sent us the record of the lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year. His letter is printed elsewhere on this page. The showing is shameful. There was a decrease from the figures of the same corresponding period of last year and an increase over the year before. This appears to indicate that there has been practically no improvement in two years.

While on foreign battlefields the Negro has been acquitting himself as a brave soldier and a patriot, at home his self-styled superior white brothers have been keeping up the lynching record. And invariably such crimes as have been committed by the "superior" white man have been unspeakably horrible in their ferocity and blood-thirstiness.

The Atlanta Constitution a few days ago warned its readers that the day was fast approaching when the United States, as the supreme law-enforcing power of the land, would soon take a hand in punishing those who commit these awful crimes and which have been going unpunished because governors of states where lynchings take place will not do their duty. It is a hopeful sign when such words are heard coming from a state which has made the pages of its history black with foul deeds of the kind we are discussing.

If this country of ours is what we like to think of it as being—a land of justice—a true democracy—then it was high time that it made a convincing demonstration to that effect by putting a stop to lynchings. The most of them are not for "the usual crime," but are merely for any cause which gives men with white skins who are filled with race hatred an excuse for feeding their blood-lust.

Of course, the "better element" in the South does not condone lynchings. But the better element does nothing to stop lynchings either. The horrors continue, as the figures show. They disgrace the whole country. They outrage one's sense of even-handed justice. They belie our assertion that we appreciate what the men of color have done to defend the flag. While such a record as Mr. Moton's letter calls attention to is a regularly recurrent thing every six months, no man who really believes in being fair and decent and just in his treatment of the colored race will be content; but being discontented over the showing that Southern states make in this regard means but little. Why not stir up congressmen to see to it that the United States authorities take a hand now and put an end to the business? Why not firmly resolve that one of the first things to be done is to arrest, try and punish white men who murder men just because an all-wise God made their skins black instead of white?

25 Lynched Already According to Records

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 8.—Principal Moton sends The Advocate the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year, according to the record kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge:

"There have been in the first six months of 1919 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number 35 for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number, 14, for the first six months of 1917.

"Of those lynched, 25 were Negroes and three were whites. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1."

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1919

7-12-19

According to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number (35) for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number (14) for the first six months of 1917. Of those lynched, 25 Negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number for each state, are as follows: Alabama, 3 Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3 Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

N Y C GLOBE
JULY 8, 1919

The Lynching Record.

Editor Globe: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 twenty-eight lynchings. This is seven less than the number, thirty-five, for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen more than the number, fourteen, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched, twenty-five were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 3.

TWENTY-EIGHT PEOPLE LYNCHED IN HALF YEAR

7-12-19

A total of twenty-eight lynchings, twenty-five negroes and three white, occurred in the United States during the first six months of 1919, according to statistics compiled by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the research branch of the Tuskegee Institute.

This report, issued Thursday by Dr. Robert Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute when compared with

the report for the first six months of 1919 shows a substantial decrease; and an increase of fourteen over the number lynched in the first half of the year 1917.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number reported in each state are as follows: Alabama 3; Arkansas 4; Florida 2; Georgia 3; Louisiana 4; Mississippi 7; Missouri 1; North Carolina 2; South Carolina 1; Texas 1.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS

To the Editor of The New York Age:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first 6 months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number of 35, for the first six months of 1918, and more than the number 14, for the first 6 months of 1917.

Of these lynched 25 were Negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death, were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Very truly,

Robert R. Moton,
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS 1919

Dear Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number 35 for the first six months of 1918 and 14 more than the number 14, for the first 6 months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were Negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death, were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occured and the number for each State are as follows:

Alabama, 3; Arkansas 4; Florida, 2; Georgia 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississipp 7; Missouri 1; North Carolina 2 South Carolina 1; Texas, 1;

Very truly,

ROBERT R. MOTON.
Principal.

LYNCHING RECORD

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, 1919

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 10.

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of the year, 1919, 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were Negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death, were charged with the crime of the rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Very truly,

Robert R. Moton, Principal.

LYNCHINGS NOW DECREASING.

Number Smaller Than During Same Period Last Year.

MOBILE, Ala., July 8.—Lynchings during the first six months of 1919 were fewer than during the same period of 1918, but more numerous than in 1917, according to the record kept by Tuskegee institute, which Principal R. R. Moton announced today. The total for the current year to date is 28 in comparison with 35 in 1918, and 14 for the first half of 1917.

Of those lynched in 1919, 25 were negroes, and three white. Only seven of those killed were charged with assaulting women. One negro woman was included. In Mississippi seven lynchings have taken place this year: In Arkansas and Louisiana each four; Alabama and Georgia each three; Florida and North Carolina each two; Missouri, Texas and South Carolina one each.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
JULY 8, 1919

Principal of Tuskegee Institute Sends the Lynching Record for the First Six Months of 1919.

To the Editor: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number (35) for the first six months of 1918 and 14 more than the number (14) for the first six months of 1917. Of these lynched 25 were negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1. Very truly,

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal.

Record Skows Slight Decrease Over First Six Months of 1919. Of the Total Number 25 Were Negroes and Only Seven Accused of Crime of Rape.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 7.—According to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there have been in the first six months of 1919 twenty-eight lynchings. This is seven less than the number thirty-five, for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen less than the number fourteen, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched twenty-five were Negroes and three white. Seven of those put to death, were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JULY 7, 1919

The Black Shadow.

[Tuskegee reports that ten American States were disgraced by lynchings in the first six months of 1919; three white men, twenty-four negro men and one negro woman having been murdered by mobs. News.]

What shall we say about "law" and
the "order of civilized nations"?
Black is the shadow upon us; calling
for fair condemnations;
Canada knows naught of lynching;
Australia is equally free;
Mexico laughs at our record; sneering
at casuistry.

Black is the shadow upon us: never
a mobster we punish;
Showing a calm acquiescence in
cruelty fads that are Hunnish;
All South America grins, quite ready a
contrast to draw,
When our flamboyant staesmen discourse upon order and law.

Black is the shadow upon us; Logic is
what we are mocking;
Common humanity's feeling finds callousness hideous and shocking;
If we can't grapple with lynching,
bringing the lynchers to taw,
Let us be silent on "order"—let us
stop talking of "law."

J. A.

ISSUE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., July 7.—The department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, has issued a report on lynching covering the first six months of this year. There have been in the first six months of 1919, twenty-eight lynchings. This is seven less than the number (thirty-five) for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen more than the number for the first six months of 1917. Of those lynched twenty-five were people of our Race and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with rape. Two women were among the number lynched.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1. This list does not include the number of men who were shot down in the streets of southern towns by white men.

MOTON REPORTS 28 MURDERS BY MOBS FOR 1919

To the Editor New York News:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of Records and Research of the Tusskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first 6 months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14, for the first 6 months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1. Very truly,

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
JULY 7, 1919

28 LYNCHINGS DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1919

Twenty-five Negroes and One Woman Among Mob Victims, Tuskegee Institute Reports.

To the Editor of The Republic.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 3.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 28 lynchings. This is seven less than the number (35) for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number (14) for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal.

TROY N Y TIMES
JULY 5, 1919

Statistics compiled by the Tuskegee Institute show that during the first six months of 1919 there were twenty-eight lynchings, against thirty-five in 1918 and fourteen in 1917. Of the victims twenty-five were negroes and three white men. One of the negroes was a woman. Only seven of the lynched men were accused of the particular crime which is urged as an excuse for summary action. While the figures show a falling off compared with 1918, little encouragement can be derived from that fact. The lynching fever still rages, and a recent occurrence in Mississippi was marked by special savagery.

Lynchings – 1919 Jan. – June 536

Reports on, Sent Press.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1919.

The Search-Light (magazine) 1919

The following letter was sent to us from Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee, Alabama:

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerrning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskege Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919, 28 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number, 35, for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched 25 were negroes and 3 were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama,3; Arkansas, 4; Llorida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Very truly,

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal.

EDITORIAL

THE ATROCITIES OF THE HUNS.

Christian Index 7/10/19

DURING the last few years the Huns have had the attention of the world in a very vital way. The barbarism, heartless cruelties, brutal murders and all the black and heinous crimes that they have committed in Belgium, France, Russia have amazed and outraged the world. Deep sympathy for the oppressed and persecuted in those lands has asserted itself. The dastardly attacks of the submarines upon neutral vessels, slaying thousands of innocent women and children, even the sick and the dying on hospital ships would overshaddow the most reprehensible deeds of the dark ages. These brutal crimes against humanity were committed by the Huns. America joined in with other nations to let the Huns know that human life was sacred, that the God-given rights of even poor and oppressed peoples should be respected, that equality of justict and opportunity is a part of the very foundation of a great and an abiding civilization, that the rule of right had to be enthroned over the rule of might, that privelege and power of the strong carried with them sacred and binding obligations to guarantee the independence, the rights and justice of the weak and oppressed. This was a task that won a ready and willing response. America, proud America, considered no cost too much, no sacrifice too great to pay in order to subdue the desperately wicked and barbariously cruel Huns. Millions were given freely, the flower and pride of the land went forth to make the supreme sacrifice, the fields of Flanders are still red with America's best blood, and some of the bravest and noblest soldiers the world has ever known sleep in that distant land: all in order that the Hun might be brought to understand that the world would no longer endure his reign of brutal lawlessness. The Armistice was signed in November. The peace conference assembled early part of this year. President Wilson will be in this country when these lines are read, telling the people of his wonderful achievements as a statesman.

But what of the Hun? What of the Hun spirit and the Hun practices? The report from the department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute will answer.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1919

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records kept by the department of Records and Research of the Tuskeegee Institute, Monroe N. Work, in charge that there have been in the first six monthe of 1919, twenty-eight lynchings. This is seven less than the number thirty-five for the first six months of 1918, and 14 more than the number 14, for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched twenty-five were Negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death, were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lychings occured and the number for each state are as follows: Alabama-3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1.

Very truly,

ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal.

Just think of it, twenty eight lynchings during the first six months after the Armistice was signed, and while America was taking such a leading part in framing the peace document! And these twenty eight persons were lynched by the lawless Huns. America, with her wealth intellect, power and men, went to far away France to fight and subdue the Huns. What will America do with the Huns right here in her own land? America went to Europe to help clean up, what will she do with her own dirt and filth?

The atrocities of the Huns in America, according to detailed reports in connection with some of these lynchings, make the crimes of the German Huns appear like Sunday School deeds in comparison.

It is usually claimed by those, who are either uninformed or who have no regard for facts, that lynching is employed as a speedy punishment for the crime of rape. This report shows that only one fourth of the persons lynched during the first six months of the year were even charged with rape. It is probable that none of the seven charged with rape was tried. So with only one fourth even charged with rape and none tried and convicted it would seem that the cry of rape as a ground for lynching has about served its day.

The fact is, the Huns are still practicing their savage lawlessness; the Huns are still brutally putting to death innocent people. What attention is America going to give to the lawless, brutal Huns right here in our own land? When will America, proud and boasting America cease to be a colossal hypocrit in her preachment of sympathy for the weak and oppressed and justice to all? When will America, proud and boasting cease to make herself a hugh joke and the laughing stock thruout the enlightened world? When will Americe, proud and boasting have sense enough to know what is just, what is right? When will America have sufficient moral courage to do what she knows to be just and right? In fact when will America, proud and boasting America become to be a civilized nation?

Lynchings - 1919
Reports on, Sent Press
Jan. - Dec.

537

LYNCHINGS IN 1919.

The Daily Herald

Lynchings in the year just closed totaled 82, or 18 more than were recorded in 1918, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where unusual care is taken to assure accurate and conservative figures. 1-11-20

Of those lynched, 75 were negroes and seven were whites, and 77 of the lynchings took place in the South, where Georgia held first place with 21, and Arkansas and Mississippi tied for second place with 12 each. Louisiana and Alabama had seven each, Florida five, Texas four, Missouri and West Virginia two, and Nebraska, Kansas, Washington, Tennessee and South Carolina, one each.

Murder, the Tuskegee report shows, was charged against all of the seven whites lynched, while the negroes were charged with everything from murder and rape to discussing other lynchings.

The Tuskegee figures, of course, do not include the negroes or whites killed in race riots in Chicago, Washington, Omaha or Phillips county, Arkansas, in the heat of action. All the lynchings included in the Tuskegee figures were cold-blooded affairs in which organized mobs took the object of their attack to some deliberately planned death.

In the new year just beginning, it is to be hoped that mob violence will be greatly reduced in Arkansas, that we may lose our unenviable position as one of the three leading States in the number of lynchings. Following the example of Phillips county, which handled an outrageous negro uprising last fall without a single lynching, the entire State might well show a record in 1920 that would be the pride of all thoughtful citizens.

Mob violence is a terrible thing, which strikes at the very roots of America's most cherished institutions, tearing down those safeguards which have been built up around the rights of the individual through many years of struggle against tyranny and oppression. That struggle against tyranny was made by the common people against tyrants who had oppressed them from above. Mob violence, analyzed, simply means that for the moment of passion, the people themselves take the place of the old tyrants they have overthrown, and deny to the individual the hard-won rights that now belong to every man.

It is to be hoped that the 1920 lynching record in Arkansas and the South will show a needed return to sanity and respect for the orderly processes of law.

Eighty-Two Acts Of Barbarism Last Year

East Tennessee News

RECORD ISSUED BY TUSKEGEE EXPOSES DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS EXISTING IN AMERICA.

1-15-20

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 12.—The following information relative to lynchings for the past year, according to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number, 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

1919 LYNCHING RECORD.

Mobile Register

The report issued from Tuskegee Institute on the lynchings for the year 1919 show eighty-two persons were done to death in defiance of law and order. This is said indeed. We had hoped that after the war for liberty against militarism, democracy against autocracy, for right against might had been fought to a successful conclusion that lynching and all forms of lawlessness would begin to diminish in our country and finally disappear altogether. We also hoped this great blessing would come throughout the earth.

Eighty-two persons unlawfully put to death in 1919! 7 whites and 75 Negroes. Of the Negroes lynched only nineteen were charged with assault or attempted assault. This shows two things very clearly. First, that when mobs are allowed to lynch for any and for no cause. And the mob grows emboldened while the states show small disposition to deal with them in any marked degree of determination. Under such conditions we may expect lynchings steadily to increase.

But they should not and we hope will not. We have good white citizens who are against lynching. They must work to increase sentiment against mob law in any event, and they can do it, if they will. In the meantime we must counsel obedience to law and order among our people and seek constantly to reduce the law breakers among us.

We are glad, however, to note that no more than seven lynchings occurred in our own State, but that is a record sufficiently disgraceful to cause every person in the state to hang his head in shame.

We appeal to our state and federal governments to address themselves with determination to the eradication of this monster evil. We must put down lawlessness or be put down by it. When a member of a certain class may be done to death without punishment of his murderers, every citizen's life instantly becomes insecure.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1919

1-14-20

The National Advocate

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were, 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year of 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven, of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 6; Georgia, 21; Louisana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
ROBERT R. MOTON.
Principal.

PHILADELPHIA EVE. LEDGER
JANUARY 1 1920

82 LYNCHED IN U. S. IN YEAR

Seven Whites Included in the List. Record Worse Than in 1918

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By A. P.)—Eighty-two persons were lynched in the United States during the year, an increase of eighteen over 1918, the department of records and research of Tuskegee University announced last night through its annual report. Seventy-five of those who met death at the hands of mobs were negroes, and seven were whites. One negro woman was included in the list.

Seven persons were burned to death and nine were killed and their bodies afterward burned. Nineteen of those lynched were accused of assault or attempted assault. Seventy-seven of the lynchings occurred in the South and five in the North and West. Georgia with twenty-one led the list of states in the number of lynchings.

Crime of Mob Violence Unpunished In Georgia, Declares Mrs. Felton

Constitution 1-13-20

Editor Constitution: After reading the able article of Sam W. Small in The Constitution of January 7, I feel constrained to echo the statements made in his closing paragraph:

"When a mob can safely mock the judge, sidetrack the sheriff and his power to summon the whole country to his side, pack the jury box, and defiantly sit down to supper with its hands red with the blood and grimy from the charred bones of a safely-captured and surely helpless human subject of the law, then civilization has become a delusion and the face of God become clouded by the smoke of its funeral pyre."

It goes without saying that the hope of the country lies in the honesty of our judiciary and the integrity of our juries.

Since it has been made the privilege of juries to fix the sentence on the person or persons convicted of the crime of mob violence, the matter has become worse. For instance, I can direct you to a case tried before a superior court judge as late as September, where a white man, or a man born with a white skin, for there is a distinction and a difference, entered the home of a negro woman, surrounded by her children, and committed such acts of violence as to be indicted by a grand jury of white men, and convicted, on the evidence furnished at the trial, by a jury of white men, and that jury, with the usual mob spirit inside of them, placed a sentence of a year in the chaingang.

The indictment was for rape.

SAYS JURIES ARE PUSSYFOOTING.

The sentence declared the crime to be rape. The extenuating circumstances, as mentioned to me, were an alleged "blind tiger" kept in the house of the negro woman, and that the white rapist was drunk.

It also goes without saying that a crime of that sort committed by a negro on a white woman would have been finished by daylight, by Judge Lynch, and the negro would have been only "charred remains." The rapist was let out on bond, seeking a new trial. He was pointed out to me, riding in a buggy through the county town, as brazen as the brass on a policeman's official badge, and as free as you or I.

If a new trial is allowed a white jury will repeat its verdict and fix the sentence, and that will end it.

Compare this matter with the atrocity that was perpetrated less than a year ago near the town of McRae, published in full and denounced in your own columns, where two negro girls pursued by two drunken white rapists, also married men, escaped to a cabin inhabited by an aged negro man, over 70, and in his endeavor to shield these colored girls he shot one of the drunken rapists in the leg, or arm, perhaps. Before daylight dawned the old negro was lynched and his body shot to giblets. When you discovered that this dismal affair was covered up and kept from public notice you called a halt and gave it needed publicity.

No notice of a court trial for that offense has been published where I might read of it.

Those lynchers were known to be white men. They had but one idea, namely, to shelter the white rapists.

The courts will not handle these peculiar acts of violence. Mob law is the only law that deals with them.

As a rule, the county officers cannot discern a lyncher. There is no such animal when he gets in sight or halting distance. As a rule, the juries are pussy-footing around the facts, if they are informed of them by indignant citizens in the grand jury room.

As a rule, the judges who are called upon to listen to court trials of such crimes are much relieved that the obliging juries can convict and name the punishment.

For the life of me, I cannot see where the judge is needed at all—he is only allowed to pronounce the verdict of the white jury, and the white jury will always shield the white man, in all such cases. He would have to emigrate if he exercised the prerogative of dealing out justice in the raw to these lynchers—who are not only lynching for the crime of rape, but for any other offense that violent men are certainly caught—red-handed.

SEVEN LYNCHINGS IN ONE WEEK.

Years and years ago mob law prevailed in Georgia to such extent that seven lynchings in one week were published—just succeeding the Sam Hose incident—that the most of your readers still remember.

I was invited to address the State Agricultural society by its president. I attended and made the address in the noted pavilion on Tybee island. I warned the farmers that mob law would wreck law and order, so long as our politicians hugged the negro voter with one arm and slung a lynch-torch in the other, that women were not safe in their farm homes, etc. That speech went like fire in dead grass all over the United States. I was pictured as a fiend—all over the northern states—but nearly every man who listened to me rose to his feet and shouted for me at Tybee.

More than twenty years have come and gone since that speech at Tybee. Painful it is to me that I now say to you, in all truth and soberness, that our courts will not deal out justice, that our judges pussyfoot around these lynching atrocities, that our county officials cannot be depended on to arrest criminals and stand by the truth and the facts in the case.

The strangest part of all these things lies in the security that violent people are sure to experience. Mr. Small says there were 21 lynchings in Georgia in 1919—more than a fourth of all that occurred in the United States. As he wisely remarks, the judges are elected or defeated at the polls by the votes of these violent men and their backers. The created are not greater than their creator—the fruit is no better than its tree. The stream cannot rise higher than its source. I hazard nothing, when I say that every one of those 21 lynchings ended in the very same way.

MRS. W. H. FELTON.

Cartersville, Ga., Jan. 9. 1920.

Every year, just about now, James Campbell, Hamilton County, Ohio, Examiner messes up two or three pages of the North American with what he is pleased to call "the sporting record" of the year.

1-14-20

This punjab has to do with boxers, wrestlers, jumpers and other weaklings who indulge in charlotte russe "sports." The genial Jimmy does not come to taw with the only up and up sport that appeals to me—lynching.

Every year I am permitted to publish the official record of human torches lit and ropes decorated by the chivalry of the nation which invariably votes for prohibition and murders niggers.

There is something great, grand, good, noble and inspiring about a freeborn white man who heads a mob of secessionists against one poor, helpless dam'd nigger and fires the first shot in the pattern that transforms him into a human sieve.

I am always on the job to applaud the hero who spills the kerosene on and applies the match to a human torch.

That's my idea of a true American sportsman.

Such a sportsman can, of course, explain just why he votes for prohibition in the morning and burns a nigger at night.

The prohibition vote, he explains, is to keep down crime.

The nigger-burning, he explains, is a patriotic duty.

What a bunch of rats the poor white trash elect to the office of Governor in all sections of the nigger-burning area. These lousy bums DARE not interfere with moonshiners, with nigger-burners nor with draft dogers, tax evaders or any other group of treason promoters.

Every man who participates in a nigger-burning is always well known to the law officers of the community in which the offense against God and man takes place, but none of these official curs has either the moral courage or the political strength to walk a step, utter a word or do anything to bring the murderers to book—therefore I insist upon listing nigger-burning as a sport and demand that "Jimmy" Isaminger and the other sporting writers so record it.

According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West.

This is 18 more than the number (64) for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes and 7 were whites.

One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The charges against those burned to death were: Rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1.

The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Atempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

TUSKEGEE REPORTS 82 LYNCHINGS LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON D.C. STAR
JANUARY 1, 1920

77 in South, 5 in North and West; Number Increased by 18 Over Those in 1918.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 1 (by the Associated Press).—The department of records and research of Tuskegee University yesterday issued its annual report of lynchings in 1919.

According to the report, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the south and 5 in the north and west. This is 18 more than the number 64 for 1918. Of those lynched, 75 were negroes and 7 whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death were charged with assault or attempted assault. Seventeen of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and their bodies then were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Assault, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and their bodies then burned were: Attempted assault, 3; shooting of officers of the law, 3; assault, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted assault, 10; assault, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing of officers of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago riot, 3; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, ; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana ; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4 Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2, an Kansas, 1.

THE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS

Detroit Free Press. 1-12-20

The department of records of the Tuskegee Institute has compiled its annual report of lynchings in the United States, and finds that instead of decreasing in number they are steadily increasing. There were 82 lynchings in 1919 as compared with 64 for the previous year, an increase of about 28 per cent.

The compilation shows that only 19, less than a quarter of the lynchings, were the result of attacks upon women, while 21 were for shooting, wounding and killing. Some of the offenses for which men were lynched were not such as to warrant even an extreme legal penalty. They included abetting riots, 4; insulting a woman, 4; writing an improper letter, 2; making boastful remarks, 1; misleading a mob seeking for another, 1; discussing the Chicago riots, 1. Lynchings in these cases were merely outbursts of brutality.

An increase of nearly 30 per cent in murders by mobs is deplorable and alarming, yet it cannot be set down off hand to the mere growth of race prejudice. We have no lynchings in Detroit, but during the year just past there were 89 homicides here compared with 66 in 1918, an increase of nearly 35 per cent. And this spread of crime seems to be quite general throughout the country, indeed the general wave of lawlessness and unrest is a matter of general knowledge. So in the interest of accuracy it seems fair to concede that the increase in the number of lynchings, and the trivial pretexts for them in some cases, may be a reflection of a general temporary condition rather than a special outbreak against Negroes. While such a theory condones nothing, it carries a certain amount of hope for the future.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JANUARY 8, 1920

LAST YEAR'S 82 LYNCHINGS.

What would be the result if the lynching evil were attacked with the same vigor and with the same strength of aroused public sentiment with which other and even lesser evils are attacked? Tuskegee Institute reports that 82 persons were put to death last year by mobs under the pretense of executing justice. This number is 18 more than were deprived of life in like lawless fashion the year before, and 1918 showed an increase over 1917. Of the 82 one was a negro woman, 74 were negro men and seven were white men.

This habit of irregular infliction of penalties for alleged offenses without inquiry into guilt points to a weakness in our system whose danger is not to be minimized. What is the inevitable of such constantly recurring object lessons on the influences of disorder always present among our own citizens? What is the effect on the uninstructed alien, incapable of discriminating between typical and the merely sporadic and unusual features in our national life?

The failure to afford equal protection to citizens entitled to protection is one of the gravest delinquencies of our state governments, which are sowing the wind with the inescapable result of reaping the whirlwind.

Lynchings – 1919 Jan-Dec.
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EIGHTY-TWO LYNCHED IN 1919.

Africa Journal Review

TUSKEGEE GIVES RECORD.

DEAR SIR,—I send you the following information relative to lynchings for the past year. According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number (64) for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offence of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offences charged against the negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defence, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Very truly,
Principal. ROBERT R. MOTON.

LYNCHINGS IN 1919

"LYNCHING CONTINUES TO HOLD ITS PLACE as the great American sport," says the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, as it remains "a conspicuously American pastime, altho Russia and other centers of social uplift are beginning to challenge our supremacy." *The Press* cites the following table of 1919 lynchings, by States, prepared by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute:

Literary Digest (1-17-20)

Alabama	7	North Carolina	3
Arkansas	12	South Carolina	1
Colorado	2	Tennessee	1
Florida	5	Texas	4
Georgia	21	Washington	1
Louisiana	7	West Virginia	2
Mississippi	12	Kansas	1
Missouri	2		
Nebraska	1	Total	82

These were eighteen more lynchings than in 1918. Of the eighty-two persons lynched, seventy-five were negroes and seven were white. One victim was a woman. It is noteworthy, however, that the number of lynchings for 1919 was exceptionally large in comparison with those of other recent years. In 1917 there were but thirty-eight lynchings; and with the exception of 1912, in which there were 145, we find no year exceeding the bad record of 1919 nearer than 1903, in which there were 102. The worst year for which there is a record is 1892, which was signalized by 208 lynchings. *The Knickerbocker Press* says further:

1-17-20

"The classic crime which provides the excuse for lynching was alleged against only nine of the whole number. The rest were put to death under circumstances of unmentionable cruelty, and in many cases with a hideous injustice, on such allegations as 'taking too much,' 'writing letters,' 'deceiving a mob,' 'making boastful remarks,' or 'discussing a lynching.' Seven human beings were tortured to death in the South in 1919 against whom no charge was even reported. One luckless individual was burned to death because he had been acquitted in the courts of shooting a policeman; one because he ventured to appeal from his sentence of ten years in prison for attempting the life of another, and one because the courts had reduced his sentence to life imprisonment. Sometimes we wonder what the Bolsheviki think of us."

Pointing out that the figures cited do not include the victims of race-riots in Chicago, Washington, Omaha, or Phillips County, Arkansas, *The Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock), says:

"In the new year just beginning it is to be hoped that mob violence will be greatly reduced in Arkansas, that we may lose our unenviable position as one of the three leading States in the number of lynchings. Following the example of Phillips County, which handled an outrageous negro uprising last fall without a single lynching, the entire State might well show a record in 1920 that would be the pride of all thoughtful citizens. . . . . .

"It is to be hoped that the 1920 lynching record in Arkansas and the South will show a needed return to sanity and respect for the orderly processes of law."

Says the Mobile *Register* in Alabama:

"The year has been one of unusual lawlessness and crime, following as a kind of reaction from the excitement of the war, and the increase in crimes that excite lynching and the increase in disposition to disregard the regular processes of law are attributable to the same influence. Let it be hoped that we shall all calm down, and come to recognize that in a country of law—of our own law—we must learn to respect the law. We shall be retarded in our advance as a people as long as we countenance the practise of barbarism while professing to obey the rules of a civilized government."

The Richmond *Virginian*, remarking that there has, in most of the Southern States, been a noticeable decrease in lynching, and that there have been only two in Virginia in twenty years, says that every lynching "is a blow at civilization and a reversion for the time being to savage and barbarous times."

CHEAPENING HUMAN LIFE
HARRISBURG PA PATRIOT
APRIL 15, 1920

Lynching casualties by Tuskegee Institute show that in 1919 there were eighty-two victims. This total was distributed in the usual way as to geography and color. The number is eighteen more than the ghastly record of 1918.

It is rather remarkable that of the eighty-two only seventeen suffered death because of real or assumed charges of outrages upon women. There was a time when only this crime was deemed heinous enough to invoke Judge Lynch. But as always happens when life is held cheap, almost trivial offenses were deemed sufficient by the mobs to visit death upon the victim.

And so it happens that two were killed for alleged incendiary talk; two for writing improper letters; one for making boastful remarks; one for comment on the Chicago race riots and one for discussing a lynching.

When life is taken without regard for law, it is comparatively easy to find an excuse for a lynching. If a man may be strung up for making a "boastful remark," he might easily suffer the same fate for wearing tan shoes or wearing a blue necktie. While to some persons particularly offensive acts may seem to warrant mob action, the fact is that if it is condoned in one case, it encourages similar action in still other cases, the law is undermined, disorder takes the place of order and organized society begins to totter.

TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY MAKES ANNUAL REPORT ON LYNCHINGS

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
JANUARY 1, 1920

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The department of records and research of Tuskegee University today issued its annual report of lynchings in 1919. The report says there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number listed in 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes, including one woman, and seven white persons. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with attacking or attempting to attack women. Seven of the victims were burned to death and nine were put to death and their bodies were burned.

All the white men lynched were accused of murder. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 13; attempted attack, 10; attack, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officers of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letters, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

Lynchings by states were listed as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

HARTFORD CONN TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1920

As to details, the Germans may differ with Hiram Johnson in the causes of their opposition to the treaty, but in general, they're with him in being "agin" it.

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The statistical department of Tuskegee hopes this will be a happy New Year in the respect that it will have less than eighty-two lynchings in this law abiding land.

***

Senator Johnson of California has confirmed a suspicion which has been growing in many minds for a

A Shameful Record

IT is not a record of which the country may be proud that has just been written concerning lynching in the United States during the past year. There were eighty-two of these crimes against law and order, an increase of eighteen over the year before. Of the total number seventy-seven were in the South and five in the North and West. Of those lynched, seventy-five were Negroes and seven were whites, one of the Negroes being a woman. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has just given out these figures on the authority of the Department of Records and Research of the institute. It appears that nineteen of those who were put to death were charged with crime against women. Seven of the victims were burned to death, while the bodies of nine, after being put to death, were burned. The gruesome record in detail is as follows:

The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officers of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13, attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1.

Yet in the face of such a record the United States attempts to stand as the champion of law and order among the nations of earth! There has been insistence not a little that we should intervene in the affairs of Mexico because life and property have not always been safe in that country. What of this record?

It is a good sign in connection with this terrible indictment against our civilization that the best citizens North and South are out and out against these crimes. They realize full well that for the people to give way to mob violence, even under the greatest provocation, is to undermine the foundations of society. North and South, there must be determined effort to put an end to lynching. The record of 1919 is one that we cannot view except with shame and with apprehension.

OKLAHOMA OKLA OKLAHOMAN
JANUARY 5, 1920

THE REPORT ON LYNCHINGS

IT will undoubtedly be gratifying to residents of Oklahoma to know that there was not a lynching in this state during 1919. This is shown by the annual report on lynchings issued by the department of records and research of Tuskegee university.

The report states that eighty-two lynchings occurred in the United States in 1919, eighteen more than during the previous year. Five of these were in the north and west and seventy-seven in the southern states. Seven of the persons lynched were white and the rest were negroes, one of the latter being a woman. Nineteen of the negroes, the report says, were accused of attacking or trying to attack women. Murder was the charge against all the white men who were lynched. It is stated that seven of the negroes were burned to death and the bodies of nine others were burned after they were killed.

As a matter of fairness, it should be stated that the report includes only the deaths by lynching in the old sense of the term. It does not take into account the men of both races who were killed in race riots in Chicago, Washington, Knoxville and other cities.

The lynchings, the report says, were distributed among the states as follows: Alabama 7, Arkansas 12, Colorado 2, Florida 5, Georgia 21, Louisiana 7, Mississippi 12, Missouri 2, Nebraska 1, North Carolina 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 4, Washington 1, West Virginia 2, Kansas 1.

It is extremely deplorable that such a record stains the reputations of these states. The large number of lynchings during the past year certainly calls for the best efforts of the leaders of both races to remedy the conditions which cause mob rule. In some cases, lynchings are due to an overwrought feeling in a community resulting from the committing of some unusually brutal crime. In other cases, the lynchings are precipitated by the fear that the criminal may otherwise go unpunished. The meting out of justice in American courts is not so rapid as many crimes demand. And often when a criminal is convicted he receives a pardon or a commutation of his sentence at the hands of a governor who outrageously abuses the pardoning power. A number of the lynchings were probably caused almost entirely by race feeling, for which some negroes as well as some white men are responsible. The preaching of social equality has had its part in fomenting race trouble.

An earnest effort should be made this year to remove all the causes which have led to lynchings. Right-thinking white people as well as right-thinking negroes want every man to have the fair trial which the law guarantees.

Lynchings Show An Increase For Year

DECEMBER 31, 1919

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—According to the record compiled by Monrie N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than for the year 1918. Of these lynched 75 were negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, wehe charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and the ntheir bodies were burned.

Murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self-defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years' sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; LLouisiana, 7; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Calorina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1* West Virginia. 8; Kansas, 1.

Lynching Record For 1919

The Raleigh Independent

82 SENT "WEST" AT HANDS OF MOBS

10-1920.

18 More than Previous Year

According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 82 lynchings in 1919 of which 77 were in the South and 5 in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number 64 for the year 1918. Of those lynched 75 were Negroes and 7 were whites. One of those put to death was a Negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: rape, 3; murder, 2; killing sheriff, 1; no charge given, 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: attempted rape, 3; shooting officer of the law, 3; rape, 1; murder, 1; incendiary talk, 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 13; attempted rape, 10; rape, 9; abetting riots, 4; shooting officers of the law, 4; insulting a woman, 4; killing officer of the law, 4; alleged incendiary talk, 2; writing improper letter, 2; charge not reported, 6; shooting a woman, 1; robbery, 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment, 1; shooting night watchman, 1; shooting and wounding a man, 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law, 1; killing man in self defense, 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement, 1; no charge made, 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law, 1; remarks about Chicago race riot, 1; for keeping company with a white woman, 1; for being found under bed, 1; for making boastful remarks, 1; for alleged misleading of mobs searching for another, 1; because appeal was taken from ten years sentence for attempting life of another, 1; for discussing a lynching, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each st are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkan 12; Colorado, 2; Florida, 5; Ge gie, 21; Louisiana, 7; Mississip 12; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 1; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 4; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 2; Kansas, 1